



Natura Impact Report of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011 – 2017

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT (AA)



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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) is an assessment of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017, based on best scientific knowledge, by a person with ecological expertise, of the potential impacts of the development plan on the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site (including Natura 2000 sites not situated in the area encompassed by the development plan) and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude negative effects.

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

The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement in accordance with

the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.

There are twenty two Natura 2000 sites within 15km of the Dublin City Council administrative boundary. A 15km buffer zone was chosen as a precautionary measure, to ensure that all potentially affected Natura 2000 sites are included in the screening process, in accordance with best practice in Ireland and the UK. As a result of a screening exercise of all twenty-two Natura 2000 sites, it has been found that the development plan could potentially impact, either directly or indirectly, on the following seven Natura 2000 sites:

1. Baldoyle Bay SAC
2. North Dublin Bay SAC
3. South Dublin Bay SAC
4. Glenasmole Valley SAC
5. North Bull Island SPA
6. Baldoyle Bay SPA
7. South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA

Possible changes to the long term conservation of the sites can be summarised as the following:

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

Such changes may arise from the implementation of the development plan that could potentially have a significant adverse impact for example on water quality and disturbance on the basis that

a number of policies promote a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city. The city is close to capacity with regard to its wastewater infrastructure. It is therefore reasonably assumed following the completion of the initial assessment (Stage 1 screening) that the implementation of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 has the potential to cause long term, direct and indirect adverse impacts on the protection and conservation of Natura 2000 sites, unless certain policies and objectives are included in the development plan for implementation.

However during the preparation of the Dublin City Development Plan careful consideration was given to the protection of Natura 2000 sites and certain policies are deemed to have a positive impact on Natura 2000 sites. These policies will be

used to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites identified for consideration.

The assessment process for this report has resulted in a conclusion that mitigatory measures identified in Stage 2 are adequate to ensure that the integrity of sites in the Natura 2000 network will not be receiving significant effects as a result of potential impacts of the policies contained within the Dublin City Development Plan. The report will be submitted to the competent authority (DoEHLG/NPWS) for review.

The AA Conclusion Statement is set out overleaf and is also included in the written statement of the development plan (Appendix 31). The conclusion statement demonstrates how the findings of the Natura Impact Report (NIR) were factored into the development plan and also indicates the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted.

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT CONCLUSION STATEMENT

Summary of how findings of the AA were factored into the plan

Appropriate Assessment (AA) has been fully integrated with the various stages of the development plan process in order to ensure that the ecological implications of the plan do not impact upon any areas designated as Natura 2000 sites. In accordance with the procedures stated in the Department's publication, *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities (December 2009)*, Dublin City Council has adopted a pre-cautionary and comprehensive approach, undertaking a screening exercise of policies and or objectives throughout the development plan process. The screening and assessment of policies and objectives in the context of mitigation policies, measures and potential impacts of the designated sites, is an iterative process throughout each stage of the plan-making process. The AA has been completed prior to any decision to authorise, adopt or proceed with the development plan. Throughout the finalisation of the draft development plan, this Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been revised and up-dated for any new or amended policies/objectives and represent a final screening and assessment of the adopted development plan. This approach enabled any measures proposed to avoid or mitigate impacts on Natura 2000 sites to be incorporated into the policy/objective or detail of the plan before finalisation. In turn, the AA has been utilised during the development plan process to provide direction and for the refinement and clarification of policies and objectives requiring greater specificity.

The AA at all times was prepared within Dublin City Council by a person with ecological expertise and experience and supplemented by persons with additional expertise and experience in planning to ensure objectivity.

Reasons for choosing the plan as adopted

During the preparation of the development plan process both the Environmental report and the Natura Impact Assessment were closely aligned. For the purposes of Dublin City Council's Development Plan review, three possible realistic alternatives in addition to the 'do nothing scenario' were identified as follows;

1. Alternative I – Low Intensity Approach
2. Alternative II – Moderate Intensity Approach
3. Alternative III – High Intensity Approach

The Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 as adopted will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. Based on the analysis of the alternative scenarios, the Mid-Intensity approach was selected as the preferred approach and has been found to have the most positive impact on the environment. It serves to maximise the development potential of Dublin city's limited land supply; makes the most efficient use of land; supports the significant investments that have been made and will be made in the near future in public transport, and represents a co-ordinated approach to the future of the city which allows all areas of the city to reach their full potential.

Declaration that the plan as adopted will not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites

The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.

It is evident that the ecology of the administrative area of Dublin City Council, as the confluence of several river basins into Dublin Bay, results in the area being a net receiver of impacts to sites from other adjoining local authorities. The direct influence of Dublin City Council policies and objectives upon Natura 2000 sites beyond the Dublin City Council administrative area is limited, and mainly confined to Baldoyle Bay, as the receiver of impacts upon the river Mayne, which passes through the Dublin City Council administrative area, and Glenasmole valley, as a site of water abstraction for the city.

It should be noted that, in describing the Natura 2000 sites, Dublin City Council has assessed these sites in the first instance, with reference to site boundaries as defined by NPWS in August 2009. Subsequent consideration was also given to additional sites and boundary reconfigurations as proposed by NPWS, November 2009. This report also was updated following the making of the following regulations:

- S.I. 211 of 2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (North Bull Island Special Protection Area 004006)) Regulations 2010, including boundaries in Schedule 1
- S.I. 212 of 2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area 004024)) Regulations 2010, including boundaries in Schedule 1

All policies and objectives contained within the plan which refer to these sites are applicable to the sites as defined under their current conservation objectives, regardless of boundary adjustments. The definition, boundaries, qualifying interests and conservation objectives may potentially be modified by the responsible statutory body (NPWS) during the timeframe (2011-2017) of the city development plan.

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) is the first to be undertaken by Dublin City Council for the purposes of a development plan, as the process of Appropriate Assessment (AA) has only been in practice by Member States since 2006. The development plan will be reviewed and a two-year progress report will be prepared. The review in 2013 provides an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of the mitigatory policies in practice and to also take into account developing best practice in improving Appropriate Assessment by member states in an urban context such as Dublin. Furthermore, it is envisaged that EU and Irish legislation and or case law for example the draft European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2010 will provide a comprehensive base of experience in undertaking AA of plans and monitoring the environmental effects on Natura 2000 sites resulting from the implementation of plans.



1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) means an assessment, based on best scientific knowledge, by a person with ecological expertise, of the potential impacts of the plan on the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site (including Natura 2000 sites not situated in the area encompassed by the plan or scheme) and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude negative effects. The impacts assessed must include the indirect and cumulative impacts of approving the plan, considered with any current or proposed activities, developments or policies impacting on the site. The potential impacts of policies outside Natura 2000 sites but potentially impacting upon them (known as 'ex situ' impacts) must also be included in the assessment.

1.1 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

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

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect

Natura 2000 sites (Annex 1.1). Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment (AA):

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

This requirement is implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations SI 94/1997, under Regulation 31 (Annex 1.2) and most recently by the requirement of Part XAB of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the [Natura 2000] site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected and shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human

health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

1.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

The AA for the draft Development Plan 2011-2017 was undertaken prior to the publication of the *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities*, and in the absence of any national guidance on a methodology for appropriate assessment, save for the Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08.

Accordingly, the primary source which informed the initial Assessment was the Commission's guidance notes (2001 and 2007), with reference to extensive UK guidance specific to assessment of development plans. Subsequent to the publication of guidance document issued by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government entitled *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities* and in response to a submission received from the department a Habitats Directive Screening of development plan objectives was undertaken. The methodology of this Assessment has been informed by the following guidelines:

- Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08 (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government)
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2009)
- Circular Letter NPWS 2/07: Guidance on Compliance with Regulation 23 of the Habitats Regulations 1997 – Strict Protection of Certain Species/ Derogation Licences
- Department for Communities of Local Government, UK (August 2006). Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment – Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.
- Dodd, A. M. et al. (August 2007). The Appropriate Assessment of Spatial Plans in England: A Guide to Why, When and How to Do It. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.
- European Commission (November 2001) Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites.
- European Commission (January 2007) Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
- Natural England (March 2007). Draft Guidance: The Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and Sub-Regional strategies Under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations.
- Scott Wilson, et al (September 2006) Appropriate Assessment of Plans.
- Scottish Executive (May, 2006). Assessing Development Plans in Terms of the Need for Appropriate Assessment – Interim Guidance.
- Thriewel, R. Appropriate Assessment of plans in England (2009).

The scope of the Assessment is confined to the effects on the internationally important habitats and species for which the site is classified. The level of detail of the Assessment is for that of a development plan, not a project. The determination of impacts is with regard to those policies which may have significant effects on site integrity for the designated species and habitats.

In complying with the obligations under Article 6(3) and following the EC2000, MN2000 Guidelines and the *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities*, this Natura Impact Report has been structured as a staged approach as follows:

Stage 1) Screening Stage

- Description of the plan;
- Identification of Natura 2000 sites potentially affected;
- Identification and description of individual and cumulative impacts likely to result;
- Assessment of the significance of the impacts identified above on site integrity.
- Exclusion of sites where it can be objectively concluded that there will be no significant effects

Stage 2) Appropriate Assessment Stage

- Description of the Natura 2000 sites that will be considered further in the AA;

- Description of significant impacts on the conservation features of these sites likely to occur from the proposed development;
- Recommendations.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. First, the plan should aim to avoid any negative impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan-making, and writing the plan in order to avoid such impacts. Second, mitigation measures should be applied, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If the plan is still likely to result in adverse effects, and no further practicable mitigation is possible, then it is rejected. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI test) under Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect.

Stage 3) Assessment of Alternative Solutions

Stage 3 is applicable to plans or projects where adverse impacts are noted and cannot be mitigated against. This stage examines ways of implementing the plan so that, where possible any adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites can be avoided. Before a plan can proceed it must be objectively concluded that no alternative solutions exist. It rests with the competent authority to make the necessary comparisons between these alternative solutions. Importantly economic criteria cannot overrule ecological sensitivities. The

examination of alternative solutions requires therefore that the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 site will outweigh any consideration of costs, delays or other aspects of an alternative solution.

There are two steps to this aspect of the assessment process.

Step 1: Identifying alternative solutions.

Step 2: Assess alternative solutions.

Stage 4) Where No Alternatives Exist, an Assessment of Compensatory Issues

Provision is made in the Directive to consider compensatory measures where it is clearly established and demonstrated that a specific proposal is required in the overriding public interest. This stage will only be required where no alternative, as discussed in Stage 3, can be found. Depending on the existence of priority habitats, the Member State may have to notify the European Commission of the plan or project.

To date, neither Stage 3 or 4 has been required for any local authority development plan in Ireland or England (Thriewel, 2009). In Scotland, a local authority cannot exercise Stage 4 for a development plan without Ministerial approval (Scottish Executive, 2006). Best practice is to construct a plan which contains mitigatory policies to safeguard against impacts and avoid Stages 3 and 4 altogether (Scott Wilson, et al, 2006).

Following completion of the Appropriate Assessment, it is considered best practice (EC, 2001, 2007) that the local authority will produce an Assessment Report which:

- Describes the project or plan in sufficient detail for members of the public to understand its size, scale and objectives
- Describes the baseline conditions of the Natura 2000 sites
- Identifies the adverse effects of the project or plan on the Natura 2000 sites
- Explains how those effects will be avoided through mitigation
- Sets out a timescale and mechanisms for securing, implementing and monitoring any mitigation measures



2.0

STAGE ONE

2.0 STAGE ONE

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

Dublin City Council must review its development plan every six years in accordance with the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended). The review of the existing development plan began in August 2009 with the new development plan coming into effect in December 2010. The development plan will form the basis for more detailed plans and serve as a framework for development consents. The Natura Impact Assessment is being integrated into the statutory timetables for the review of the development plan.

The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km. and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.

The development plan consists of themed chapters and c. 329 planning policies and c. 249 planning objectives, covering the topics of *shaping the city, connecting and sustaining the city's infrastructure, greening the city, fostering the city's character and culture, making Dublin the heart of the city region, revitalising the city's economy, strengthening the city as the national retail destination, providing quality homes in a compact city and creating good neighbourhoods and*

successful communities. The plan is based on a development plan vision and a core strategy. The core strategy consists of the following three key elements:

1. A compact, quality, green, well-connected city, which generates a dynamic, mixed use environment for living, working and cultural interaction.
2. A smart city, creating real long term economic recovery
3. A city of sustainable neighbourhoods and socially inclusive communities

2.2 INTEGRATING AA INTO THE PLAN-MAKING PROCESS

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

- Emerging development plan policies as per the recommendations in the Manager's Report on the Pre-Draft Consultations (January 2009)
- Preparation of Proposed Draft Development Plan and Manager's Report on Members' motions (October 2009)
- Draft Development Plan (December 2009)
- Manager's Report on draft Development Plan submissions (May 2010)

- Manager’s Report on Members’ motions subsequent to the Manager’s Report on draft Development Plan (July 2010)
- Proposed amendments to draft Development Plan (August 2010)
- Manager’s Report on proposed amendments of draft Development Plan submissions (October 2010)
- Manager’s Report on Members’ motions subsequent to the Manager’s Report on proposed amendments (November 2010)

The screening of policies and objectives and the assessment of policies and objectives in the context of mitigation policies, measures and potential impacts of the designated sites, is an iterative process throughout each stage of the plan-making process. Accordingly, this Natura Impact Report has been revised and up-dated to reflect policy and objective amendments throughout the development plan process and represent a final assessment of the adopted development plan. This approach enabled any mitigation measures or measures proposed to avoid impacts on Natura 2000 sites to be incorporated into the policy/objective or detail of the plan before finalisation. This approach is in accordance with best practice and the DoEHLG’s Circular on Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans (Circulate Letter SEE 1/08 & NPWS 1/08) and draft *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities* issued by the (DoEHLG). This Natura Impact Report (NIR) accords with Part XAB of The Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010.

2.3 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF NATURA 2000 SITES

This section describes the Natura 2000 sites within a 15km radius of the development plan area. A 15km buffer zone was chosen as a precautionary measure, to ensure that all potentially affected Natura 2000 sites are included in the screening process, in accordance with best practice in Ireland and the UK (Natural England, 2007).

Table 1 lists the Natura 2000 sites that are within 15km of the plan area and Map 1 shows their locations in relation to the plan area. The qualifying features for each site have been obtained through a review of the site synopses available from the NPWS website (www.npws.ie). Where a site is called an ‘SAC’, it is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), and it can be listed as such for the species and/or habitats that are present and of international importance. Where a site is called an ‘SPA’, it is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), and is listed as such for the birds species that are present and of international importance. Protection of habitats which support these bird species.

Table 1: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the Dublin City Council Administrative Boundary

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature
000199	Baldoye Bay SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand, Mediterranean salt meadows, Atlantic salt meadows, Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide and <i>Spartina</i> Swards.
000202	Howth Head SAC	habitats listed under Annex I: Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts and European Dry Heaths.
000204	Lambay Island SAC	habitats listed under Annex I: Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts. species listed under Annex II: Grey Seal
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes), Mudflats & Sand flats not covered by seawater at low tide, Atlantic Salt Meadows, <i>Spartina</i> Swards, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Salicornia & other annuals colonising mud and sand and Shifting Dunes along the shore line with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (White Dunes).
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: Tidal mudflats and sandflats, Atlantic salt meadows, <i>Spartina</i> swards, Mediterranean salt meadows, <i>Salicornia</i> mud, Marram dunes, fixed dunes, Embryonic shifting dunes and annual vegetation of drift lines. Annex II: Petalwort
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide, Estuaries, <i>Spartina</i> Swards, Atlantic Salt Meadows, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Shifting Dunes along the Shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> , Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes)* and Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand.
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: Tidal mudflats and sandflats. Annex II: Petalwort
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: alkaline fen and petrifying spring/ seepage areas.
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: petrifying springs and wet alluvial forest.
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: calcareous fen, petrifying springs and one other habitat.
002121	Wicklow Mountains SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blanket bog; ◆ Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe); ◆ Old oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; ◆ Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; ◆ Dry heaths; ◆ Alpine and boreal heaths; ◆ Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsetalia ladani</i>);

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature
002121 (contd.)	Wicklow Mountains SAC (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; ◆ Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; ◆ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with the vegetation of the <i>Littorelletalia uniflorarum</i> and/or <i>Isoete-Nanojuncetea</i> status; ◆ Dystrophic lakes Annex II: Otter
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	habitats listed on Annex I: Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts and Perennial Vegetation of Stony Banks.
004006	North Bull Island SPA	species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit Redshank, Turnstone and 20,000 wintering waterbirds. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Teal, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Sanderling, Curlew, Black-headed Gull and wetland & waterbirds.
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	species: Light-bellied, Brent Goose, Shelduck, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover and Knot. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Greylag Goose, Shoveler, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank and Wetland & Waterbirds.
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Ringed Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Shelduck, Golden Plover, Grey Plover and Wetland & Waterbirds.
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Knot, Sanderling, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Artic Tern. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Black-headed Gull and Wetland & waterbirds.
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Goldeneye and Black-tailed Godwit. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Great Crested Grebe, Shelduck, Pintail, Red Breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank and Wetland & Waterbirds
004069	Lambay Island SPA	species: Cormorant, Shag, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Kittiwake and Guillemot. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Razorbill, Fulmar, Greylag Goose and Puffin.
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	species: Kittiwake
004117	Ireland's Eye	species: Cormorant. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot and Razorbill
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	species: Merlin and Peregrine.
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	species: Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Artic Tern

In the Stage 1 screening, the Assessment must focus on which Natura 2000 sites are likely to be receivers of any impacts potentially of the city development plan and its policies/objectives. Impacts can be direct, indirect and/or cumulative, and the Assessment must account for this (EC, 2001 and 2007). Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts have been registered for these sites as well in the Schedule in Section 4.0. As a result of the screening exercise (see Appendix I) of all twenty-two Natura 2000 sites, it has been found that the development plan could potentially impact, either directly or indirectly, on the following seven Natura 2000 sites within a 15 km radius of the plan boundary:

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

It is evident that the ecology of the administrative area of Dublin City Council, as the confluence of several river basins into Dublin Bay, results in the area being a net receiver of impacts to sites from other adjoining local authorities. It is anticipated that the Natura 2000 sites within the Dublin City Council administrative area will need to be considered widely by all local authorities within the Dublin and Mideast Regional Authorities, due to the ecology of the region.

The direct influence of Dublin City Council policies and objectives upon Natura 2000 sites beyond the Dublin City Council administrative area is limited, and mainly confined to Baldoyle Bay, as the receiver of impacts upon the river Mayne, which passes through the Dublin City Council administrative area, and Glenasmole Valley, as a site of water abstraction for the city.

During Stage 1, Dublin City Council referred to the Appropriate Assessment Reports for adjoining relevant local authorities as follows:

Fingal County Council:

Unavailable (in preparation). Telephone discussion with Heritage Officer regarding Baldoyle Bay sites.

South Dublin County Council:

AA Report reviewed.

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council:

AA Report reviewed

Kildare County Council:

Draft AA Report reviewed

Wicklow County Council:

AA Report reviewed

These reports were checked in relation to assessment of cumulative impacts on Natura 2000 sites. No issues were raised in the available reports, which were assessed in Stage 1.

It should be noted that, in describing the Natura 2000 sites, Dublin City Council has assessed these sites in the first instance, with reference to site boundaries as defined by NPWS in August 2009. Subsequent consideration was also given to additional sites and boundary reconfigurations as proposed by NPWS, November 2009. These proposed boundaries may potentially be re-configured during the timeframe (2011-2017) of the city development plan. All policies and objectives contained within the plan which refer to these sites are applicable to the sites as defined under their conservation objectives, regardless of boundary adjustments. For the purpose of the Appropriate Assessment, mitigatory measures must also apply, regardless of boundary adjustments.

Map 1

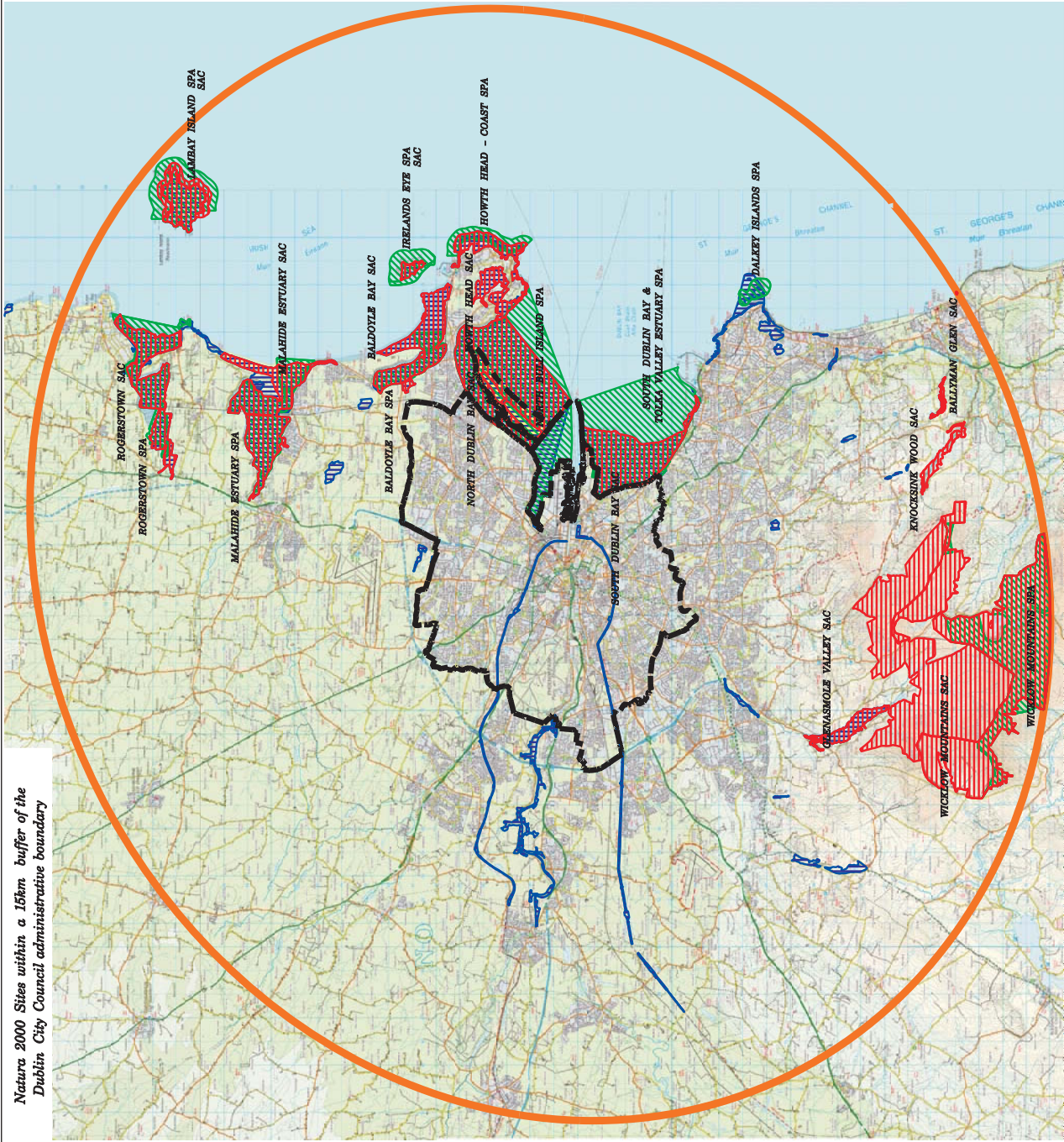
Natura 2000 Sites Within a 15KM Buffer of Dublin City Council Administrative Boundary



	Dublin City Council Boundary
	15 KM Buffer
	SACs
	SPAs
	Proposed NHAs
	SAAO Site

SPAs/ SACs/NHAs indicative of location, see NPWS website for exact locations

Natura 2000 Sites within a 15km buffer of the Dublin City Council administrative boundary





3.0

SCHEDULE OF IMPACTS FOR NATURA 2000 SITES

3.0 SCHEDULE OF IMPACTS FOR NATURA 2000 SITES

Table 2: Schedule of impacts for Natura 2000 sites

Policy / Objective found to have the potential to affect Natura 2000 sites.	Baldoyle Bay SAC (00199)			North Dublin Bay SAC (00206)			South Dublin Bay SAC (00210)			Glenasmole Valley SAC (001209)			North Bull Island SPA (004006)			Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016)			South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024)			Avoidance/ Mitigation Measures
	Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Policies / Objectives in Development Plan / Other Instruments			
	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative		Direct	Indirect	
SC10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
RE4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
NC23		X	X		X	X		X	X					X	X		X	X		X	X	See Section 6
NC17		X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X	X		X	X	See Section 6
GC2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
GC38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
GC39		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI44	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SI034	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
GC1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SIO12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SIO13				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SIO18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
SIO38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
GC02	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
GC05	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 6
GC022							X	X	X										X	X	X	See Section 6
GC043																			X	X	X	See Section 6
GC044				X	X	X							X	X	X							See Section 6
GC045							X	X	X										X	X	X	See Section 6
HRO4				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X	See Section 6
REO16							X	X	X										X	X	X	See Section 6



4.0

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

4.0 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

The conservation objectives for each of the Natura 2000 sites are set out below. A site's conservation objectives are a statement of the overall nature conservation requirements for a site, expressed in terms of the favourable conditions required for the qualifying features.

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

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

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

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

South Dublin Bay SAC (00210)

Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.

Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.

Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.

North Dublin Bay SAC (00206)

Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Annual vegetation of drift lines; Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*); Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*); Embryonic shifting dunes; Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes); Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes); Humid dune slacks.

Objective 2: To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: *Petalophyllum ralfsii*.

Objective 3: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.

Objective 4: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.

Baldoyle Bay SAC (00199)

Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Atlantic Salt Meadows, Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, *Spartina* Swards.

Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.

Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.

Glenasmole Valley SAC (001209)

Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Semi-Natural Dry Grassland and Scrubland Facies on Calcareous Substrates; Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinia caerulea*); Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion).

Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.

Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.

North Bull Island SPA (004006)

Main conservation objective: To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Turnstone, 20,000 wintering waterbirds, Teal, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Sanderling, Curlew, Black-headed Gull, Wetland & Waterbirds.

Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016)

Main conservation objective: To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Ringed Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Wetland & Waterbirds.

South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024)

Main conservation objective: To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Knot, Sanderling, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Black-headed Gull, Wetland & Waterbirds.

Following the establishment of the conservation objectives of the sites an assessment of the potential impact on the integrity of the sites is undertaken. For the purposes of simplification each site has been assessed individually, however the findings are grouped to form one "Integrity Checklist". This is presented in the table below.

Table 3: Integrity of Site Checklist

Does the Plan have the potential to:	Yes or No
Reduce the area of key habitats?	Yes
Reduce the population of key species?	Yes
Change the balance between key species?	Yes
Reduce diversity of the site?	Yes
Result in disturbance that could affect population size or density or the balance between key species?	Yes
Result in fragmentation?	Yes
Result in loss or reduction of key features (e.g. tree cover, tidal exposure, annual flooding, etc.)?	Yes
Cause delays in progress towards achieving the conservation objectives of the site?	No
Interrupt progress towards achieving the conservation objectives of the site?	No
Disrupt those factors that help to maintain the favourable conditions of the site?	No
Interfere with the balance, distribution and density of key species that are the indicators of the favourable condition of the site?	Yes
Cause changes to the vital defining aspects (e.g. nutrient balance) that determine how the site functions as a habitat or ecosystem?	Yes
Change the dynamics of the relationships (between, for example, soil and water or plants and animals) that define the structure and/or function of the site?	Yes
Interfere with predicted or expected natural changes to the site (such as water dynamics or chemical composition)?	Yes



5.0

STAGE TWO AND MITIGATORY POLICIES

5.0 STAGE TWO AND MITIGATORY POLICIES

The screening process undertaken in Stage 1 was informed by the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the development plan. The screening process undertaken in Stage 1 is explained in detail in Appendix 1, which lists fully all policies and objectives in the development plan. The screening matrix includes the determination of whether or not each policy has potential impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites, and the reasons for this determination. The majority of policies and objectives do not have an impact. Certain policies and objectives are deemed to have an impact which is positive on Natura 2000 sites, and some of these are determined to

be mitigatory in Stage Two. These policies and objectives will be used to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites identified for consideration.

Table 4 below states the policies and objectives which were screened in for Appropriate Assessment following Stage 1 of the process. They represent 4.7% of the overall number of policies and objectives contained in the development plan. The table demonstrates the role in which specific mitigatory policies play in counteracting the policies screened in for potential impacts. For details of each policy which serves as a mitigation measure, refer to Table 6A & 6B in Section 6.0.

Table 4: Policies and Objectives Screened in under Stage 1 and Possible Mitigatory Measures, Policies and Actions.

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>SC10 To promote and develop the 8 KDCs as sustainable centres delivering on a range of requirements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sustainable densities of development which must include the protection of surrounding residents and communities ◆ Good public transport ◆ Strong, vibrant retail and commercial core ◆ Comprehensive range of quality community and social services, including post offices and banks where feasible 	<p>No significant effects in relation to North Fringe Key District Centre on Baldoyle Bay SAC/SPA. SI52 SI53</p>
<p>RE4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To take a positive and pro-active, approach when considering the economic impact of major planning applications in order to support economic development, enterprise and employment growth and also to deliver high-quality outcomes. (see Chapter 16 for guiding principles) ii. To have consideration to the implementation of the recommendations of the Lord Mayor’s Commission on Employment 	<p>SI25 QH22 SI42 SI52 SI53</p>

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>NC23 To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces are accessible to all. Such developments must be in accordance with the principles of universal design, the city development plan's Access For All Standards, and the National Disability Authority's 'Building For Everyone' publication.</p>	<p>GC3 GC7 GC15 GC30</p>
<p>NC17 To enhance and improve the provision of playgrounds, play spaces playing pitches including relaying such pitches using modern methods to enhance drainage and playability in various weather conditions) and recreational spaces in residential areas and in the city centre in accordance with the City Council's standards and guidelines.</p>	<p>HR9 GC15 GC29</p>
<p>GC1 To progress a strategic network as illustrated in the Strategic Green Network Map (see Figure 10)</p>	<p>GC31 GC6 GC29 GC30 GC32</p>
<p>GC2 To improve pedestrian and cycle access routes to strategic level amenities.</p>	<p>The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action Plan GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>GC38 To facilitate the development of private recreational lands for recreational purposes, regard being had to the amenities of residents in the vicinity and to the environmental impact of the development.</p>	<p>GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>GC39 To have regard to the objectives of the 'Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-16' in the planning and provision of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities including water-based activities.</p>	<p>GC23 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 SI41</p>
<p>SI1 To support the sustainability principles set out in the National Spatial Strategy, the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area, the Department of Transport's, 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020' and the National Transportation Office's 'A Platform for Change' and to ensure that land use and zoning are fully integrated with the provision and development of a comprehensive, sustainable and efficient, high quality transportation network that accommodates the movement needs of Dublin city and the region.</p>	<p>GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 SI21 SI51 SI53</p>

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>SI9 To achieve a strategic, coherent and high quality cycle network across the city that is integrated with public transport and interconnected with cultural, recreational, retail, educational and employment destinations and attractions.</p>	<p>The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action Plan GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>SI10 To enhance, extend and provide cycling infrastructure in accordance with the National Cycle Policy Framework 2009 – 2020 and the Department of Transport's, 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020'.</p>	<p>The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action Plan GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>SI19 To support the provision of a link between north Dublin Port and the Southern Cross/South Eastern Motorway via an eastern bypass of the city, in conjunction and co-operation with other transport bodies, the National Roads Authority and local authorities. The preferred method is by means of a bored tunnel and the preferred route is under Sandymount and Merrion Strand and Booterstown Marsh. However, the route and detailed design of the link road will be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and all statutory requirements, including a public consultation process, by the relevant authorities. An Appropriate Assessment of the proposed project for the entire route is also required in accordance with the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 SI41 SI51</p>
<p>SI20 To carry out road capacity improvements where required in order to achieve sustainable transportation policy objectives. Any works undertaken will include as an objective, enhanced provision for safety, public transportation, cyclists and pedestrians and will be subject to environmental and conservation considerations.</p>	<p>GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 SI41 SI51 SI21</p>
<p>SI44 To support the development of the Greater Dublin Regional wastewater treatment plant, marine outfall and orbital sewer to be located in the northern part of the Greater Dublin Area to serve the Dublin region as part of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy.</p>	<p>GC31 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC24</p>

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>SIO12 To develop the Strategic Cycle Network for Dublin city connecting key city centre destinations to the wider city and the national cycle network.</p>	<p>GC4 GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 GC31</p>
<p>SIO13 To develop new cycle links including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sandymount to Clontarf using Dodder Bridge and Macken Street Bridge. ◆ Sutton to Sandycove, including a new off road cycle and pedestrian route through Docklands and on to Clontarf ◆ Docklands Route ◆ Grand and Royal Canal Premium Routes ◆ Heytesbury Premium Route 	<p>GC31 GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>SIO18 To provide additional cycle and pedestrian bridges across the city's canals and rivers to form part of strategic cycling and walking routes.</p>	<p>GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>SIO38 To initiate and / or implement the following road improvement schemes and bridges within the six year period of the plan, subject to the availability of funding:</p> <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ratoath Road including Reilly's Bridge ◆ River Road ◆ Richmond Road ◆ Malahide Road/R107 (including North Fringe improvements) ◆ Blackhorse Avenue ◆ Clonshaugh Road Industrial Estate ◆ Ballymun (improved town centre linkage) ◆ Kilmainham/South Circular Road ◆ Link from Military Road to Conyngham Road ◆ East Wall Road/Sheriff Street to North Quays ◆ Cappagh Road <p>Bridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reilly's Bridge <p>Public Transport, Pedestrian and Cyclists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Marlborough Street Bridge ◆ Dodder Bridge ◆ Liffey Valley Park Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge <p>Cycle / pedestrian bridges that emerge as part of the evolving Strategic Cycle Network and Strategic Green Infrastructure Network</p>	<p>GC31 GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 HR9</p>

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>GCO2 To achieve the following critical linkages within the lifetime of the development plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To promote the development of the Sutton to Sandycove Cycletrack scheme (S2S) as a key objective in both 'Smarter Travel' and in the 'National Cycle Policy Framework' subject to the appropriate environmental assessments, including any assessment required under 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Subject to compliance with environmental regulations and statutory approvals, completion of this project is recognised as a significant development of Dublin Bay with potential recreational and tourism benefits, as well as providing a tram-free cycleway for both recreation and commuter cyclists ii. To provide a pedestrian and cycle way green link interconnecting the Royal Canal to the Grand Canal via the Phoenix Park in consultation with the Office of Public Works iii. To provide a continuous cycleway connecting the Phoenix Park and Heuston Station to the proposed S2S route along the city's quays in consultation with the Office of Public Works iv. To improve access to existing natural assets such as parks and waterways through identified green routes. v. To seek to provide pedestrian and cycling green links connecting the Royal Canal and the Tolka Valley via a route through Botanic Gardens/ Prospect Cemetery and a route in the vicinity of Holy Cross College (or routes as close as practically possible) in consultation with the Office of Public Works. 	<p>GC31 GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>SIO34 To develop lorry parks, bus parks and taxi holding areas in selected areas where deemed necessary and in co-operation with private enterprise, so as to eliminate the hazards of unsuitable lorry, bus and taxi parking in residential and other areas.</p>	<p>GC31 SI42 SI53</p>
<p>GCO5 To develop linear parks along waterways and to link existing parks and open space in order to provide green corridors throughout the city. Where lands along waterways are in private ownership, it shall be an objective in any development proposal, to secure public access along the waterway. The City Council will actively liaise with the DoEHLG to financially support the achievement of these linear parks.</p>	<p>GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30</p>
<p>GCO22 To support the investigation of the restoration/renovation of weirs on the Dodder river subject to the provision that the restoration work does not add to flooding risk.</p>	<p>GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29</p>

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>GCO43 To continue to develop a linear park along the banks of the river Tolka in particular on institutional lands in the Drumcondra area as they are developed.</p>	GC6 GC7 GC15 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30
<p>GCO44 To develop a river walk along the Santry river at Raheny Village between Main Street and Howth Road including the provision of a new pedestrian and - if feasible - cycling bridge over the river at the Scout Den.</p>	GC6 GC7 GC15 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30
<p>GCO45 For the river Dodder:</p> <p>(a) To develop a framework plan to conserve and improve the area along the Dodder between Ringsend and Orwell Bridge (Waldron's Bridge).</p> <p>(b) To take into public ownership/create Rights of Way along and across the Dodder at key points and to maintain existing bridges for pedestrians and cycle traffic. Subject to sources of funding, new additional bridges shall be sought.</p> <p>(c) To ensure that lands adjoining the Dodder river and zoned Z9 shall be the subject of a specific site objective for their incorporation into a linear park along the Dodder river and as part of the Dodder Linear Riverwalk.</p> <p>(d) To secure maximum public access and ownership of the walkway along the Dodder river within the city area and to maximise co-operation with the relevant adjoining local authorities towards preparing and then implementing a River Access, Improvement Plan and Environmental Management Plan for the entire length of the river.</p>	GC6 GC7 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30
<p>HRO4 To co-operate with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin region to prepare and implement a Sustainable Energy Action Plan for the Dublin Region.</p>	GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30
<p>REO16 To examine the feasibility of a cruise terminal in the Poolbeg area and Dublin Port, including a review of the current disembarking point and its connectivity with the city and the development of tour options for visitors within the city and set out recommendations.</p>	GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 SI21 SI51 SI52



6.0

STAGE TWO MITIGATION MEASURES

6.0 STAGE TWO MITIGATION MEASURES

At the outset of the Dublin City Development Plan's preparation, it was recognised that the protection and future conservation of designated sites under EU legislation would be an important issue for the local authority to address, both directly and indirectly. As a result, a comprehensive set of policies and objectives are contained within the plan which are aimed specifically at protecting the rich and diverse natural environment within the city development plan area.

In accordance with EU guidelines (EC, 2001, 2007), a 'Mitigation Measures' table has been prepared outlining:

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

Principally however, Dublin City Council has provided specific policies in relation to the protection and preservation of designated sites under the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Birds Directive. These policies are as follows:

Policy GC26

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

Policy GC27

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

The following policies, which are set out in the development plan, are aimed specifically at protecting the natural environment within the Dublin City Council administrative area including designated and non-designated areas:

Policy GC28

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

Policy GC29

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

Policy GC30

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

Policy GC31

That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000

site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive.

The Dublin City Development Plan also includes additional mitigation measures, in the form of additional policies and objectives. These additional policies are included in the following chapters and are listed below:

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

Table 5: Mitigatory Policies

Policy	Shaping the City
SC16	To recognise and promote green infrastructure as an integral part of the form and structure of the city.
SC24	To promote streets and public spaces which contribute fully towards increased urban greening.
SC29	To promote the development of the city’s urban forms so that they positively contribute to the city’s neighbourhoods, public spaces and natural environment.
Policy	Connecting and Sustaining the City’s Infrastructure
SI21	To improve the management and control of traffic in the city to increase sustainable accessibility, to improve road safety, to mitigate the impact of Transport 21 construction works and to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of the transport system. In the city centre this will reflect the needs of residents, employment and workers, shoppers and visitors.
SI24	To reduce the city’s eco-footprint and to combat the key factors of climate change, in tandem with improving the city’s economic competitiveness and driving the city into the future as a city of leadership on quality of life factors and sustainable living.
SI25	To have regard to the Climate Change Strategy For Dublin City 2008-2012 and relevant the government policy including The National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012, The National Energy Policy 2007 and The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2007-2020. (see also section 2.3 and paragraph 8.4.6)
SI26	To promote the concept of carbon neutral sustainable communities throughout the city.
SI27	To promote and facilitate the usage of renewable energy sources throughout the city. (see also paragraphs 5.2.4.14 to 5.2.4.16 and paragraph 11.4.3)
SI28	To promote high energy and environmental standards, with a particular emphasis on the three sectors that contribute most to climate change in the city - residential, commercial and transport sectors - as well as all initiatives and areas that are under the direct control or sphere of influence of Dublin City Council.
SI29	To support the principles of good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin City and the region to become self-reliant in terms of waste management.
SI31	To develop centralised biological treatment.
SI34	To ensure that effect is given as far as possible to the “polluter pays” principle.

Policy	Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure
SI36	To maximise the potential for beneficial re-use of water and to reduce leakage to the minimum possible level in the water supply system through the watermains rehabilitation renewal programme.
SI37	To take all necessary steps to ensure that the quality of treated water supplied to all of its customers is in compliance with the Water Quality Directives of the EU and national legislation.
SI39	To take all reasonable steps to put in place adequate strategic service storage to facilitate the efficient and effective management of the water supply system.
SI41	To promote the achievement of good ecological status, good ecological potential and good chemical status for all waterbodies in the city by 2015 in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.
SI42	To protect the city's ground water resources in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.
SI43	To ensure the upgrading of wastewater infrastructure and to facilitate the provision and safeguarding of infrastructure corridors required to facilitate sustainable development in the city and region (see also paragraphs 8.4.6 and 8.4.9 and Appendix 2 – Water Services Plan)
SI45	To provide additional and improved wastewater treatment capacity by the upgrading of the Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Plant.
SI46	In co-operation with the other relevant local authorities to implement the recommendations, as appropriate, of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, subject to funding being available.
SI47	To assist the Office of Public Works in developing catchment-based Flood Risk Management Plans for the Dublin city area and have regard to their provisions/recommendations.
SI48	To carry out Flood Risk assessment and introduce Flood Risk Management in all areas which have been flooded in recent years or which are assessed as being at risk of flooding.
SI49	To have regard to the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Flood Risk Management, (November 2009) published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government when assessing planning applications and in the preparation of plans both statutory and non-statutory.
SI51	To incorporate and promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems within City Council developments and other infrastructural projects as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (see also policy GC04 and section 16.2.3)
SI52	<p>To require the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in all new developments where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. The following measures will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales, detention basins. ◆ The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins, ponds, wetlands. ◆ The slow down of the movement of water.
SI53	To monitor and improve air quality in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets.

Policy	Greening The City
GC3	To make provision for habitat creation/maintenance and facilitate biodiversity by encouraging the development of linear parks, nature trails, wildlife corridors and urban woodlands.
GC4	To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this.
GC5	To focus on key avenues in the city area between the canals for 'greening' by way of higher standards of planting and amenity along key routes (see Chapter 17 Development Standards).
GC6	To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.
GC10	To continue to protect and enhance the 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
GC11	To investigate key landscape areas with a view to determining their suitability for designation as Landscape Conservation Areas.
GC7	To co-ordinate between open space, biodiversity and flood management, in progressing a green infrastructure network.
GC14	To seek the provision of additional space in areas deficient in public open space - by way of pocket parks or the development of institutional lands.
GC15	To continue to manage and protect and/or enhance public open spaces to meet the social, recreational, conservational and ecological needs of the city and to consider the development of appropriate complementary facilities which do not detract from the amenities of spaces.
GC16	To support the provision of community gardens/allotments/ local markets/pocket parks, where feasible and in particular as temporary uses on vacant, under-utilised or derelict sites in the city.
GC17	To promote the development of soft landscaping in public open spaces, where feasible, in accordance with the principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
GC8	To develop a network of green corridors through the city, thereby interconnecting key open spaces, and extending out to the wider Dublin region.
GC18	To protect the unique natural amenities of all rivers within and forming boundaries to the administrative area of Dublin City Council and to establish River Basin Management Plans, in co-operation with other relevant authorities.
GC20	To continue to co-operate with Waterways Ireland and other agencies to develop the amenity and biodiversity of canals as set out in the Dublin City Canals Framework (January 2010) and supporting 'Waterways Ireland: Interim Environment and Heritage Policy' document
GC22	To develop sustainable coastal, estuarine, canal and riverine recreational amenities to enhance appreciation of coastal natural assets.
GC23	To co-operate with Dublin Bay Task Force (DBTF) to work towards developing a framework for Coastal Zone Management Plan for Dublin Bay, developing a detailed masterplan, and identifying new opportunities for enhancing Dublin Bay as a resource.
GC24	To seek the continued improvement of water quality, bathing facilities and other recreational opportunities in the coastal, estuarine and surface waters in the city and to protect the ecology and wildlife of Dublin Bay.

GC25	To protect and enhance bio-diversity in the city through the protection of nature conservation sites, maintenance of valuable mitigation habitats, the creation of a cohesive network of green corridors, green infrastructure design and also through the identification of opportunities for new habitats, buffer zones and wildlife corridors. Buffer zone is a protective area between wildlife / habitats & human activity – traffic noise etc.
GC26	To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)
GC27	To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.
GC28	To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.
GC29	To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.
GC30	To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.
GC31	That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.
Policy	Making Dublin the Heart of the City Region
HR8	To work in conjunction and close co-operation with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin region, to reduce 'greenhouse gas' emissions and mitigate against climate change in a co-ordinated manner on a regional level, with particular regard to energy, planning, transport, waste management, and biodiversity.(see also paragraph 5.2.4.1 and 5.2.4.2)
HR9	To support the provision of a framework for the realisation of a strategic green network across the region. (see also paragraph 6.4.1 and fig. 10)
Policy	Providing Quality Homes in a Compact City
QH2	To have regard to the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area and make provision for the scale of population growth and housing allocations outlined in these guidelines. (see also Appendix 3, section 1)
QH4	To promote residential development at sustainable urban densities throughout the city in accordance with the core strategy having regard to the need for high standards of urban design and architecture and to successfully integrate with the character of the surrounding area. (see also sections 4.4.3 and 16.1, and standards 17.1 and 17.3)
QH6	To promote the development of underutilised infill sites and to favourably consider higher density proposals which respect the design of the surrounding development and the character of the area.
QH8	To require that larger schemes which will be developed over a considerable period of time are developed in a phased manner to ensure that suitable physical, social and community infrastructure is provided in tandem with the residential development and substantial infrastructure is available to initial occupiers. (see also Chapter 12, and standard 17.17)
QH22	To encourage the reintroduction of residential use into the historic areas of the city, where much of the historic fabric remains intact (e.g. the Georgian and Victorian areas), provided development is consistent with the architectural integrity and character of such areas. (see also sections 7.2 and 17.10)

Numerous other higher-level measures further mitigate potential impacts of the plan. These measures include EU directives, national legislation and various guidelines. Principal among these are the following:

- The Habitats Directive (HD): The European Council Directive on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) (Habitats Directive)
- The Water Framework Directive (WFD): The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
- The National Biodiversity Plan (NBP): UN Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 - National Biodiversity Plan 2002 is as a result of this.
- The Wildlife Act (WA): Wildlife Act 1976 and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 (Wildlife Act)
- The Birds Directive (BD): The 1979 European Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (Birds Directive)
- The Ramsar Convention (R): Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- The Bathing Water Directive (BW): Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC)
- The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (WW): (91/271/EEC) (amended by Directive 98/15/EEC)
- S.I. No. 211 of 2010 European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (North Bull Island Special Protection Area 004006) Regulations 2010
- S.I. No. 212 of 2010 European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area 004024) Regulations 2010

Tables 6A and 6B in the following pages sets out a brief description of each policy which serves as a mitigation measure and details how each mitigatory policy aims to either avoid or reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

Table 6A: Mitigation Measures – Part A

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>SI24: To reduce the city’s eco-footprint and to combat the key factors of climate change, in tandem with improving the city’s economic competitiveness and driving the city into the future as a city of leadership on quality of life factors and sustainable living.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Effects of climate change will be reduced significantly through strategic planning to control changes to hydrology of Dublin Bay and its rivers, flood risk assessment and planning, protection of vulnerable habitats and species from erosion and displacement.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process by Dublin City Council. Dublin City Council has prepared and is implementing a Climate Change Strategy (2008-2012) and is collaborating on the Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan. National Strategies are incorporated into these policies.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation the Dublin Regional Authority and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>
<p>HR8: To work in conjunction and close co-operation with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin region, to reduce ‘greenhouse gas’ emissions and mitigate against climate change in a co-ordinated manner on a regional level, with particular regard to energy, planning, transport, waste management, and biodiversity.(see also paragraph 5.2.4.1 and 5.2.4.2)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Effects of climate change will be reduced significantly through strategic planning to control changes to hydrology of Dublin Bay and its rivers, flood risk assessment and planning, protection of vulnerable habitats and species from erosion and displacement.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process by Dublin City Council. Dublin City Council has prepared and is implementing a Climate Change Strategy (2008-2012) and is collaborating on the Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan. National Strategies are incorporated into these policies.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation the Dublin Regional Authority and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>HR9: To support the provision of a framework for the realisation of a strategic green network across the region. (see also paragraph 6.4.1 and fig. 10)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The network targets ecological corridors along the canals, river Liffey and Dublin Bay, directly linking and complementing the Natura 2000 network and supporting Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Dublin City Council will support the objectives of the Regional Planning Guidelines for green infrastructure planning.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with the Dublin Regional Authority and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>
<p>QH10: To promote more sustainable development through energy end use efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, and improved energy performance of all new development throughout the city by requiring planning applications to be supported by information indicating how the proposal has been designed in accordance with the sustainable standards and guiding development principles set out in the development plan. (see Chapters 16 and 17)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sustainable building design including the use of micro-renewables and improving energy efficiency will directly result in carbon emissions. This will in turn reduce the local impacts on climate change of new urban settlements.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process by Dublin City Council. Dublin City Council has prepared and is implementing a Climate Change Strategy (2008-2012) and is collaborating on the Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan. National strategies are incorporated into these policies.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with the Dublin Regional Authority and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>GC4: To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The cycling network will complement the Natura 2000 network and support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive by ensuring that cycle routes, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure, support ecological coherence.</p>	<p>Dublin City Council will support the objectives of the Regional Planning Guidelines for green infrastructure planning for the ‘development of targeted walkway and cycle ways, integrated as part of opportunities for other projects such as river restoration, biodiversity enhancement as part of process of strengthening connectivity between green spaces and strategic linkages between urban settlements and countryside’.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with the Department of Transport, National Transport Authority and relevant adjoining local authorities and the Dublin Regional Authority.</p>
<p>GC6: To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming. Lands along waterways in private ownership will be managed to standards which enhance environmental quality of both designated and non-designated sites</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and conformity to the Dublin City Council Guidelines for Open Space Development and Taking in Charge (2009), and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans, including the river Dodder, river Liffey and river Tolka Management Plans</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
GC6: contd.		N/A	Dublin City Council in co-operation with the OPW, ERFB, NGOs and relevant adjoining local authorities.
GC7: To co-ordinate between open space, biodiversity and flood management, in progressing a green infrastructure network.	Flooding is a natural process and the biodiversity of floodplains relies on variable hydrological regimes. Restricting development in flood zones will ensure the long-term preservation of such sites. Open space networks will link directly to Natura 2000 sites.	N/A	Through the planning consent process and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans, including the river Dodder Management Plan. Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGOs and all bodies identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
GC15: To continue to manage and protect and/or enhance public open spaces to meet the social, recreational, conservational and ecological needs of the city and to consider the development of appropriate complementary facilities which do not detract from the amenities of spaces.	Ecosystem function will be protected by standards for public open spaces and recreational needs will not supersede measures to protect Natura 2000 sites and species. New public open space will be subject to Dublin City Council criteria and guidelines as a prerequisite of planning permission.	N/A	Through the planning consent process and conformity to the Dublin City Council Guidelines for Open Space Development and Taking in Charge (2009), and by preparation and implementation of biodiversity plans as part of Local Area Plans (Liberties, Ballymun). Dublin City Council in co-operation with all bodies identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>GC24: To seek the continued improvement of water quality, bathing facilities and other recreational opportunities in the coastal, estuarine and surface waters in the city and to protect the ecology and wildlife of Dublin Bay.</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming. Long term water quality standards will improve, benefiting species essential to ecosystem function of the sites.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans, including the Dublin Bay Biodiversity Action Plan (2008-2012) and North Bull Island Management Plan (2009). By continued operation of the Dublin Bay Project. By continued efforts to maintain at Dollymount Beach, and to obtain at Sandymount Strand, Blue Flag Beach status. By implementation of the North Dublin Wastewater Treatment Plan and orbital sewer. By the preparation and implementation of a master plan for Dublin Bay under the Dublin Bay Task Force.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with ERFB, relevant local authorities, particularly for Dublin Bay, and An Taisce and EPA for monitoring of status.</p>
<p>GC26: To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans, including the Biodiversity Action Plan (2008-2012) and North Bull Island Management Plan (2009).</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>GC27: To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>
<p>GC28: To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.</p> <p>The identification and prioritisation of each site and its values will aid in the setting of standards for proposed developments which could affect biodiversity. Threats to sites' Qualifying Interests, such as invasive species, are controlled.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and use of existing baseline data in GIS gathered by Dublin City Council surveys: Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006), Ecology of Graveyards (2006), Grasslands (2007), Hedgerows (2006) and by preparation and implementation of biodiversity plans as part of Local Area Plans (Liberties, Ballymun).</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGOs and all bodies identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>GC29: To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming. Potential threats are identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan and proposed developments are screened to prevent habitat fragmentation/ loss of areas which connect to Natura 2000 sites, particularly for mobile/migratory species.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by implementation of Dublin City Council management plans including the Biodiversity Action Plan (2008-2012).</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGOs and all bodies identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
<p>GC30: To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.</p>	<p>The development of data and implementation of standards will ensure the protection of natural assets of local importance. Data will guide and inform proposals for new developments and potential for habitat enhancement.</p> <p>Non-designated areas have importance under Article 10 of the Habitats Directive to enhance biodiversity and provide connectivity to/from designated sites. The standards will improve environmental quality overall.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and use of existing baseline data in GIS gathered by Dublin City Council surveys: Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006), Ecology of Graveyards (2006), Grasslands (2007), Hedgerows (2006) and by preparation and implementation of biodiversity plans as part of Local Area Plans (Liberties, Ballymun).</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGO's and all bodies identified in the BAP.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>GC31: That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Protection of Natura 2000 site integrity will be a determinant of whether or not a plan or project can be progressed.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.</p>
<p>SI21: To improve the management and control of traffic in the city to increase sustainable accessibility, to improve road safety, to mitigate the impact of Transport 21 construction works and to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of the transport system. In the city centre this will reflect the needs of residents, employment and workers, shoppers and visitors.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Environmental protection will be improved by ongoing monitoring of traffic noise and emissions, and the assessment and evaluation of the air quality and traffic noise impacts of transport policy and traffic Management measures being implemented by Dublin City Council.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by the preparation and implementation of a Regional Traffic Management Strategy with the other Dublin local authorities. Dublin City Council in co-operation with DTO, Dublin Bus, Irish Rail and relevant adjoining local authorities</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>SI41: To promote the achievement of good ecological status, good ecological potential and good chemical status for all waterbodies in the city by 2015 in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The use of a regional strategy to integrate our economic, recreational and environmental demands on water is in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. The River Basin Management System provides a GIS baseline database, monitoring system, programme, management system for 12 local authorities and a public awareness programme.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by implementation of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Dublin City Council will act as the lead authority for the Eastern River Basin District, in co-operation with ERFB, EPA, NGO's and relevant adjoining local authorities and governmental organisations.</p>
<p>SI42: To protect the city's ground water resources in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>Restricting development in zones of groundwater vulnerability will ensure preservation of environmental quality and site integrity. Further measures to remediate groundwater quality may enhance the Natura 2000 network's potential.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process.</p> <p>Dublin City Council, in co-operation with the EPA and other local authorities within the ERBD.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>SI51: To incorporate and promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems within City Council developments and other infrastructural projects as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (see also policy GC04 and section 16.2.3)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The regulation and control of runoff will have beneficial consequences for the receiving waters of Dublin Bay and its rivers. These measures will restrict sediment movement with positive results in terms of turbidity. They will also control erosion and flooding, and reduce the levels of contaminants through filtration and bioaccumulation. Habitat creation can enhance site integrity.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by design and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans and Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation relevant adjoining local authorities and Dublin Docklands Development Authority.</p>
<p>SI52: To require the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in all new developments where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. The following measures will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales, detention basins. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The regulation and control of runoff will have beneficial consequences for the receiving waters of Dublin Bay and its rivers. These measures will restrict sediment movement with positive results in terms of turbidity. They will also control erosion and flooding, and reduce the levels of contaminants through filtration and bioaccumulation.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by implementation of Dublin City Council management plans.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation relevant adjoining local authorities and Dublin Docklands Development Authority.</p>

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
<p>SI52: (contd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins, ponds, wetlands. ◆ The slow down of the movement of water. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Habitat creation can enhance site integrity.</p>	
<p>SI53: To monitor and improve air quality in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The effects of construction of major infrastructural projects and large-scale developments will be minimised and cumulative effects addressed by increased planning controls. The primary threat of road traffic emissions requires monitoring and strategic measures.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by approval and implementation of the Dublin Regional Air Quality Management Plan (2008-2012).</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation relevant adjoining local authorities and EPA (monitoring agency).</p>

Table 6B: Mitigation Measures – Part B

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>SI24: To reduce the city’s eco-footprint and to combat the key factors of climate change, in tandem with improving the city’s economic competitiveness and driving the city into the future as a city of leadership on quality of life factors and sustainable living.</p>	<p>Good-high. Measures by Dublin City Council have set targets since 2008 and the planning consent process will allow for controls to be set.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Use monitoring body and indicators in place under the Framework for Sustainable Dublin (FSD). Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>HR8: To work in conjunction and close co-operation with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin Region, to reduce ‘greenhouse gas’ emissions and mitigate against climate change in a co-ordinated manner on a regional level, with particular regard to energy, planning, transport, waste management, and biodiversity. (see also paragraph 5.2.4.1 and 5.2.4.2)</p>	<p>Good-high. The Regional Planning Guidelines will further promote progress.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Use monitoring systems to be developed in the Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>HR9: To support the provision of a framework for the realisation of a strategic green network across the region. (see also paragraph 6.4.1 and fig. 10)</p>	<p>Good-high. The Regional Planning Guidelines will further promote progress.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be GIS-based and will link with all the Dublin local authorities and the Dublin Regional Authority's indicators for green infrastructure.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>QH10: To promote more sustainable development through energy end use efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, and improved energy performance of all new development throughout the city by requiring planning applications to be supported by information indicating how the proposal has been designed in accordance with the sustainable standards and guiding development principles set out in the development plan. (see Chapters 16 and 17)</p>	<p>Good-high. Dublin City Council has taken initiatives on this policy already and is progressing now to regional level.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring and indicators as set out in the Dublin City Council Climate Change Strategy (2008-2012) and any additional monitoring requirements under the forthcoming Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>GC4: To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this.</p>	<p>Good-high. The Regional Planning Guidelines will further promote progress.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be GIS-based and will link with all the Dublin local authorities and the Dublin Regional Authority's indicators for green infrastructure.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>GC6: To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.</p>	<p>Good-high. Work is ongoing and will continue in subsequent plan revisions.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring measures and indicators as set out in individual management plans such as the three management plans for the rivers Liffey, Dodder and Tolka, combined with requirements for balancing recreation and amenity with habitat protection as set out in these and the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>GC7: To co-ordinate between open space, biodiversity and flood management, in progressing a green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>Good-high. Recreation can pose a threat to sites, but this policy ensures that Natura 2000 concerns for biodiversity and flood management are addressed in any recreational proposals through the planning consent process.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitored through the planning application process for new sites and under the Biodiversity Action Plan and parks management plans for existing public open spaces.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>GC15: To continue to manage and protect and/or enhance public open spaces to meet the social, recreational, conservational and ecological needs of the city and to consider the development of appropriate complementary facilities which do not detract from the amenities of spaces.</p>	<p>Good-high. Recreation can pose a threat to sites, but this policy ensures that Natura 2000 concerns for biodiversity and conservation objectives are addressed in any recreational proposals through the planning consent process.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitored through the planning application process for new sites and under the Biodiversity Action Plan and parks management plans for existing public open spaces.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>GC24: To seek the continued improvement of water quality, bathing facilities and other recreational opportunities in the coastal, estuarine and surface waters in the city and to protect the ecology and wildlife of Dublin Bay.</p>	<p>Very high. The criteria are reviewed annually. Work has been progressing under the Dublin Bay Project, and Blue Flag status for Dollymount has been retained in recent years.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6 year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring of water quality to meet international standards under Blue Flag criteria and Dublin Bay Project and EPA standards and indicators. Use of key indicator species as stated in Biodiversity Action Plan to assess quality and integrity of sites.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>GC26: To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)</p>	<p>Good-Very Good. Proposed developments which are outside of Dublin City Council administrative authority may have potential to impact on Natura 2000 sites. Progress is on-going at North Bull Island. Further baseline data is needed for some sites.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process and using monitoring strategy and indicators as set out in North Bull Island Management Plan (2009), river Tolka and river Liffey management plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and any future conservation management plans by NPWS or Dublin Bay Task Force.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>GC27: To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government</p>	<p>Good-very good. Proposed developments which are outside of Dublin City Council administrative authority may have potential to impact on Natura 2000 sites. Progress is on-going at North Bull Island. Further baseline data is needed for some sites.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process and using monitoring strategy and indicators as set out in North Bull Island Management Plan (2009), river Tolka and river Liffey management plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and any future conservation management plans by NPWS or Dublin Bay Task Force.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>GC28: To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.</p>	<p>Good-high. Use of GIS-based mapping is already in place.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and will compare against the baseline data of the survey of Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006) to ensure habitat loss, fragmentation and disturbance does not occur.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>GC29: To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.</p>	<p>Good-very good. Proposed developments which are outside of Dublin City Council administrative authority may have potential to impact on Natura 2000 sites. Progress is on-going at North Bull Island. Further baseline data is needed for some sites.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process and using monitoring strategy and indicators as set out in North Bull Island Management Plan (2009), river Tolka and river Liffey management plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and any future conservation management plans by NPWS or Dublin Bay Task Force.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>GC30: To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.</p>	<p>Good-high. Use of GIS-based mapping is already in place.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and will compare against the baseline data of the survey of Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006) to ensure habitat loss, fragmentation and disturbance does not occur.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>GC31: That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Good-High</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring for all spatial plans will be under existing structures within the Dublin City Council Planning Department. Monitoring for Dublin City Council projects will be by the lead department in consultation with in-house expertise, including ecological expertise, from other Dublin City Council departments.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through regular reporting by the Dublin City Council management team. This will be further checked by the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>SI21: To improve the management and control of traffic in the city to increase sustainable accessibility, to improve road safety, to mitigate the impact of Transport 21 construction works and to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of the transport system. In the city centre this will reflect the needs of residents, employment and workers, shoppers and visitors.</p>	<p>Good. The planning consent process allows for the control of development which may impact negatively on Natura 2000 network.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>SI41: To promote the achievement of good ecological status, good ecological potential and good chemical status for all waterbodies in the city by 2015 in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>Good-very good. The planning consent process allows for the control of development which may impact negatively on Natura 2000 network. Proposed developments which are outside of Dublin City Council administrative authority may have potential to impact on Natura 2000 sites. Progress is on-going at North Bull Island. Further baseline data is needed for some sites.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>SI42: To protect the city's ground water resources in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>Good-High</p>	<p>This will be carried out within the implementation period of the ERBD Management Plan, which is already approved and adopted by Dublin City Council.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be under the timeframe of the ERBD plan, which is reviewed in 2012 and requires maintaining good ecological status by 2015.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through ERBD review in 2012 and through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>SI51: To incorporate and promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems within City Council developments and other infrastructural projects as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. (See also policy GC04 and section 16.2.3)</p>	<p>Good-high. Dublin City Council's Drainage and Parks Division have already identified potential SUDS projects of benefit to Natura 2000 and the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the planning application process and the programme of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study and objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>

List Mitigation Measure	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>SI52: To require the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in all new developments where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. The following measures will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales, detention basins. ◆ The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins, ponds, wetlands. ◆ The slow down of the movement of water. 	<p>Good-high. Dublin City Council is developing and implementing standards for green infrastructure already.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the planning application process and the programme of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study and objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>
<p>SI53: To monitor and improve air quality in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets.</p>	<p>Good-high. The Regional Air Quality Management Plan (2008-2012) and Regional Planning Guidelines will further promote progress.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>Mitigation failure would be identified and consequently addressed through the statutory two-year review of this Appropriate Assessment and the development plan in 2013.</p>



7.0

OUTCOMES

7.0 OUTCOMES

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

Consultation has been undertaken directly with the Eastern Division of The National Parks and Wildlife Services in Dublin in the drafting of this Assessment Report with a series of meetings held between members

of the Dublin City Council Development Plan team including an ecologist from the Parks and Landscape Services Division of Dublin City Council. Additionally, independent advice was provided to Dublin City Council by external consultants with relevant expertise with regard to all stages of the preparation of the Assessment Report.

This document has been produced by Dublin City Council to inform the development plan strategy, policies and objectives in accordance with best practice and to meet the statutory requirements under the EU Habitats Directive.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SCREENING ASSESSMENT

1.1 ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN LIKELY TO GIVE RISE TO IMPACTS ON THE NATURA 2000 SITES

The purpose of this Habitats Directive Screening is to determine whether the Dublin City Development Plan 2011 – 2017 is likely to have any significant impacts on the conservation objectives or qualifying features of twenty-two Natura 2000 sites identified within a 15 kilometre buffer of Dublin City Council's administrative boundary.

The development plan is devised of a number of chapters and approximately 327 policies and 249 objectives covering such topics as population and housing, community development, economic development, culture, movement and transport etc.

As part of the screening exercise all policies and objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan were screened for their potential to impact upon any of the identified Natura 2000 sites. In accordance with EU Guidance document 'Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites – Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EC' and *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2009)* the reasons for 'screening in' of policies and objectives were based on the fact that the emerging policies could result in:

- i). Potential negative changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc)
- ii). Potential disturbance to key species
- iii). Potential reduction of habitat area,
- iv). Potential habitat or species fragmentation or
- v). Have a potential negative influence on climate change.

Table 1 below sets out the preliminary screening exercise based on the policies of the Dublin City Development Plan in a matrix format.

All policies highlighted in **bold text** are policies that could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as they promote a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city. However, the city is at capacity / very close to capacity with regard to its wastewater infrastructure. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it can be screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.

Table 1: Preliminary Habitats Directive Screening of Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 Policies

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
Shaping the City			
SC1 To consolidate and enhance the inner city by linking the critical mass of existing and emerging clusters and communities such as Docklands, Heuston Quarter, Grangegorman, Digital Hub, Parnell Square, the Ship Street Area and Smithfield with each other and to regeneration areas.	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.
SC2 To develop the city's character by cherishing and enhancing Dublin's renowned streets, civic spaces and squares; to create further new streets as part of the public realm when the opportunities arise; to protect the grain, scale and vitality of city streets; to revitalise the north Georgian Squares and their environs; and to upgrade Dame Street/ College Green as part of the Grand Civic Spine.	No	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SC3 To continue to develop a network of safe, clean, attractive pedestrian routes, lanes and cycleways in order to make the city more coherent and navigable.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SC4 To promote a variety of recreational and cultural events in the city's civic spaces.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC5 To promote the urban design principles set out in Chapter 16, Guiding Principles, in order to achieve a quality, compact, well connected city. (see section 16.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC6 To promote the reinstatement of the Georgian façade of the sixteen Georgian houses on Fitzwilliam Street Lower which were demolished in 1965.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC7 To protect important views and view corridors into, out of and within the city, and to protect existing city landmarks and their prominence. These important views will be identified through the views and vistas programme that will be undertaken under Objective SCO6.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC8 To recognise the distinctive character of the Docklands Regeneration Area and work with the Dublin Docklands Development Authority, to increase connectivity with the city centre.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC9 To develop and support the hierarchy of suburban centres, ranging from the top tier KDCs, to District Centres / Urban Villages and Neighbourhood Centres, in order to support the sustainable consolidation of the city and provide for the essential economic and community support for local neighbourhoods.</p>	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC10 To promote and develop the 8 KDCs as sustainable centres delivering on a range of requirements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sustainable densities of development which must include the protection of surrounding residents and communities. ◆ Good public transport ◆ Strong, vibrant retail and commercial cores ◆ Comprehensive range of quality community and social services, including post offices and banks where feasible. 	YES	IN	(I) (II) (V)
<p>SC11 To promote employment and economic opportunities in the KDCs, District Centres and in Neighbourhood Centres in the identified innovation corridors.</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city’s wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan’s policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>
<p>SC12 To promote the distinctive character and sense of place in the hierarchy of Key District Centres, District Centres and Neighbourhood Centres.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC13 To promote sustainable densities, particularly in public transport corridors, which will enhance the urban form and spatial structure of the city; which are appropriate to their context, and which are supported by a full range of community infrastructure such as schools, shops and recreational areas, having regard to the safeguarding criteria set out in Chapter 17, Development Standards, including the criteria and standards for good neighbourhoods; quality urban design and excellence in architecture. These sustainable densities will include due consideration for the protection of surrounding residents, households and communities.</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>
<p>SC14 To promote a variety of housing and apartment types, which will create both a distinctive sense of place in particular character areas and neighbourhoods, and coherent streets and open spaces.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC15 That significant residential /commercial schemes (over 100 units / 10,000sq.m or as otherwise determined by the planning authority on the basis of potential impact on the surrounding environment), will be accompanied by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ An Urban Design Statement, demonstrating how the proposal contributes to place making and the identity of the locality. (As set out in Chapter 17 Development Standards, section 17.9.1) <p>contd..</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC15 (contd.)</p> <p>◆ In addition, schemes over 200 Units / 20,000 s^{q.m} shall be accompanied by a Community Infrastructure Statement, demonstrating how the scheme can contribute to the community infrastructure of the area (as set out in Chapter 17 Development Standards, section 17.9.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC16</p> <p>To recognise and promote green infrastructure as an integral part of the form and structure of the city.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SC17</p> <p>To protect and enhance the intrinsic quality of Dublin as a predominantly low-rise city, and to provide for tall buildings in the designated limited locations (See Fig. 21)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC18</p> <p>To protect and enhance the skyline of the inner city, and to ensure that all proposals for mid-rise and taller buildings make a positive contribution to the urban character of the city, having regard to the criteria and site principles set out in the Development Standards Section (Chapter 17). In particular all new proposals must demonstrate sensitivity to the historic city centre, the river Liffey and quays, Trinity College, the cathedrals, Dublin Castle, the historic squares and the city canals, and to established residential areas, open recreation areas and civic spaces of local and citywide importance.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC19</p> <p>To promote a co-co-ordinated approach to the provision of taller buildings through Local Area Plans in order to prevent visual clutter or cumulative negative visual disruption of the skyline.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC20 To promote the development of a network of active, attractive and safe streets which encourage walking as the preferred means of movement between buildings and activities in the city. In the case of pedestrian movement within major developments, the creation of a public street is preferable to an enclosed arcade or other passageway.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC21 To promote the development of public spaces which are of consistently high quality and which deliver vibrant, attractive and safe places for the city's communities.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC22 To promote streets and public spaces which are accessible and inclusive, meeting the requirements of Dublin's diverse communities.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC23 To promote public spaces which are designed to deter crime and anti-social behaviour and promote safety.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC24 To promote streets and public spaces which contribute fully towards increased urban greening.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SC25 To consider appropriately designed and located advertising structures primarily with reference to the zoning objectives and permitted advertising uses and with secondary consideration of the Outdoor Advertising Strategy. In all such cases, the structures must be of high quality design and materials and must not obstruct or endanger road users, pedestrians nor impede free pedestrian movement and accessibility of the footpath or roadway.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC26 To take enforcement measures wherever appropriate to secure the removal of unauthorised advertisements from private property and public areas. Unauthorised fabric banners, meshes, banners or other advertising forms will be subject to enforcement measures.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC27 To implement the Pedestrian Wayfinding System which will provide a basis for a more coherent system of pedestrian signage.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC28 To promote quality in architecture and urban design so that the citizens of Dublin can enjoy the highest quality built environment. This relates not only to the creation of new landmarks where appropriate, but more importantly to the design quality of general development across the city, with the aim of achieving excellence in the ordinary.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC29 To promote the development of the city's urban forms so that they positively contribute to the city's neighbourhoods, public spaces and natural environment.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SC30 To promote understanding of the city's historical architectural character to facilitate new development which is in harmony with the city's historical spaces and structures.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC31 To promote and facilitate innovation in architectural design to produce contemporary buildings which contribute to the city's acknowledged culture of enterprise and innovation.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SC32 To promote the development of architecture and urban design which enhances local environments and which mitigates, and is resilient to, the impacts of climate change.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SC33</p> <p>To support design competitions for developments which are significant for their size or visual prominence, in order to stimulate innovation and quality in design.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
Connecting & Sustaining the City's Infrastructure			
<p>SI1</p> <p>To support the sustainability principles set out in the National Spatial Strategy, the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area, the Department of Transport's, 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020' and the National Transportation Agency's 'A Platform for Change' and to ensure that land-use and zoning are fully integrated with the provision and development of a comprehensive, sustainable and efficient, high quality transportation network that accommodates the movement needs of Dublin city and the region</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II) (IV)
<p>SI2</p> <p>To continue to promote the modal shift from private car use towards increased use of more sustainable forms of transport such as cycling, walking and public transport and to implement the initiatives contained in the Government's, Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020'</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI3</p> <p>To support and facilitate the development of an integrated public transport network with efficient interchange between transport modes, to serve the existing and future needs of the city in association with relevant transport providers, agencies and stakeholders.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SI4 To promote and facilitate the provision of Metro North, Dart Underground, the electrification of the Maynooth Line, the expansion of Luas and the Quality Bus Network in order to achieve the strategic transport objectives of the Dublin National Transportation Authority's 'A Platform for Change' and support the implementation of the Transport 21 Programme for Dublin city and the region.</p>	No	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI5 Not to provide for a Luas Line along Brighton Square or Brighton Road in view of the negative impact same would have on the residential amenity and conservation and heritage character of these residential roads. Dublin City Council will seek to influence the alignment of the potential Luas BXD Line in a way which facilitates the provision of this transport service without negatively impacting on areas of heritage and amenity value.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI6 To oppose any Luas Line that would adversely impact on the Brighton Square/Brighton Road Residential Conservation Area.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI7 That the proposed Luas BXD Line in the vicinity of the Royal Canal and Broombridge will have full regard to the heritage and amenity value of the area and this should be reflected in any environmental statement.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI8 To work with the relevant transport providers, agencies and stakeholders to improve interchange between different public transport modes, walking and cycling.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI9 To achieve a strategic, coherent and high quality cycle network across the city that is integrated with public transport and interconnected with cultural, recreational, retail, educational and employment destinations and attractions.</p>	YES	IN	(II) (III) (iv)

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SI10 To enhance, extend and provide cycling infrastructure in accordance with the National Cycle Policy Framework 2009 – 2020 and the Department of Transport's, 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020'.	YES	IN	(II) (III) (iv)
SI11 To improve the pedestrian environment and promote the development of a network of pedestrian routes which link residential areas with recreational, educational and employment destinations to create a pedestrian environment that is safe and accessible to all.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI12 To promote best practice mobility management and travel planning to balance car use to capacity and provide for necessary mobility via sustainable transport modes.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI13 To retain on-street parking as a resource for the city, as far as practicable.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI14 To discourage commuter parking and to ensure adequate but not excessive parking provision for short term shopping, business and leisure use.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI15 To control the supply and price of all parking in the city in order to achieve sustainable transportation policy objectives.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI16 To provide for sustainable levels of car parking and car storage in residential schemes in accordance with development plan car parking standards (section 17.40) so as to promote apartment living for all age groups and family types.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI17 To encourage the use of innovative measures, such as car clubs, to reduce the requirement for car parking.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SI18 To safeguard the residential parking component in mixed use developments.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI19 To support the provision of a link between north Dublin Port and the Southern Cross / South Eastern Motorway via an eastern bypass of the city, in conjunction and co-operation with other transport bodies, the National Roads Authority and local authorities. The preferred method is by means of a bored tunnel and the preferred route is under Sandymount and Merrion Strand and Booterstown Marsh. However, the route and detailed design of the link road will be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and all statutory requirements, including a public consultation process, by the relevant authorities. An Appropriate Assessment of the proposed project for the entire route is also required in accordance with the Habitats Directive.	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)
SI20 To carry out road capacity improvements where required in order to achieve sustainable transportation policy objectives. Any works undertaken will include as an objective, enhanced provision for safety, public transportation, cyclists and pedestrians and will be subject to environmental and conservation considerations.	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)
SI21 To improve the management and control of traffic in the city to increase sustainable accessibility, to improve road safety, to mitigate the impact of Transport 21 construction works and to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of the transport system. In the city centre this will reflect the needs of residents, employment and workers, shoppers and visitors.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI22 To require the submission of a Development Assessment for all development proposals located in the vicinity of Dublin Port Tunnel. Detailed requirements are set out in Appendix 9.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SI23 To improve facilities and encourage relevant transport agencies / transport providers to provide for the needs of people with mobility impairment and / or disabilities including the elderly and parents with children.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI24 To reduce the city's eco-footprint and to combat the key factors of climate change, in tandem with improving the city's economic competitiveness and driving the city into the future as a city of leadership on quality of life factors and sustainable living.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI25 To have regard to the Climate Change Strategy For Dublin City 2008-2012 and relevant the government policy including The National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012, The National Energy Policy 2007 and The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2007-2020. (see also section 2.3 and paragraph 8.4.6)</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI26 To promote the concept of carbon neutral sustainable communities throughout the city.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI27 To promote and facilitate the usage of renewable energy sources throughout the city. (see also paragraphs 5.2.4.14 to 5.2.4.16 and paragraph 11.4.3)</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI28 To promote high energy and environmental standards, with a particular emphasis on the three sectors that contribute most to climate change in the city - residential, commercial and transport sectors - as well as all initiatives and areas that are under the direct control or sphere of influence of Dublin City Council.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI29 To support the principles of good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin city and the region to become self-reliant in terms of waste management.</p>	NO	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SI30 To prevent and minimise waste.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI31 To develop centralised biological treatment.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI32 To encourage and support material sorting and recycling. (see also Appendix 14)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI33 To minimise the amount of waste which cannot be prevented and ensure it is disposed of without causing environmental pollution.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI34 To ensure that effect is given as far as possible to the “polluter pays” principle.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI35 In conjunction with other local authorities in the region, to implement a strategy to ensure the development of water systems and to provide for the expansion of water systems to meet anticipated demand and to provide long-term supplies for the city and region. (see also paragraphs 8.4.6 and 8.4.9 and Appendix 2 – Water Services Plan)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI36 To maximise the potential for beneficial re-use of water and to reduce leakage to the minimum possible level in the water supply system through the watermains rehabilitation renewal programme.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI37 To take all necessary steps to ensure that the quality of treated water supplied to all of its customers is in compliance with the Water Quality directives of the EU and national legislation.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI38 To comply with directions issued by EPA in its role as water regulator.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SI39 To take all reasonable steps to put in place adequate strategic service storage to facilitate the efficient and effective management of the water supply system.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI40 To ensure that all costs associated with the provision of water and the collection of wastewater to/from non-domestic customers are recovered from those in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI41 To promote the achievement of good ecological status, good ecological potential and good chemical status for all waterbodies in the city by 2015 in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI42 To protect the city’s ground water resources in accordance with The Water Framework Directive.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI43 To ensure the upgrading of wastewater infrastructure and to facilitate the provision and safeguarding of infrastructure corridors required to facilitate sustainable development in the city and region (see also paragraphs 8.4.6 and 8.4.9 and Appendix 2 – Water Services Plan)	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SI44 To support the development of the Greater Dublin regional wastewater treatment plant, marine outfall and orbital sewer to be located in the northern part of the Greater Dublin Area to serve the Dublin region as part of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy.	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)
SI45 To provide additional and improved wastewater treatment capacity by the upgrading of the Ringsend waste water treatment plant.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SI46 In co-operation with the other relevant local authorities to implement the recommendations, as appropriate, of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, subject to funding being available.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI47 To assist the Office of Public Works in developing catchment-based Flood Risk Management Plans for the Dublin city area and have regard to their provisions/ recommendations.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI48 To carry out flood risk assessment and introduce flood risk management in all areas which have been flooded in recent years or which are assessed as being at risk of flooding.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI49 To have regard to the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Flood Risk Management, (November 2009) published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government when assessing planning applications and in the preparation of plans both statutory and non-statutory.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI50 To put in place adequate measures to protect the integrity of the existing flood defence infrastructure identified in Appendix 15 and to ensure that the new developments do not have the effect of reducing the effectiveness or integrity of existing and new flood defence infrastructure and that flood defence infrastructure provision has regard also to nature conservation and amenity issues.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI51 To incorporate and promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems within City Council developments and other infrastructural projects as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (see also policy GC04 and section 16.2.3)</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SI52 To require the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in all new developments where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. The following measures will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales, detention basins. ◆ The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins, ponds, wetlands. ◆ The slow down of the movement of water. 	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI53 To monitor and improve air quality in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>SI54 To reduce noise pollution by requiring all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise noise levels (see also standards 17.9.1{A1.5}, 17.37, and 17.38)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI55 To ensure that the design of external lighting proposals minimises light spillage or pollution in the surrounding environment and has regard to the residential amenity of the area. (see also objective FC029)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI56 To require lighting design to be appropriate to the end use in relation to residential areas, footpaths, cycle paths, urban streets and highways i.e. use of low-level bollard lighting along cycle paths.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SI57 In conjunction with the Health and Safety Authority (HSA), to implement the provisions of the Seveso II (COMAH) Directive and to 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 such sites. (see also paragraph 15.10.7)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI58 To encourage and facilitate telecommunications infrastructure in appropriate locations throughout the city as a means of improving economic competitiveness and contributing to sustainable movement by reducing the need to travel through enabling e-working, e-commerce and distance learning. (see also standard 17.35)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI59 To require the use of ducting for information communication technology within individual new residential and commercial developments and also in development areas as set out in this plan. (see also objective SIO79)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI60 To support a wide range of energy solutions to meet consumption needs, with a particular emphasis on renewable energy sources, to secure a low carbon electricity supply. (see also paragraphs 5.2.4.2, 5.2.4.15, 5.2.4.16, and 8.4.6)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SI61 To promote energy efficiency, energy conservation, and the use of renewable energy in existing and new developments (see also objective FCO28, paragraphs 11.4.3 and 16.2.4, and standard 17.1.4)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SI62 To support the development of energy efficient initiatives such as the district-heating network for Dublin and combined heat and power.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI63 To promote the use of Combined Heat and Power in large developments. (see also standard 17.1.4)	No	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI64 To promote more sustainable development through energy end use efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, and improved energy performance of all new building developments throughout the city.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
Greening The City			
GC1 To progress a strategic network as illustrated in the Strategic Green Network map. (see Figure 10)	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)
GC2 To improve pedestrian and cycle access routes to strategic level amenities.	YES	IN	(II) (III) (IV)
GC3 To make provision for habitat creation / maintenance and facilitate biodiversity by encouraging the development of linear parks, nature trails, wildlife corridors and urban woodlands.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC4 To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC5 To focus on key avenues in the city area between the canals for 'greening' by way of higher standards of planting and amenity along key routes (see Chapter 17 Development Standards).	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GC6 To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC7 To co-ordinate between open space, biodiversity and flood management, in progressing a green infrastructure network.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC8 To develop a network of green corridors through the city, thereby interconnecting key open spaces, and extending out to the wider Dublin region.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC9 To develop linear parks, particularly along waterways, and to link existing parks and open spaces in order to provide green chains throughout the city. Where lands along waterways are in private ownership it shall be policy, in any development proposal, to secure public access along the waterway</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>CG10 To continue to protect and enhance the 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</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC11 To investigate key landscape areas with a view to determining their suitability for designation as Landscape Conservation Areas.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>CG12 To protect and enhance views and prospects which contribute to the appreciation of landscape and natural heritage.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GC13 To ensure that in new residential developments, public open space is provided which is sufficient in quantity and distribution to meet the requirements of the projected population, including play facilities for children.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GC14 To seek the provision of additional space in areas deficient in public open space – by way of pocket parks or the development of institutional lands.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC15 To continue to manage and protect and / or enhance public open spaces to meet the social, recreational, conservational and ecological needs of the city and to consider the development of appropriate complementary facilities which do not detract from the amenities of spaces.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC16 To support the provision of community gardens / allotments/ local markets/pocket parks, where feasible and in particular as temporary uses on vacant, under-utilised or derelict sites in the city.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC17 To promote the development of soft landscaping in public open spaces, where feasible, in accordance with the principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC18 To protect the unique natural amenities of all rivers within and forming boundaries to the administrative area of Dublin City Council and to establish River Basin Management Plans, in co-operation with other relevant authorities.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GC19 To protect, maintain, improve and enhance the natural and organic character of the watercourses in the city, and to promote access, walkways and other recreational uses of their associated open space, incorporating flood strategies and subject to a defined of nature conservation in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland. The creation and/or enhancement of riparian buffer zones will be required where possible. It is the policy of Dublin City Council to maintain, improve and enhance the safety of the public in its use and enjoyment of the many public parks, open spaces and linkages within the city. This should apply, for example, too all areas of the Royal and Grand Canal.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC20 To continue to co-operate with Waterways Ireland and other agencies to develop the amenity and biodiversity of canals as set out in the Dublin City Canals Framework (January 2010) and supporting 'Waterways Ireland: Interim Environment and Heritage Policy' document</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC21 To liaise with the relevant state agencies responsible for the city's waterways, in particular Waterways Ireland, Eastern Regional Fisheries Board and Dublin Docklands Development Authority.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC22 To develop sustainable coastal, estuarine, canal and riverine recreational amenities to enhance appreciation of coastal natural assets.</p>	YES	OUT	Policies GC24-28 protect biodiversity and designated sites along with Policy GC21 which seeks to co-operate with Dublin Taskforce to work towards developing a framework for a coastal zone management plan for Dublin Bay. Furthermore, Dublin City Council has liaised with NPWS on the management of beaches and produced a management plan for North Bull Island.

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GC23 To co-operate with Dublin Bay Task Force (DBTF) to work towards developing a framework for Coastal Zone Management for Dublin Bay, developing a detailed masterplan, and identifying new opportunities for enhancing Dublin Bay as a resource.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC24 To seek the continued improvement of water quality, bathing facilities and other recreational opportunities in the coastal, estuarine and surface waters in the city and to protect the ecology and wildlife of Dublin Bay.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC25 To protect and enhance bio-diversity in the city through the protection of nature conservation sites, maintenance of valuable mitigation habitats, the creation of a cohesive network of green corridors, green infrastructure design and also through the identification of opportunities for new habitats, buffer zones and wildlife corridors. Buffer zone is a protective area between wildlife / habitats & human activity – traffic noise etc.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC26 To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GC27 To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GC28 To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC29 To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC30 To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC31 That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC32 To seek the provision of children's play facilities in new residential developments and particularly in larger developments – i.e. of 75 units or over. Small areas designed for young children aged 0-5 should be provided within easy walking distance of homes or within the curtilage of apartment blocks. Older children should have access to larger equipped areas within 5 minutes walk of homes.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GC33 To provide children's playgrounds to an appropriate standard of amenity and safety, and accessibility and to create safe and accessible places for socialising and informal play and for connecting with nature and art, having regard to Dublin City Council Policy on Children's Play.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GC34 To apply Dublin City Councils Policy on Children's Play.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GC35 To pilot the provision of playgrounds in public spaces such as squares or plazas that are adjacent to commercial facilities such as cafés, that provide good passive surveillance and an attractive location for parents and their children.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GC36 To recognise and support the role of the private sector in providing specialist play facilities, including climbing walls, table tennis tables etc, both indoor and outdoor, and subject to zoning specifications</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GC37 To ensure the availability of a range of recreational facilities to the general population at locations throughout the city. In areas where a proven deficiency exists, Dublin City Council will work with the providers of such facilities, including schools, institutions and private operators, to ensure access to the local population.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GC38 To facilitate the development of private recreational lands for recreational purposes, regard being had to the amenities of residents in the vicinity and to the environmental impact of the development.</p>	YES	IN	I, II, III, IV Suggest change wording to ‘...vicinity and to ensuring there will be no significant negative impacts on protection of biodiversity of designated and non-designated sites’ would allow to be screened OUT
<p>GC39 To have regard to the objectives of the ‘Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-16’ in the planning and provision of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities including water-based activities.</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)
Fostering Dublin’s Character & Culture			
<p>FC1 To lead and support the development of shared vision for culture in the city in collaboration with cultural institutions and other cultural bodies based both citywide and nationally.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC2 To ensure that culture is integral to Dublin city's identity and quality of life for all those living, working, visiting and studying in the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC3 To ensure the continued development of Dublin as a culturally vibrant, creative and diverse city with a broad range of cultural activities provided throughout the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC4 To support artists working in all artforms, and all forms of expression, permanent, temporary and time based.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC5 To acknowledge and celebrate cultural diversity in the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC6 To maintain and support the presence and development of the National Cultural Institutions and other significant cultural institutions in the city centre in recognition of their key role in the cultural and economic success of the capital city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC7 To promote and support a vibrant and sustainable cultural life in the city, by day and by night, underpinned by quality cultural infrastructure responding to the needs of the cultural sector.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC8 To facilitate the provision of fit-for-purpose, sustainable cultural infrastructure such as museums, libraries, theatres, exhibition spaces, cinemas, music venues, in the city centre, suitable for all ages and accessible to all living, working or visiting the city and which reflect the role of Dublin as the capital city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC9 To support a sustainable form of cultural provision founded and managed within a community context dedicated to inclusion, innovation and excellence.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC10 To support and promote opportunities for everyone to participate in the city's cultural life by facilitate the provision of effectively-managed, self-sustaining cultural infrastructure suitable for all ages at the neighbourhood level, including regeneration areas, that is accessible to all in the locality.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC11 To ensure that culture plays a significant role in urban regeneration and reflects the identity of Dublin's neighbourhoods.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC12 To highlight the profile of the Irish language in the urban environment and support the Irish language by facilitating the provision of Irish language facilities.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC13 To protect and support Dublin city's existing 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.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC14 To promote and facilitate the development, expansion and improvement of Dublin city's library network.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC15 To develop area-based cultural objectives for inclusion in all Local Area Plans and schematic masterplans throughout the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC16 To ensure that all Local Area Plans and schematic masterplans incorporate relevant priorities and actions of Dublin City Council's Cultural Strategy 2009 – 2017.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC17 To support existing, and encourage the growth of emerging, cultural clusters and hubs in the city, including those indicated in Figure 13, which bring together cultural activities with supporting uses such as restaurants, retail outlets etc. to create vibrant and innovative cultural experiences.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC18 To promote and support a vibrant night culture in the city centre that attracts a diverse range of cultural activity and is attractive for a range of age groups by encouraging a mix and balance of cultural activities and initiatives including performance and outdoor spaces for music and dance, initiatives such as Culture Night etc. whilst also protecting existing amenities.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC19 To support the branding of the city region as an internationally competitive, cultural and creative city that attracts investment and talent based on Dublin's distinctive identity, its unique achievements and competitive advantages.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC20 To protect and improve the city's cultural tourism amenities and the natural and built environment which forms the basis of Dublin city's attractiveness for tourists.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC21 To endorse the role, and encourage the growth and clustering, of the creative and cultural industries in the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC22 To support the growth of cultural tourism in the city, including the potential for niche tourism products by facilitating the development of cultural events, infrastructure and activities.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC23 To promote awareness of our cultural heritage, promote safe and attractive streets and promote ease of legibility and connectivity between cultural spaces by encouraging and facilitating the provision of supporting cultural infrastructure in the public domain such as cultural signage, cultural information panels, a way-finding system and a high quality, integrated network of attractive streets in the city centre.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC24 To continue to animate the public domain by encouraging the provision of public art, temporary and permanent, across all art forms and artistic disciplines in the city centre and in neighbourhoods through such mechanisms as the government-supported Percent for Art scheme and the development management process.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC25 To encourage active uses of public spaces for the enjoyment of individuals, families and visitors to Dublin city and contribute to a sense of place by encouraging and facilitating the provision of fit-for-purpose, multi-functional outdoor spaces for festivals, events, public art, markets etc. in accessible, traditional and non-traditional locations.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC26 To protect and conserve the city's cultural and built heritage; sustaining its unique significance, fabric and character to ensure its survival for future generations.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC27 To seek the preservation of the built heritage of the city that make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of the city</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC28 To continue to protect our built heritage, and development proposals affecting the built heritage will be assessed in accordance with the DoEHLG document “Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2004”</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC29 To co-operate and facilitate partnerships with relevant agencies for the continued development of integrated policies in order to reinforce the character, cultural significance and tourism potential of the historic areas in the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC30 To include those structures considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the Record of Protected Structures. To protect these structures, their curtilage and the setting from any works that would cause loss or damage to their special character.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC31 To maintain and enhance the potential of protected structures and other buildings of architectural / historic merit to contribute to the cultural character and identity of the place, including identifying appropriate viable contemporary uses.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC32 To encourage the protection of the existing or last use of premises listed on the Record of Protected Structures where that use is considered to be an intrinsic aspect of the special, social, cultural and / or artistic interest of those premises. In considering applications for planning permission in respect of a change of use of any such premises to take into account as material consideration the contribution of the existing or last use of that structure to special, social, cultural and / or artistic interest of those premises and / or whether the new use would be inimical to the special interest identified.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC33 To facilitate off-street parking for residential owners / occupiers where appropriate site conditions exist while protecting the special interest and character of protected structures and conservation areas. (Refer to sections 17.10.6 and 17.10.7)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC34 To assist owners of protected structures in undertaking essential repairs and maintenance by providing architectural advices to recipients of its conservation grants and to promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of protected structures.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC35 To require the protection of the special interest and character of protected structures while carrying out interventions to comply with requirements of the Building Regulations and the necessity to provide universal access to buildings.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC36 To protect the special interest and character of protected structures while complying with the requirements of fire safety and energy improvements. (Refer to Appendix 10)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC37 To consider new uses which are compatible with the character of protected structures</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC38 To promote the use of planned maintenance programmes and the preparation of conservation / management plans to avoid loss of historic building fabric and authenticity through inappropriate repair work.</p>	No	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC39 To designate Architectural Conservation Areas where the planning authority is of the opinion that its inclusion is necessary for the preservation of the character of an area. The following criteria will be applied when selecting areas for designation as architectural conservation areas:</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FC40 To protect the special character of the city's conservation areas through the application of the policies, standards and guiding principles on building heights (Refer to Policies SC19, SC20, SC21, Standards Section 17.6 and Guiding Principles 16.4)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC41 To protect and conserve the special interest and character of Architectural Conservation Areas and Conservation Areas in the development management Process. (Refer to sections 17.10.6, 17.10.7 and 17.10.8)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC42 To protect the special interest and character of protected structures and Architectural Conservation Areas while striving to meet the requirements for access for all in as far as practicable in accordance with Section 29 of the Disability Act 2009 / (Refer to Appendix 20)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC43 To continue to prioritise the assessment and consideration of appropriate historic streets and squares for designation as Architectural Conservation Areas and formulate policies to protect and enhance their specific period architectural characteristics.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC44 To assess and, where appropriate, re-designate existing non-statutory Conservation Areas as Architectural Conservation Areas.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC45 To promote the regeneration and enhancement of the north city Georgian squares and the North Georgian Mile with public enhancement schemes, cultural initiatives and specific development policies.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC46 To protect and enhance the important civic design character of Dublin's quays, squares and historic public spaces.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FC47 To seek the retention of the established street pattern in development proposals within historic areas.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC48 To conserve the unique characteristics of Dublin's historic villages and promote conservation of their architectural features and streetscapes by assessment, research, community consultation and appropriate designations and protection policies.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC49 To ensure that significant heritage buildings owned by the Council are protected and enhanced.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC50 To seek the repair and retention of shop and pubfronts of architectural interest.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC51 To identify and implement positive measures for the enhancement and regeneration of the historic city, improve its physical condition and presentation, sustain its character and authenticity.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC52 To consider the historical and cultural significance of setting in future public realm projects.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC53 To protect traditional pitch-roof forms to historic streetscapes.			
FC54 To continue to preserve, and enhance where feasible the surviving sections of the City Wall, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan 2005.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC55 To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names should reflect appropriate local historical or cultural associations.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FC56 To promote tourism in the Medieval City and suburbs. (See also section 9.4.7)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC57 To support the designation of Dublin as a World Heritage Site.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
FC58 To promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime heritage.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC59 To preserve, repair and retain in situ, where possible, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 12 and 13 of the development plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Historic Street Surfaces in Dublin Conservation Study and Guidance Document (2008).	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC60 To investigate the feasibility of a dedicated Museum of Dublin with a range of stakeholders including OPW, the National Cultural Institutions, The Heritage Council and the City Council, in recognition of the wide range of cultural artefacts relating to the history and development of the city.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC61 To investigate the heritage status of Moore Street.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FC62 To have regard to the National Monuments legislation, National Policy Documents and Guidelines, and Code of Practice that protects sites and monuments. (Refer to Appendix 13A)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>FC63 To promote awareness of, and access to, the city's archaeological inheritance.</p>	No	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC64 To promote the in situ preservation of archaeology as the preferred option relating to development which would affect or has the potential to impact on buried artefacts, except where other alternatives are presented to a research agenda or in the case of exceptional circumstances as determined by the relevant statutory agencies. Where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to archaeological investigations and recording according to best practice, in advance of redevelopment. (Refer to standards section 17.11)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC65 To preserve known burial grounds and disused graveyards. Where appropriate to ensure that human remains are suitable reinterred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC66 To promote the awareness of the international significance of Viking and Medieval Dublin and to investigate key medieval sites and to conserve their character, setting and amenity through Irish Strategic Archaeological Research (INSTAR) Medieval Research Agenda and other initiatives.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC67 To recognise the importance of underwater / intertidal archaeology.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>FC68 To implement the relevant recommendations of the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR).</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
Making Dublin the Heart of the City Region			
HR1 To build on and promote the Dublin-Belfast economic corridor in order to maximize the advantages of north-south links and the development of an all island economy.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts (Policy relates to increasing interaction and co-operation between Dublin and Belfast based on existing infrastructure. The policy does not involve physical impacts on Natura 2000 sites)
HR2 To collaborate with other agencies at the regional level to promote foreign investment and export potential which capitalises on the city regions dynamic nature, critical mass and economies of scale. (See also paragraph 9.4.1)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HR3 To support the formation of a consensus to foster influence for Dublin and to brand and promote the Dublin region internationally. (see also policy FC19)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HR4 To collaborate with adjacent authorities and the regional authority to ensure that a co-ordinated approach is taken to the planning of the Dublin region and to have regard to the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area (2010-2022) and the National Spatial Strategy (2002-2020).	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HR5 To promote opportunities for Dublin, protect and reinforce the primacy of the city and support the consolidation of an effective core at the heart of the city region. (see also paragraph 10.5.2)	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
HR5 (contd.)	YES	OUT	be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.
HR6 To support the role of the city as the primary mixed use employment and retail destination which is also well connected by public transport. (see also paragraph 9.4.4)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HR7 To support the network of economic clusters and transboundary innovation corridors in the polycentric city region as identified in the Economic Development Action Plan for the Dublin city region. (see also paragraph 9.4.4)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HR8 To work in conjunction and close co-operation with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin region, to reduce 'greenhouse gas' emissions and mitigate against climate change in a co-ordinated manner on a regional level, with particular regard to energy, planning, transport, waste management, and biodiversity. (see also paragraph 5.2.4.1 and 5.2.4.2)	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
HR9 To support the provision of a framework for the realisation of a strategic green network across the region. (see also paragraph 6.4.1 and fig. 10)	Yes	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
HR10 To support initiatives such as the Creative Dublin Alliance in order to drive the development of knowledge, innovation and creativity in the city. (see also paragraph 9.4.3)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HR11 To promote strong city governance to represent and promote the Dublin city region.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
Revitalising the City's Economy			
RE1 To continue to collaborate with the other Dublin local authorities and the Creative Dublin Alliance and all relevant stakeholders towards improving Dublin's international competitiveness and developing Dublin as a significant hub in the European knowledge economy. (See also paragraph 8.4.1)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
RE2 i. To promote and enhance the role of Dublin as the national economic engine and driver of economic recovery and growth, with the inner city including the Docklands as its core economic generator. ii. To promote and enhance the city's competitiveness and address deficits, to improve the business environment so that existing jobs are supported and employment generated, and be creative and practical in its responses to present economic challenges.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
RE3 To recognise the crucial need for the planning and sustainable development system to be agile and responsive in the face of challenging and rapidly changing circumstances. Dublin City Council will promote sustainable development by balancing complex sets of economic, environmental or social goals in planning decisions.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
RE4 i. To take a positive and pro-active, approach when considering the economic impact of major planning applications in order to support economic development, enterprise and employment growth and also to deliver high-quality outcomes. (see Chapter 16 for Guiding Principles) ii. To have consideration to the implementation of the recommendations of the Lord Mayor's Commission on Employment.	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RE5 To work closely with any state agency set up to respond to the problems in the banking and property development sectors to promote integrated development.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE6 To promote and facilitate foreign direct investment into the city by, for example, working closely with the IDA and other agencies, and having regard to the needs of international investment. (See also paragraph 8.4.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE7 In cooperation with the relevant agencies, to enhance links with countries and companies in relation to foreign direct investment.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE8 To promote and facilitate enterprise and entrepreneurial activity including that of immigrants, as well as small/start up businesses.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE9 To promote and facilitate the provision of commercial developments that are flexible and can provide for a range of unit sizes including units suitable for small and start-up enterprises.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE10 To promote and facilitate the economic and employment generating and regeneration potential of the locally traded services sector, making the city more attractive/vibrant for residents, shoppers, visitors and workers, and to recognise the clustering benefits of, for example, cafes and restaurants.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE11 To promote and facilitate the use, including the temporary use, of vacant commercial space and vacant sites, for a wide range of enterprise including cultural uses. (See also Chapter 7, Section 7.1.5.4 Culture and the Economy)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RE12 To promote flexible buildings that facilitate work clusters and affordable work spaces that develop in proximity to each other so as to allow skilled self-employed workers operate independently and also in collaboration in the city and develop positive, productive synergies and efficiencies.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE13 To promote and facilitate social enterprise and social entrepreneurial activity in the city with a view to realising the great potential of this sector to the success of the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE14</p> <p>i. To promote and facilitate Dublin as a creative and innovative city that is globally competitive, internationally linked, attractive and open. (See also paragraph 8.4.8)</p> <p>ii. To recognise that cities are crucibles of innovation and that the city centre Z5 zoned area and inner city area including the Docklands is the crucial metropolitan and national resource for innovation, promoting the proximity and diversity of uses that foster innovation.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE15 To promote and facilitate lifelong learning including by facilitating night / evening time educational uses, encouraging the optimum use of school buildings in the evenings and during holidays. (See also paragraph 8.4.8)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE16 To promote and facilitate the development and growth of Dublin's existing and emerging creative industries, including cultural enterprises and tourism, the film industry, green/clean technologies and other potential high growth sectors.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RE17 To promote and facilitate economic development and clustering taking place along the Southern, Metro North and Naas Road / Rail Innovation Corridors within the Dublin city region and to promote the city centre being the economic engine for the region (See also paragraph 8.4.5)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE18 To promote and facilitate the further development of clusters within the city thereby generating competitiveness, productivity and innovation benefits and to promote north-south linkages between Digital Hub- Grangegorman and east-west linkages between the Dublin Docklands, the historic city core and Heuston. (See also policy SC1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE19</p> <p>i. To encourage the regeneration of the city centre zoned area through the promotion and facilitation of innovation clusters and the intensification of existing clusters such as the Mater Hospital, James' Hospital and the Digital Hub.</p> <p>ii. To recognise the strategic role of the Hospital complexes in the city including the Children's Hospital of Ireland having regard to their national medical function, their role as a major employer in the city, as a generator of significant economic benefits for the economy of Dublin's inner city, and a promoter of the knowledge economy through research and education links with third level colleges in the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE20 To develop and implement specific land-use and other planning policies so as to facilitate the retention and growth of existing and emerging clusters.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RE21 To promote, facilitate and protect the enterprise and employment creation potential of the strategic enterprise / employment landbanks while also encouraging the necessary support infrastructure such as business services, cafes, shops, hotels.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE22</p> <p>i. To promote and facilitate the supply of commercial space, where appropriate, e.g. retail and office including larger floorplates and quantum suitable for indigenous and FDI HQ types uses, as a means of increasing choice and competitiveness, and encouraging indigenous and global HQs to locate in Dublin.</p> <p>ii. To consolidate employment provision in the city by incentivising and facilitating the high quality redevelopment of obsolete office stock in the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE23 To promote and enhance a number of identified Key District Centres as significant employment centres as part of their development as mixed use service centres for the local economy, incorporating a range of retail, employment, recreational and community uses.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE24 To facilitate home based economic activities and pooled work centres where, by virtue of their nature and scale, they can be accommodated without detriment to the amenities of residential areas. (See also standard 17.9.12)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE25 To encourage the development of live work units as part of mixed-use developments where such accommodation can be provided without detriment to the amenities of adjoining residents. (See also standard 17.9.13)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RE26 To promote and facilitate the transformation of regeneration areas especially inner city areas as a key policy priority and opportunity to improve the attractiveness and competitiveness of the city, including by promoting high quality private and public investment and by seeking European funding to support regeneration initiatives to the benefit of residents, employees and visitors. (See also paragraphs 4.4.1.1, 11.4.9, and 12.4.7)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE27 To promote the location of high profile projects in regeneration areas by, for example, facilitating the required quality and quantity of office development in order to encourage high quality jobs and a more positive image for the area.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE28 To promote and facilitate cultural and tourism facilities including popular culture and art events as regeneration drivers in terms of direct wealth and job creation and making areas more attractive for investors, residents, key skilled workers and visitors. (See also Chapter 7, Section 7.1.5.4 Culture and the Economy)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE29 To promote and facilitate appropriate temporary uses on vacant lands and buildings as an interim solution. (See also policies GC16, RE12 and RD8)</p>			
<p>RE30 To promote and enhance Dublin as a world class tourist destination for leisure, culture, business and student visitors. (See also policy FC20)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RE31 To promote and facilitate the optimum benefits (including the international marketing benefits) to the city of the Convention Centre Dublin, as well as all other major existing and future visitor attractions such as the National Cultural Institutions including the Abbey Theatre, IMMA, Collins Barracks, the Phoenix Park, the National Gallery, the Chester Beatty Library, the Hugh Lane Gallery, the Guinness Storehouse and the Georgian squares, and to promote the Convention Centre Dublin area as a major business, tourism, hotel, entertainment and leisure destination of international standard and to encourage development of further tourist attractions and facilities.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE32 To promote Dublin as an International Education Centre / Student City, as set out in national policy, and to support and encourage provision of necessary infrastructure such as colleges (including English language colleges) and high quality custom built and professionally managed student housing (See also paragraphs 8.4.8, 11.4.13, and 12.4.4).</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE33 To promote and facilitate sporting, cultural and tourism events as important economic drivers for the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RE34 To develop appropriate tourism infrastructure, including signage, information, tourism trails, cafes, toilets, public transport, car and coach parking in the main tourist areas, and to facilitate and encourage computerised information points for visitors.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
Strengthening the City as the National Retail Destination			
<p>RD1 To have regard to the National Retail Planning Guidelines and the Retail Planning Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area (RPS / GDA) in preparing plans and in the assessment of planning applications for retail developments.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD2 To adopt the hierarchy contained in Table 1 of Appendix 4 of this development plan.</p>	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.
<p>RD3 To promote and facilitate the major contribution of retail and other services to the vitality and success of the city, as a significant source of employment, a focus of tourism, as an important recreational activity and as a link with other cultural and recreational activities. (See also Section 7.1.5.4)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RD4 To promote and facilitate the significant role of new retailing and other services in encouraging regeneration and investment, providing local employment, improving local services and the attractiveness of regeneration areas for residents and businesses, and attracting additional complementary services.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD5 To ensure proposed large commercial developments, where appropriate, would incorporate retail, residential, employment and entertainment/cultural uses within the design. This mix of day and night time uses adds vitality, and is in line with the concept of sustainability. The non-residential units will be so designed and finished so as to protect the amenities of the residential units.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD6 To promote and facilitate a range of indoor and outdoor markets.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD7 To require a high quality of design and finish for new and replacement shopfronts, signage and advertising. Dublin City Council will actively promote and seek the principles of good shopfront design as set out in Dublin City Council's Shopfront Design Guidelines (See also Standards Section 17.25)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD8 To minimise the negative impact of dead frontage arising from high vacancy levels in retail or retail service outlets by the promotion and facilitation of temporary uses which contribute to the vitality of the street with particular support for publicly accessible creative and community uses such as community cafés, local markets, performance art events, art installations, galleries or artist studios. (See also Section 9.7)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RD9 To seek to prohibit adult entertainment shops in proximity to residential areas and schools and to seek to prevent an excessive concentration of such uses having regard to the existing proliferation of similar retail outlets in an area and the vitality of a shopping area.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD10 To prohibit the further expansion of off-licenses or part off-licenses except in areas where a compelling case can be made. Any application for an off-license should include a map of all off-licenses located within a 1km radius of the proposed development.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD11 To maintain and reinforce the dominant position of the central shopping core as the premier shopping area in the state and to address the challenges and reposition the city as a premier shopping destination, supported by a rich diversity of leisure, cultural and other uses.</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RD12 To implement the objectives of the Retail Core Framework Plan which include increasing the amount of retail floor space through the delivery of a significant quantity of additional retail floor area in particular accommodating higher order comparison good retailing and including, where appropriate, the provision of larger shop units required by the mainstream fashion outlets. It is also a policy to promote active uses at street level on the principal shopping streets in the central shopping core and having regard to the criteria for Category 1 and Category 2 Streets and the Special Areas of Planning Control.</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>
<p>RD13 To have regard to the architectural fabric and fine grain of traditional retail frontage, whilst providing for modern retail formats necessary for vibrant city centre retail core as set out in the Retail Core Framework Plan.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD14 To recognise that it is essential that the city continues to re-invent itself to provide modern attractive retail environment that can compete both with modern regional centres but also with other international cities both in attracting trade and new retail formats as set out in Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD15 To promote and facilitate the regeneration, while protecting and building on the local market roles, of the radial market streets located close to the city centre, such as Thomas Street, Camden Street and Manor Street / Stoneybatter.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RD16 To promote and facilitate clustering of uses, including complementary uses, that add character and vitality to the city for example cultural / creative / antiques on Francis Street, ethnic restaurants / shops on Parnell Street and Capel Street.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD17 To promote and facilitate the improvement and integration of the market streets with the central shopping area, by the designation and improvement of pedestrian linkages, the reduction in levels of traffic, and other environmental improvements.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD18 To ensure the adequate and appropriate retail provision in tandem and commensurate with residential development in the emerging or key developing areas such as such Cherryorchard / Parkwest, North Fringe, Pelletstown and the Docklands.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD19 To seek to maintain and strengthen the existing district and neighbourhood centres and to re-vitalise, re-invent and prevent the obsolescence of older suburban District and neighbourhood centres.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD20 To encourage the provision of local and / or corner shops in residential areas where there is an existing deficiency of retail provision.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD21 That major new shopping facilities should be located adjacent to public transport routes.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD22 To control the provision of retail warehousing and retail parks. These will be assessed with the need to protect the central shopping core and district centres as a priority and the need to confine their use to the sale of bulky goods.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RD23 To co-operate and consult with adjoining local authorities regarding the impact of retail plans or schemes with particular regard to the potential for significant cross-boundary impacts on the retail hierarchy or the retail areas in adjoining councils.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD24 To promote and facilitate the provision of accessible good quality convenience shopping with strong choice and competition within the inner city area and in developing areas to ensure that adequate provision is made for the increased population now living in the city; and reducing the numbers travelling the outer suburbs to meet their convenience needs and to attract and retain families with children in the city, as set out in Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area. (See also Appendix 4)</p>	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.
<p>RD25 To promote and facilitate the provision of supermarket shopping primarily in district centres and neighbourhood centres. Any proposals for convenience shopping outside of designated centres will be subject to the sequential test criteria as set out in the Retail Strategy, Appendix 4. (See also Standards Section 17.25.5)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>RD26 To ensure that Dublin adapts to developments in retail formats and changing lifestyles having regard to the retail and settlement hierarchy set out in the core strategy. (See Chapter 3)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>RD27 To promote and facilitate competition and innovation in the retail and other services sectors to the benefit of competitiveness and the consumer, as an integral part of the proper planning and sustainable development of the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
Providing Quality Homes in a Compact City			
<p>QH1 To have regard to the DoEHLG Guidelines on ‘Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Best Practice Guidelines for Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities’ (2007); ‘Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities ◆ Statement on Housing Policy’ (2007), ‘Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments’ (2007) and ‘Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas’ and the accompanying Urban Design Manual: A Best Practice Guide (2008). 	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city’s wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan’s policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>
<p>QH2 To have regard to the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area and make provision for the scale of population growth and housing allocations outlined in these Guidelines. (see also Appendix 3, section 1)</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city’s wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity.</p> <p>While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential</p>

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
QH2 contd.	YES	OUT	significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.
QH3 To encourage and foster the creation of attractive mixed use sustainable neighbourhoods which contain a variety of housing types and tenures with supporting community facilities, public realm and residential amenities.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
QH4 To promote residential development at sustainable urban densities throughout the city in accordance with the core strategy having regard to the need for high standards of urban design and architecture and to successfully integrate with the character of the surrounding area. (see also sections 4.4.3 and 16.1, and standards 17.1 and 17.3)	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH5 To promote significant residential accommodation on the upper floors of premises as part of a mix and range of uses in order to establish a long term integrated community within attractive mixed use sustainable neighbourhoods.</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>
<p>QH6 To promote the development of underutilised infill sites and to favourably consider higher density proposals which respect the design of the surrounding development and the character of the area.</p>	YES	OUT	<p>Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.</p>

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH7 To discourage any substantial changes or additions to a residential property which fundamentally alter the residential nature of the residential property or if same conflicts with the residential character of the adjoining area or if same substantially decreases the likelihood of the property remaining primarily in residential use.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH8 To require that larger schemes which will be developed over a considerable period of time are developed in a phased manner to ensure that suitable physical, social and community infrastructure is provided in tandem with the residential development and substantial infrastructure is available to initial occupiers. (See also Chapter 12, and standard 17.17)</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>QH9 Gated residential developments will be discouraged and in most cases will be prohibited as they negate against Dublin City Council's vision of a permeable, connected and linked city that encourages integration.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH10 To promote more sustainable development through energy end use efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, and improved energy performance of all new development throughout the city by requiring planning applications to be supported by information indicating how the proposal has been designed in accordance with the sustainable standards and guiding development principles set out in the Development Plan. (See Chapters 16 and 17)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH11 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 Residential Quality Standards and with regard to 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). (See standard 17.9.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH12 To promote the provision of appropriate accommodation for older people in accordance with the Housing Strategy. (See Appendix 3)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH13 To require compliance with the City Council's policy on the taking-in-charge of residential developments. (See also standard 17.9.3 and Appendix 24)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH14 To promote efficient and effective property management in order to secure the satisfactory upkeep and maintenance of communal areas and facilities in the context of successful templates of apartment management derived from countries with a long history of apartment dwelling and successful apartment management structures and systems, and evolving national legislation including the Multi-Unit Developments Bill 2009, the Property Services (Regulation) Bill 2009 and the establishment of the National Property Services Regulatory Authority. Dublin City Council will support the provisions of this legislation when enacted and support the full establishment of the National Property Services Regulatory Authority. (See also standards 17.9.1 and 17.9.3, and Appendix 24)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH15 To promote the provision of high quality apartment housing within successful sustainable neighbourhoods by achieving suitable levels of amenity within individual apartments, achieving appropriate Target Average Floor Areas and levels of amenity within each apartment development; and ensuring that suitable social infrastructure and other support facilities are available in the neighbourhood. (See also Chapter 12, and standard 17.9.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH16 To promote the optimum quality and supply of apartment housing for a range of housing needs and aspirations, including households with children and people with disabilities, in attractive, sustainable mixed-income, mixed-use neighbourhoods supported by appropriate social and other infrastructure. (See also Chapter 12, and standard 17.9.1)</p>	YES	OUT	Policy promotes a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the development plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city.
<p>QH17 To ensure apartment developments on City Council sites are models of international best practice and deliver the highest quality energy efficient apartment homes with all the necessary support infrastructure such as public parks and suitable shops contributing to the creation of attractive, sustainable, mixed-use and mixed income neighbourhoods.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH18 To ensure that new houses provide for the needs of family accommodation with a satisfactory level of residential amenity. All new houses shall comply with the Residential Quality Standards (See standard 17.9.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH19 To ensure that new housing development close to existing houses reflect the character and scale of the existing houses unless there are exceptional design reasons for doing otherwise. (See also section 16.1, and standard 17.1.1)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH20 To discourage the demolition of habitable housing unless streetscape, environmental and amenity considerations are satisfied. In the event that a proposal satisfies these considerations, a net increase in the number of dwelling units provided shall be required in order promote sustainable development by making efficient use of scarce urban land.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH21 To resist the loss of residential use on upper floors and actively support proposals that retain or bring upper floors above ground floor premises into residential use.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH22 To encourage the reintroduction of residential use into the historic areas of the city, where much of the historic fabric remains intact (e.g. the Georgian and Victorian areas), provided development is consistent with the architectural integrity and character of such areas. (See also sections 7.2 and 17.10)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH23 To regenerate the areas identified on the Main City Centre Regeneration Areas Map and develop them as highly popular areas in which to live and work.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH24 To promote the transformation of the key regeneration areas into successful socially integrated neighbourhoods and promote area regeneration in parts of the city which require physical improvement and enhancement in terms of quality of life, housing and employment opportunities. (See Fig. 19)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH25 To secure the implementation of the current Dublin City Council Housing Strategy. In this regard, 20 percent of the land zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses, shall be reserved for the provision of social and affordable housing. (See Appendix 3)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH26 To recognise the separate identity, culture, tradition and history of the travelling people and to reduce the levels of disadvantage that travellers experience.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH27 To provide a range of accommodation options for travellers who normally reside in the Dublin city area and who wish to have such accommodation in accordance with the Dublin City Council Traveller Accommodation Programme 2009 – 2013. (See also Appendix 3,section 4)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH28 To support the implementation of the Homeless Action Plan for Dublin</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>QH29</p> <p>To ensure that all proposals to provide or extend homeless accommodation or support services shall be supported by information demonstrating that the proposal would not result in an undue concentration of such uses nor undermine the existing local economy, resident community or regeneration of an area. All such applications shall include: a map of all homeless service within a 500 metre radius of application site (equivalent to a 1 km diameter map of facilities around the application site); a statement on the catchment area identifying whether the proposal is to serve local or regional demand; and a statement regarding management of the service / facility.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>QH30</p> <p>To support the provision of high quality, professionally managed and purpose built third level student accommodation on campuses or in appropriate locations close to the main campus adjacent to high quality public transport corridors and cycle routes, in a manner which respects the residential amenity of the surrounding area, in order to support the knowledge economy. Proposals for student accommodation shall comply with Appendix 21 'Guidelines for Student Accommodation' and shall be considered in the context of the Department of Education and Science 'Guidelines on Residential Development for 3rd Level Students' (1999) and the supplementary review document of July 2005 (See also paragraph 9.4.7, and Appendix 21)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
Making Good Neighbourhoods & Successful Communities			
NC1 To promote good urban neighbourhoods throughout the city which are well designed, safe and suitable for a variety of age groups and tenures, robust, adaptable, well served by local facilities and public transport, and which contribute to the structure and identity of the city, consistent with standards set out in the plan.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC2 To promote neighbourhood developments which build on local character as expressed in historic activities or buildings, materials, housing types or local landscape to harmonise with and further develop the unique character of these places in the wider Dublin context.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC3 To recognise the important role of community groups play in the city and to engage with consultative forums which are inclusive of all age groups.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC4 To have regard to the DoEHLG's Guidelines on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas and its accompanying Urban Design Manual, 2009 in the making of sustainable neighbourhoods	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC5 To ensure that applications for significant large new developments (over 200 units) are accompanied by an implementation and phasing programme in relation to community infrastructure, so that such facilities are provided in a timely and co-ordinated fashion.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC6 To support and encourage the future growth of a wide range of public, social and community services essential to local community life.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>NC7 To promote and seek to provide multi-use, fit-for-purpose, community facilities which are suitable for all ages and all abilities, are operated according to an effective and efficient management strategy, and which are accessible in terms of physical design, location, cost of use, and opening hours.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC8 To continue to liaise and support with other statutory, voluntary and community groups in the provision of key services.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC9 To facilitate the provision of new schools and school extensions and to implement the provisions of the Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government & Department of Education and Science (2008).</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC10 To seek to reserve lands for educational purposes in locations close to the areas of greatest residential expansion and adjacent to community developments such as community centres, playing fields, libraries etc. so that the possibility of sharing facilities can be maximised in accordance with the Department of Education and Science's Joint Code of Practice (2008).</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC11 To facilitate the provision of college and other educational sites in accordance with the requirements of the relevant education authorities and encourage the shared use of school grounds and facilities – including sports facilities and equipment – with the local community outside of core school hours.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC12 To facilitate the provision of continuing educational facilities which provide for lifelong learning for all, including the elderly.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
NC13 To support the provision of community facilities which act as point of integration between residents of new and established communities within neighbourhoods.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC14 To seek to provide and to promote the provision and further development of community facilities throughout the city.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC15 To facilitate the provision in suitable locations of sustainable, fit-for-purpose childcare facilities in residential, employment, and educational settings, taking into account the existing provision of childcare facilities and emerging demographic trends in an area.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC16 To encourage and facilitate the provision of a range of community facilities in the city that cater all, including the elderly.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC17 To enhance and improve the provision of playgrounds, play spaces playing pitches (including relaying such pitches using modern methods to enhance drainage and playability in various weather conditions) and recreational spaces in residential areas and in the city centre in accordance with the city council's standards and guidelines.	YES	IN	(II) (III) (IV)
NC18 To promote the development of both indoor and outdoor facilities for young people e.g. multi-use games areas (MUGAs), teenage shelters, skateboarding areas and skateboard parks, youth cafes, youth centres.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NC19 To facilitate the development or expansion and improvement of hospitals, community based healthcare facilities, respite homes and day care centres for the elderly in residential areas.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>NC20 To support urban regeneration in areas across the city in order to enhance social cohesion and potential for positive change in traditionally marginal areas.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC21 To facilitate the balanced provision of social support services and avoid proliferation of such facilities in any one part of the city.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC22 To support immigrant communities in relation to their social, cultural and community needs in an integrated manner through the implementation of Dublin City Council's Towards Integration: A City Framework.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>NC23 To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces are accessible to all. Such developments must be in accordance with the principles of Universal Design, the city development plan's Access For All Standards, and the National Disability Authority's 'Building For Everyone' publication.</p>	YES	IN	(II) (III) (IV)
<p>NC24 To promote sustainable neighbourhoods which cater to the needs of persons in all stages of their lifecycle i.e. children, people of working age, elderly, people with disabilities</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Table 2: Preliminary Habitats Directive Screening of Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 Objectives

CHAPTER 4 Shaping the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SCO1 To prepare a Local Area Plan for the Liffey quays in the lifetime of this plan in order to develop the public realm of the river and anchor it as a central civic spine, to avail of the enhanced environment arising from the HGV 5-axle ban and the opening of the port tunnel	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO2 To implement a programme of environmental improvements along the Grand Civic Spine from Parnell Square to Christchurch Place, including College Green and Dame Street arising from the opportunities provided by the introduction of the College Green Bus Priority System	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO3 To implement a series of key urban spaces and pedestrian focussed initiatives as identified in the Legible Dublin Study in the lifetime of this plan (See fig 5) and to incorporate additions to the network as identified in adjacent plans e.g. Liberties Local Area Plan, Phibsborough/Mountjoy Local Area Plan, Grangegorman Masterplan, and the Docklands Masterplan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO4 To carry out an audit of vacant and derelict sites in the city, to expedite their redevelopment as part of the reinstatement of the urban form and structure of the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO5 To prepare a statutory Local Area Plan for Croke Park and its environs including the Ballybough / North Strand Area and linking back to the city centre via Mountjoy Square and Parnell Square, to promote the social, physical and economic regeneration of the area	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO6 To prepare a set of guiding principles for views and prospects in the City with the aim of undertaking a views and prospects study with a view to preparing a list for protection which will be integrated with and complement the building height policy in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 4 Shaping the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SCO7 The provisions of the adopted Phibsborough / Mountjoy Local Area Plan and the Liberties Local Area Plan are incorporated into this development plan. It is an objective to secure the implementation of both these Local Area Plans and that planning permission issues within these areas will have regard to this	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO8 To set out mechanisms, including urban design principles and signage which promote the distinctive character of District Centres (Urban Villages) areas	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO9 To prepare a number of Schematic Masterplans or Village Improvement Plans (VIPs), or Village Design Statements (VDS) for existing and long-established District Centres (Urban Villages) in conjunction with the relevant Area Committees in so far as priorities and resources permit, including the following: Cabra; Donnycarney; Finglas; Glasnevin; Harolds Cross; Marino; Rathgar; Terenure; Bluebell; Crumlin; Walkinstown; Ringsend; Sandymount; Navan Road	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO10 To produce a Public Realm Strategy to guide the development of Dublin's public space. This will set out an action plan for the delivery of a greatly enhanced public realm network and standards for the design and management of streets, squares and parks, and will ensure that the Outdoor Advertising Strategy delivers a high quality public domain	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO11 To require that development proposals which include or impact upon the public realm consider the design of public spaces as a priority and demonstrate compliance with the Guiding Principles for the Public Realm, Urban Form and Architecture set out in Chapter 16, section 16.1	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO12 To carry out a review of existing street furniture and signage in streets with an objective to removing any superfluous or redundant elements in order to reduce street clutter	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 4 Shaping the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SCO13 To compile an audit of private areas, adjacent to public thoroughfares, onto which members of the public are invited by the owner (i.e. private landings) that the Council deem to be in need of enhancement	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO14 To examine the possibility of closing the area along the river Liffey in front of the Customs House to motorised traffic on Saturdays and Sundays to create a new public plaza	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO15 To examine the possibility of, and promote the creation of a new public realm improvement space in the area fronting onto Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland at College Green	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO16 To review the Pedestrian Wayfinding System on an annual basis. The system will be reviewed in consultation with the Department of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Dublin Tourism, National Cultural Institutions and other civic interests in order to ensure the provision of appropriate signage for the principal places of interest in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO17 To develop a map of public rights of way during the lifetime of the next development plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO18 To develop a set of assessment criteria for the improvement of architectural quality to give guidance for development and to provide a means of guiding and assessing design quality	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SCO19 To require that proposals demonstrate that sustainability has been properly considered at the strategic, urban design level of decision-making so as to improve the level of environmental efficiency achievable in the detailed design of buildings	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SI01 To encourage intensification and mixed use development along public transport corridors and at transport nodes where sufficient public transport capacity and accessibility exists to meet the sustainable transport requirements of the development, having regard to the conservation policies (including the Z2 Conservation Areas) set out elsewhere in the Plan. Dublin City Council will seek to prepare SDZs, LAPs or schematic masterplans at key transport nodes where deemed appropriate in order to guide future development and to safeguard investment in public transport infrastructure	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI02 To investigate the feasibility of implementing pilot regional or citywide car clubs / car sharing initiatives, in combination with adjoining local authorities and operators, in order to encourage rationalisation of car ownership and decreased car usage	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI03 To support and facilitate the implementation of 'Transport 21' public transport infrastructure and assist in facilitating the construction and associated mitigation of major public transport infrastructure projects where necessary	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI04 To support and facilitate the implementation of integrated ticketing and real time passenger information systems across the public transport network in association with relevant transport providers and agencies	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI05 To seek to ensure the implementation of integrated ticketing across all public transport modes within two years of the adoption of the Development Plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI06 To promote Park and Ride at suitable locations in co-operation with neighbouring local authorities	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SI07 To implement the Quality Bus Corridor Network measures outlined in the National Transportation Authority's 'A Platform for Change' and secure the development of new Quality Bus Corridors and the improvement of existing Quality Bus Corridors in co-operation with the Quality Bus Network Project Office	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO8 To facilitate and promote the enhancement of public transport bus services, through the implementation of traffic management measures, and by ensuring that the design and layout of neighbourhoods facilitates the expansion of bus services	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO9 To facilitate and support measures implemented or proposed by transport agencies to enhance capacity on existing lines and services, to provide interchange facilities and to provide new infrastructure including Metro North, Dart Underground, Intercity and Commuter services and Luas network extension	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO10 To support relevant transport agencies, providers and adjoining local authorities in assessing the feasibility of developing Bus Rapid Transit systems within the Greater Dublin Area	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO11 To prepare and implement a Dublin Cycling Strategy which sets out the City Council's cycling policies, targets and programmes, together with an annual report on progress towards objectives which will include: ◆ A cycle training programme; A 'Safe Routes to Schools' programme; ◆ A cycle signage strategy; ◆ A cycling awareness strategy; ◆ A new cycle parking strategy to provide guidance on the nature, quantum and location of cycling parking facilities in the city to address cycle parking needs at public transport stops and interchange and other key destinations and attractions	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO12 To develop the Strategic Cycle Network for Dublin city connecting key city centre destinations to the wider city and the National Cycle Network	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)
SIO13 To develop new cycle links including: ◆ Sandymount to Clontarf using Dodder Bridge and Macken Street Bridge. ◆ Sutton to Sandycove, including a new off road cycle and pedestrian route through Docklands and on to Clontarf ◆ Docklands Route ◆ Grand and Royal Canal Premium Routes ◆ Heytesbury Premium Route	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (See Policy GC1)

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO14 To develop a direct cycle linkage system away from the primary traffic network including on and off road cycle lanes designed and constructed to minimise conflict with other road users.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO15 To improve existing cycleways and bicycle priority measures throughout the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO16 To implement a 30kph speed limit inside the city centre (area between the canals)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO17 To monitor the success of the 'dublinbikes' scheme and to expand to the entire city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO18 To provide additional cycle and pedestrian bridges across the city's canals and rivers to form part of strategic cycling and walking routes	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (See Policy GC1)
SIO19 To provide contra-flow possibilities for cyclists on one-way streets where possible	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO20 To provide increased priority for cyclists at key road junctions where possible by using road marking, priority light signals and other measures as appropriate	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO21 To implement the Pedestrian Wayfinding System to provide legibility in the city centre, linking character areas and cultural locations through a pedestrian hierarchy in the public realm (see section 4.4.7)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO22 To extend the river Liffey boardwalk westwards through the city centre from Capel Street towards Heuston	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO23 To create and support a network of pedestrian infrastructure to promote and facilitate walking, provide improved levels of priority and lighting for pedestrians and cyclists along key desire lines and accommodate growth in public transport commuter numbers	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO24 To develop a high quality pedestrian environment at new public transport interchanges and to identify improvements for existing interchanges	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO25 To provide for safe crossing at vehicular intersections and identify further Improvements in tandem with the emerging public transport and vehicular networks.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO26 To avail of opportunities to increase footpath widths within the city centre during the construction of Transport 21 projects	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO27 To provide increased priority for pedestrians at gateways into the city where possible through the introduction of increased pedestrian crossing points and other measures as appropriate. In particular, pedestrian crossing points on either side of the canal will be prioritised	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO28 To provide an attractive environment for pedestrians that facilitates and encourages social interaction	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO29 To explore the extension of the pedestrian zone in the Grafton Street area to include the creation of new pedestrian streets without compromising access to existing car parks in the city centre. Candidate streets for pedestrianisation would include but would not be limited to: Anne Street (south), Duke Street, Clarendon Street and South William Street	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO30 To require Travel Plans and Transport Assessments for all relevant new developments and/or extensions or alterations to existing developments as outlined in Appendices 5 and 6	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO31 To review and monitor Travel Plans through the Dublin City Council Mobility Management Section	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO32 To progressively eliminate all 'free' on-street parking, both within the canals and in adjacent areas, where there is evidence of 'all day' commuter parking, through the imposition of appropriate parking controls, including disc parking	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO33 To renew restrictions on the use and cost of on-street parking and change them, as necessary, in order to discourage commuter parking and to facilitate short-term parking for shopping, business and leisure purposes	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO34 To develop lorry parks, bus parks and taxi holding areas in selected areas where deemed necessary and in co-operation with private enterprise, so as to eliminate the hazards of unsuitable lorry, bus and taxi parking in residential and other areas	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO35 To give consideration to the metering of loading facilities, where appropriate, to ensure maximum use of the available servicing capacity	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO36 To give consideration to the provision of on-street motorcycle parking at various locations throughout the city where considered appropriate	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO37 To identify suitable and appropriate new locations including off-street in the city centre for the parking of private or tour operated coaches with a view to discontinuing the practice of allowing coaches to park in such places as Mountjoy Square, College Green, Nassau Street, Merrion Square and Wilson Terrace	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO38 To initiate and / or implement the following road improvement schemes and bridges within the six year period of the development plan, subject to the availability of funding:</p> <p>1.1 ROADS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ratoath Road including Reilly's Bridge ◆ River Road ◆ Richmond Road ◆ Malahide Road/R107 (including North Fringe improvements) ◆ Blackhorse Avenue ◆ Clonshaugh Road Industrial Estate ◆ Ballymun (improved town centre linkage) ◆ Kilmainham/South Circular Road ◆ Link from Military Road to Conyngham Road ◆ East Wall Road/Sheriff Street to North Quays ◆ Cappagh Road <p>1.2 BRIDGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reilly's Bridge <p>1.3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT, PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLISTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Marlborough Street Bridge ◆ Dodder Bridge ◆ Liffey Valley Park Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge ◆ Cycle/pedestrian bridges that emerge as part of the evolving Strategic Cycle Network and Strategic Green Infrastructure Network 	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (See Policy GC1)

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO39 To implement the actions of Dublin City Council's City Centre Transport Plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO40 To continue investment in the city's computer-based area traffic signal control system and in other Information Technology (IT) systems to increase the capacity of Dublin City Council's Traffic Control Centre to manage traffic in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO41 To manage restrictions on the use of road space for road works or general construction, in accordance with Dublin City Council's "Directions for the Control and Management of Road Works"	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO42 To provide vehicle users with up-to-date and accurate information on traffic conditions and parking availability in the city through use of a range of communications / media measures	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO43 To carry out a review of traffic management and calming plans for local areas throughout the city in consultation with local communities and subject to availability of resources	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO44 To carry out a review of speed limits and traffic management in the vicinity of schools and prepare traffic calming plans where appropriate, in consultation with communities and the elected members, and subject to the availability of funding	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO45 To develop a Regional Traffic Management Strategy in co-operation with neighbouring local authorities	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO46 To develop a traffic management and environmental protection plan for sports stadia and significant cultural events in consultation with relevant transport, sporting and cultural bodies	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO47 To engage with public transport providers/ agencies and event organisers regarding the feasibility of developing a 'Free Travel ' scheme for ticket holders attending major events, concerts, conferences and sporting fixtures in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO48 To monitor the effectiveness of the HGV Management Strategy and build upon the opportunities presented in its implementation or expansion	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>SIO49 To tackle the adverse environmental and road safety impacts of traffic in the city through measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The implementation of traffic calming in appropriate areas based on the Environmental Traffic Cell or 'Homezone' model(see section 5.2.4.10) ◆ The ongoing monitoring of traffic noise and emissions, and the assessment and evaluation of the air quality and traffic noise impacts of transport policy and traffic management measures being implemented by Dublin City Council ◆ The support of the Government's Electric Transport Programme by examining measures that would facilitate the roll-out of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, including advance planning for the suitable layout and location of facilitating infrastructure for electric transport 	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO50 To develop a city centre pedestrian network which includes facilities for people with disabilities and/or mobility impairments based on the principles of universal design</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO51 To provide on and off-street disabled driver parking bays in excess of minimum requirements where appropriate (see section 17.40.5)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO52 To prioritise the introduction of tactile paving, ramps and kerb dishing at appropriate locations including pedestrian crossings, taxi ranks, bus stops and rail platforms</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO53 To implement the recommendations and actions of the Climate Change Strategy for Dublin City 2008-2012</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO54 To seek to achieve the targets for emissions reduction as set out in the Climate Change Strategy for Dublin City 2008-2012</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO55 To seek to initiate and support carbon neutral demonstration projects in conjunction with local communities</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>SIO56 To seek to initiate pilot projects utilising innovative green technology to ascertain the feasibility of renewable energy sources in city centre locations</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO57 To seek to initiate and support carbon neutral public park lighting schemes through the use of green technology and the provision of renewable energy sources within these green spaces	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO58 To investigate the feasibility of using public parks as places where unobtrusive and visually pleasing renewable energy sources might be located, with the objective of reducing the level of carbon used to service these green spaces	YES	OUT	Feasibility study will include criteria for protection of the integrity of Natura 2000 network.
SIO59 To provide for municipal/public recycling and communal composting facilities in accessible locations throughout the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO60 To seek the provision of adequately sized public recycling facilities in new commercial developments where appropriate	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO61 To promote the reuse of building materials, recycling of demolition material and the use of materials from renewable sources. In all developments in excess of 10 housing units and commercial developments in excess of 1000 sq.m. a materials source and management plan-showing type of materials/proportion of reuse/recycled materials to be used shall be implemented by the developer	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO62 To implement the Litter Management Plan through enforcement of the litter laws, street cleaning and education and awareness campaigns	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO53 To promote best practice in all aspects of water supply including planning, supply, treatment, storage, transmission, distribution and conservation	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO64 To promote the introduction of efficient water saving fixture and fittings in all developments in compliance with the water bye-laws	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO65 To promote a reduction in water supply demand through a range of conservation measures including rainwater harvesting	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO66 To co-ordinate with the other planning authorities in the greater Dublin region regarding the supply of drinking water	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO67 To protect and safeguard the integrity of water supply facilities, installations and pipes	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO68 To facilitate the identification and securing of service corridors for water supply	YES	OUT	Criteria for identification of service corridors will include criteria for protection of the integrity of Natura 2000 network.
SIO69 To seek to initiate pilot projects encouraging homeowners to install rainwater recovery systems where feasible in conjunction with local communities.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO70 To implement the European Union Water Framework Directive through the implementation of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan and programme of measures	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SIO71 To take into consideration the Eastern River Basin Management Plan when considering new development proposals	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SIO72 To minimise storm water discharge to the public drainage network by the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems in accordance with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SIO73 To require that all new developments comply with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and the code of practice for drainage works as set out by Drainage Division of Dublin City Council	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO74 To promote the reduction of pollution loading in the discharges to the public sewer network from industries within the city and in the Dublin region	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SIO75 In cooperation with other local authorities in the region to implement appropriate development management policies to prevent overloading of the wastewater infrastructure and the consequent risk of pollution of natural waterbodies	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO76 To require that all developments should include a wastewater discharge plant to accompany any application demonstrating to the satisfaction of the planning authority that the proposed discharge of waste water from the proposed development, in conjunction with existing discharges, would not cause non compliance with the combined approach as defined in the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007.	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
SIO77 To require all applicants, where appropriate, to carry out a flood risk assessment in accordance with the departmental guidelines on flood risk management. The flood risk assessment shall accompany the planning application and should be sufficiently detailed to quantify the risks and the effects of any necessary mitigation/adaptation, together with the measures needed to manage residual risks. Local Area Plans or other land-use plans or policies drawn up by Dublin City Council under the development plan are also subject to a flood risk assessment as appropriate in accordance with the Guidelines	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO78 To promote sustainable design and construction to help reduce emissions from the demolition and construction of buildings	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO79 To encourage the use of internal ductings/ staircores within all new mixed use developments where appropriate to facilitate air extraction/ ventilation units and other associated plant and services	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO80 To implement the Dublin Regional Air Quality Management Plan 2008-2012 in cooperation with the other local authorities in Dublin	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO81 To implement the Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan in cooperation with the other local authorities in Dublin	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO82 To implement a strategy to develop areas such as 'Home Zones' or 'Streets for People' in the layout of new developments and use surface treatments to public roads, which minimise noise during the lifetime of the Development Plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO83 To support new technologies and practices as a power source in transport to reduce noise	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 5 Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
SIO84 To protect residents of mixed-use developments from noise emanating from other uses such as shops, offices, nightclubs, late night busking, public houses and other night time uses through the planning system	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO85 To give careful consideration to the location of noise sensitive developments so as to ensure they are protected from major noise sources where practical	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO86 To support and facilitate the monitoring and enforcement by the environmental health department of noise reduction measures in areas experiencing excess noise	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO87 To adopt noise by-laws for the protection of residential communities	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO88 To facilitate the development of accessible Wi-Fi Zones within Dublin city during the lifetime of this plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO89 To support the government targets of having 40% of electricity consumption generated from renewable energy sources by the year 2020 (see also section 5.2.4.2)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO90 To require that proposals for large-scale developments (typically 50 units or 5,000sq.m and above) or as may be determined by the planning authority, should include an Energy Statement to accompany any application, illustrating how the proposal incorporates the above design considerations and how it addresses energy efficiency with regard to the demolition, construction and long-term management of the development	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO91 To encourage responsible environmental management in construction	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only SIO92
SIO93 To ensure high standards of energy efficiency in existing and new developments and encouraging developers, owners and tenants to improve the environmental performance of the building stock, including the deployment of renewable energy	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
SIO94 To promote the implementation of the Dublin Sustainable Energy Action Plan (see also section 8.4.6)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GCO1 To progress the illustrated strategic green infrastructure network and to devise a programme of specific works to be implemented within the current development plan timeframe (see Strategic Green Network map and also City Centre routes)	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (See Policy GC1)
<p>GCO2 To achieve the following critical linkages within the lifetime of the development plan;</p> <p>i. To promote the development of the Sutton to Sandycove Cycletrack scheme (S2S) as a key objective in both ‘Smarter Travel’ and in the ‘National Cycle Policy Framework’ subject to the appropriate environmental assessments, including any assessment required under 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Subject to compliance with environmental regulations and statutory approvals, completion of this project is recognised as a significant development of Dublin Bay with potential recreational and tourism benefits, as well as providing a tram-free cycleway for both recreation and commuter cyclists</p> <p>ii. To provide a pedestrian and cycle way green link interconnecting the Royal Canal to the Grand Canal via the Phoenix Park in consultation with the Office of Public Works To provide a continuous cycleway connecting the Phoenix Park and Heuston Station to the proposed S2S route along the city’s quays in consultation with the Office of Public Works</p> <p>iii. To improve access to existing natural assets such as parks and waterways through identified green routes.</p> <p>iv. To seek to provide pedestrian and cycling green links connecting the Royal Canal and the Tolka Valley via a route through Botanic Gardens/ Prospect Cemetery and a route in the vicinity of Holy Cross College (or routes as close as practically possible) in consultation with the Office of Public Works</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (See Policy GC1)
GCO3 To establish an interdepartmental task force on green roofing within the City Council to examine the suitability of various technical designs of green roofs for new and existing developments in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GCO4 To review existing road construction standards and to prepare a design guide for new developments to ensure the integration of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in relation to taking in charge standards	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO5 To develop linear parks along waterways and to link existing parks and open space in order to provide green corridors throughout the city. Where lands along waterways are in private ownership, it shall be an objective in any development proposal, to secure public access along the waterway. The City Council will actively liaise with the DoEHLG to financially support the achievement of these linear parks	Yes	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)
GCO6 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 resources for recreation and other appropriate activities, encouraging research and maintaining its sense of peace and tranquillity	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO7 To investigate the following areas with a view to determining their suitability for designation as landscape conservation areas; (i) Phoenix Park, (ii) North Bull Island, (iii) The Botanic Gardens, and (iv) St. Anne's Park and to examine the potential for other Landscape Conservation Areas as appropriate during the lifetime of the development plan	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO8 To undertake a 'views and prospects' study. Additional views and prospects may be identified through the development management process and during the drafting of Local Area Plans	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO9 To seek the designation of The Liffey Valley (from Islandbridge to the city boundary) Sandymount and Merrion Strands, the Phoenix Park and also Irishtown Nature Park as Special Amenity Areas and to prepare a Special Amenity Area Orders (SAAOs) for same	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GC10 To protect trees in accordance with existing Tree Preservation Orders	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO11 To undertake surveys and analysis, with a view to advancing additional Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GCO12 To manage street and roadside trees in an environmentally sensitive and arboriculturally appropriate manner, to be vigilant in ensuring the conservation of all street and roadside trees under its care	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO13 To replace all trees removed with an appropriate species, where the removal of street or roadside trees is necessary	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO14 To implement a programme for enhanced planting along proposed green routes through existing developed areas. This shall be carried out in accordance with a programme of works to be drawn up on an annual basis, specifying routes involved	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO15 To plant appropriate trees on all streets and roads suitable for such planting, and in particular, on all new large scale urban developments and all residential and city streets. Planting on residential streets will be carried out by Dublin City Council in consultation with residents	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO16 To implement a programme for suitable tree planting along centre-road verges where there is already soft landscaping, in particular along national primary routes and major approaches to the city, including innovation corridors	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO17 To seek to provide toilet/changing room facilities as appropriate in all City Council parks	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO18 To support on a phased basis, the development of allotments on appropriate sites in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO19 To provide for allotments and community gardens, where appropriate, as a regular feature of city council parks and public open spaces	Yes	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO20 To establish a Dublin city farm within the lifetime of the plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO21 To review existing publicly accessible open spaces with a view to increasing access for citizens during the plan period	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO22 To support the investigation of the restoration/renovation of weirs on the Dodder river subject to the provision that the restoration work does not add to flooding risk	YES	IN	(II) (IV)

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GCO23 To enhance the amenities of the river valleys of the Santry and Mayne rivers and to protect the drainage and environmental role of the Kilbarrack stream, Grange river and Nanikin river	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO24 To establish, where feasible, river corridors free from development, along all significant watercourses in the city	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO25 To establish a working group in association with adjoining local authorities, the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources to oversee the preparation of a guide on Irish river rehabilitation and a public education programme	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO26 To support Dublin Docklands Development Authority in the implementation of the River Liffey Regeneration Strategy (October 2001)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO27 To support the implementation of the 'Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008-12', including inter alia (a) the conservation of priority species, habitats and natural heritage features, and (b) the protection of designated sites	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
GCO28 To endeavour to provide play spaces in every neighbourhood in the city. The City Council will ensure that play spaces are open to public use and will discourage the provision of private play spaces.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO29 To encourage and facilitate the introduction of adult amenities in parks such as table tennis tables, outdoor gyms, basketball courts, bowling greens etc	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO30 To provide new leisure centres to meet demand, including those planned at Rathmines and Willie Pearse Park	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO31 To involve children and young people in greening initiatives and biodiversity projects, having regard to their need to interact with and be educated by nature	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO32 To examine the possibility of using suitable undeveloped land temporarily as informal play space	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GCO33 To identify spaces which could be developed as neighbourhood playgrounds and recreational areas for children in areas considered deficient in these facilities. To facilitate the creation of viable public open spaces and playgrounds and play spaces, consideration will be given to the public open space elements of developments in close proximity to each other being pooled together on one site to enhance the gain to the existing and future residents	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO34 To support and implement the content 'Dublin City Active Recreation strategy 2009-2016' and related action plans	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO35 To provide for indoor recreational facilities in areas where it is considered that there is insufficient public open space. These must be accessible to all residents, in lieu of part of the open space requirement. Such proposals will be assessed on their merits, their contribution to the recreational needs of the area and their impact on the open space hierarchy	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO36 To provide indoor recreational facilities or all weather pitches as part of a new development, where it is considered acceptable. All such facilities should be multi-functional, dependent on the recreational needs of the receiving area	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO37 To continue with its programme of refurbishment and redevelopment of its existing swimming pools, and to undertake necessary maintenance of its sports halls, with a view to providing affordable indoor recreational amenities	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
GCO38 To maintain beaches at Dollymount, Sandymount, Merrion and Poolbeg/Shellybanks to a high standard, and to develop their recreational potential as a seaside amenity, in order to bring them to 'Blue Flag' standard	YES	OUT	Policies GC24-28 protect biodiversity and designated sites along with Policy GC21 which seeks to co-operate with Dublin Taskforce to work towards developing a framework for a coastal zone management plan for Dublin Bay. Furthermore, Dublin City Council has liaised with NPWS on the management of beaches and produced a management plan for North Bull Island

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
GCO39 To seek the transfer of the playing fields at Cathal Brugha Barracks from the Department of Defence to Dublin City Council	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GCO40 To continue to develop the following parks, open spaces and amenities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tolka Valley Park including Cardiffsbridge Nature Park. ◆ Camac Valley Park ◆ Dodder Linear Parks between Lansdowne Road and Londonbridge, Ballsbridge and Donnybrook, and Donnybrook and Milltown - and also to promote and actively pursue the development of a park in the area known as 'Scully's Field' . . ◆ Mayne River Valley (in conjunction with Fingal County Council) ◆ Santry River Valley/Springdale Road Park ◆ Streamville Park ◆ Alfie Byrne Road/Tolka Estuary lands. ◆ St. Anne's Park (management plan to be implemented). ◆ Martin Savage Park, Ashtown ◆ Le Fanu Park ◆ Liberty Park ◆ Walkinstown Park ◆ Willie Pearse Park ◆ Kildonan Park ◆ Fairview Park - to include new playground. ◆ Johnstown Park – to include new playground. ◆ Grattan Square Park – to include new playground ◆ Mount Pleasant Square Park – to include new playground ◆ Mount Bernard Park – include new playground and to be extended 	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GCO41 For the river Liffey:</p> <p>(a) To provide for a footpath along the north bank of the river Liffey from Islandbridge to Chapelizod</p> <p>(b) To investigate the feasibility of providing a footbridge across the river Liffey to allow for the development of a pedestrian route linking Liffey Valley Park and the War Memorial Gardens with the Phoenix Park</p> <p>(c) To provide a footbridge with cycle lanes across the river Liffey at Chapelizod</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GCO42 To develop a green link along the banks of the river Camac from South Circular Road to Goldenbridge Industrial Estate, and also connecting across Con Colbert Road to the Memorial Gardens. This would link to a heritage trail incorporating Kilmainham Jail, IMMA (Royal Hospital) and the War Memorial Gardens. A green link shall also extend from this route southwards along St. Vincent Street West to the Grand Canal. These links shall allow for both walking and cycle access</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GCO43 To continue to develop a linear park along the banks of the river Tolka in particular on institutional lands in the Drumcondra area as they are developed.</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II)
<p>GCO44 To develop a river walk along the Santry river at Raheny Village between Main Street and Howth Road including the provision of a new pedestrian and - if feasible - cycling bridge over the river at the Scout Den</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II)
<p>GCO45 For the river Dodder:</p> <p>(a) To develop a framework plan to conserve and improve the area along the Dodder between Ringsend and Orwell Bridge (Waldron's Bridge)</p> <p>(b) To take into public ownership/create Rights of Way along and across the Dodder at key points and to maintain existing bridges for pedestrians and cycle traffic. Subject to sources of funding, new additional bridges shall be sought</p> <p>(c) To ensure that lands adjoining the Dodder river and zoned Z9 shall be the subject of a specific site objective for their incorporation into a linear park along the Dodder river and as part of the Dodder Linear Riverwalk</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II)

CHAPTER 6 Greening the City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>GCO45 (contd.)</p> <p>(d) To secure maximum public access and ownership of the walkway along the Dodder river within the city area and to maximise co-operation with the relevant adjoining local authorities towards preparing and then implementing a River Access, Improvement plan and Environmental Management Plan for the entire length of the river</p>	YES	IN	(I) (II)
<p>GCO46 To seek to provide full public access to Fitzwilliam Square and pending the full acquisition of the park for the city, to seek to have it opened on a number of designated 'Open Days'. Also, to seek to provide public access to the Park at Wilton Terrace.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GCO47 To implement the City Parks Habitat Management Plans for St. Anne's Park, Springdale Linear Park, Le Fanu Park, St. Kevin's Park, and Bushy Park, and to produce and implement further Park Habitat Management Plans where appropriate</p>	YES	OUT	Positive Impacts Only
<p>GCO48 To complete works in Poppintree Park</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GCO49 To facilitate use of Lansdowne Valley – from Inchicore to Drimnagh Castle - in accordance with the provisions set out in the Drimnagh Integrated Area Plan (June 2009)</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>GCO50 To designate Lansdowne Valley as an outdoor resource centre in light of its varied habitats and potential for learning in a number of disciplines. To this end the Council will engage the interest and energy of the local communities, schools and in particular the educational expertise of the City of Dublin VEC</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO1 To facilitate the growth and continued development of cultural life in the city by supporting the implementation of Dublin City Council's Cultural Strategy 2009 – 2017	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO2 To support a Cultural Alliance for the city and to highlight the role of Dublin City Council as the cultural leader in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO3 To support a range of cultural initiatives and facilitate the provision of a broad range of cultural facilities required by the city's diverse ethnic populations	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO4 To facilitate the development and expansion of the National Cultural Institutions and other existing significant cultural facilities and amenities including museums, theatres, cinemas and music venues in the city centre	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO5 To ensure that fit-for-purpose, accessible, cultural facilities are provided as part of a larger developments in the City Centre and that fit-for purpose, accessible, and multi-purpose where appropriate, cultural facilities are provided as part of larger developments in the outer city and suburbs having regard to Dublin City Council's Cultural Needs Analysis	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO6 To support the implementation of neighbourhood-based cultural plans / initiatives (e.g. the draft Rialto Arts Plan / proposed Community Arts Academy)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO7 To encourage and facilitate the provision of affordable live-work units and studios / workspaces for artists as part of larger mixed-use developments	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO8 To support and facilitate the change of use of vacant commercial units to publicly accessible cultural work spaces, performance venues, art galleries etc. on a temporary basis through the development management process	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO9 To ensure that the naming of new residential and mixed-use schemes reflect local history, folklore and/or place names and are stated in Irish (see also 17.9.2)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO10 To support the selection of a chosen day to be designated 'Dublin Day'	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO11 To promote and facilitate the development of cultural attractions which are integral to the city, including those attractions that do not charge an entrance fee	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO12 To support the use of the Irish language on shopfronts having regard to the principles set out in Dublin City Council's 'Shopfront Design Guide'	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO13 To support and facilitate the implementation of 'Dublin Corporation Public Libraries / Information Services and City Archives: Programme for Development 1996 – 2001', as revised and updated, to address the deficit in library provision in some areas of the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO14 To ensure that a Cultural Impact Assessment accompanies all major planning applications which assesses the contribution(s) that the proposed development proposal will generate in the cultural life of Dublin city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO15 To support the cultural development of those cultural quarters as set out in Figure 13, including the North Georgian City and O'Connell Street Quarter and the Heuston/Royal Hospital Quarter and promote linkage to the historic village area of Kilmainham/Inchicore, focusing on underutilised amenity resources, increased permeability, and encouraging a vibrant area in which to work and live while having regard to the grain and historic character of these areas	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO16 To support the emergence and nurture the potential of a new diverse cultural quarter in the outer city extending from the Heuston / Royal Hospital Quarter to the historic villages of Inchicore and Chapelizod incorporating the Camac river valley and Drimnagh Castle Area	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO17 To seek to investigate the merits of developing an 'Irish Language Quarter' by clustering the various Irish language organisations into one suitable part of the city.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO18 To discourage an over-concentration of large public houses in any particular area to ensure a balanced mix of cultural uses, including venues for live music, theatre, film and dance, whilst protecting the residential amenities of city-centre residents	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO19 To continue to develop a coherent network of attractive, integrated streets and spaces with supporting tourism and cultural signage and information systems having regard to Dublin City Council's Legible Dublin Study / Wayfinding Study and Historic Street Surfaces and Guidance Document (2008)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO20 To ensure the inclusion of public art in all major development schemes in the city and support the implementation of Dublin City Council's 'Policies and Strategies for Managing Public Art' and 'Public Art Programme'	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO21 To continue to animate the public domain by facilitating and supporting the delivery of an annual events programme by Dublin City Council in collaboration with key event and festival partners, whilst protecting the residential amenities of the surrounding area	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO22 To develop multi-functional, fit-for-purpose outdoor spaces capable of hosting festivals, events, food and craft markets etc.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO23 To provide a liaison and support service for artists and organisers of outdoor festivals and events	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO24 To facilitate the development of new, and to identify existing, spaces in the city where carnivals, circuses etc. can perform on an annual basis, thus adding variety and colour to the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO25 To review the RPS during the lifetime of the development plan to ensure that all records are consistent with the criteria established for inclusion of a record on the RPS	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO26 To identify and protect exceptional buildings of the late twentieth century, and to categorise, prioritise and where appropriate, add to the RPS, Dublin City Council will produce guidelines and offer advice for protection and appropriate refurbishment.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO27 To acknowledge the importance of 78/79 Grafton Street, Bewley's Oriental Café, by encouraging the protection of its use as a café which is intrinsic to the special character of that building, including the entire building – the basement, ground floor and first floor	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO28 To provide guidance for owners of protected structures or historic buildings on upgrading for energy efficiency and to promote the principles of sustainable building design in conservation (Refer to Standards Section 17.9.1 Sustainable Building)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO29 To facilitate sustainable, well-designed lighting proposals on key landmark structures, which will enhance and are compatible with the character of protected structures and conservation areas	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO30 To maintain a register of Buildings at Risk in which protected structures at risk from neglect or wilful damage will be entered and actions may be taken to ensure their survival	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO31 To carry out a study using international best practice as a guide to formulate detailed guidelines on active uses for buildings within the Georgian core and conservation areas	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO32 To designate additional Architectural Conservation Areas, including residential, suburban areas of the city with the specific objective of reducing buildings in these areas which are listed on the Record of Protected Structures, as appropriate. (Any buildings selected for deletion from the RPS will be of local rather than of regional significance. These ACAs will protect primarily the front facades and streetscape character and will remove the protected structure status of such buildings (Refer to Appendix 11)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO33 To prepare schemes for Areas of Special Planning Control, where deemed desirable and appropriate having regard to statutory needs of the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO34 To undertake an assessment to inform the potential ACA designation for the following areas: Mountjoy Square, Crumlin Village (St. Agnes Church and environs), Iveagh Garden's Crumlin, CIE Estate Inchicore, the eastern part of Rathdown Park/Rathfarnham Road and Sandymount Village and environs	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO35 To implement historical studies and conservation plans to assist in the conservation of the unique characteristics of Dublin's historic villages and the promotion of the conservation of their architectural features and streetscapes (Refer to Policy SCO9 Section 4.4.2.1)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO36 To repair, enhance and upgrade the Mansion House as the official residence of the Lord Mayor in order to celebrate 300 years of its continual use as a mayoralty house	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO37 To carry out a survey and study of the remains of the 'gabled tradition' of buildings and assist in the conservation, recording and in some cases the restoration of representative examples of these houses so as to prevent this legacy being lost.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO38 To continue to review and implement the Dublin City Heritage Plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO39 To identify key urban villages with unique characteristics and special sense of place as part of the review of the Heritage Plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO40 To seek the preservation and enhancement of all National Monuments in the city and to consult the National Monuments Service in assessing proposals for development which relates to Recorded Monuments.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO41 To implement the signage strategy for the City Walls	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO42 To undertake specific priority conservation works projects and to seek to identify additional national grant mechanisms to aid in the implementation of such projects	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO43 To carry out a survey of all historic shop fronts in the city, and an assessment of the streetscape contribution provided by shop fronts and ensure their protection through the provision of conservation guidelines	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO44 To co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on the fabric of historic buildings in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO45 To continue the preparation and implementation of conservation plans where appropriate, for vulnerable sites during the currency of this plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO46 To commemorate and appropriately celebrate the centenary of historic events including the Dublin 1913 Strike and Lockout and the 1916 Rebellion	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO47 To promote best practice for archaeological excavation and encourage the dissemination of the findings of archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of excavation reports thereby promoting public awareness and appreciation of the value of archaeological resources	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO48 To promote the development of the Dublin City Archaeological Archive	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO49 To continue to develop a long term management plan to promote the conservation, enhancement, management and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments and to identify areas for strategic research	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO50 To facilitate a study on the effects of foundation types on subterranean archaeological remains	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO51 To promote the development of a Historic Graveyard Advisory Group for Dublin city and to explore the possibility of improving accessibility and genealogical interpretation/information at these historic graveyards and to investigate the potential for the erection of Columbarian Walls.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
FCO52 To include Industrial Heritage sites to the Record of Protected Structures during the lifetime of the development plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 7 Fostering Dublin's Character and Culture	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 site	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
FCO53 To encourage and facilitate the conservation and sustainable future use of the old Mill at Rowerstown Lane, Kilmainham as an important example of Dublin's industrial heritage	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 8 Making Dublin the Heart of the Region	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
HRO1 To develop a brand identity for Dublin based on the city's distinctive identity, built heritage and environment, unique achievements and competitive advantage as international city region	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HRO2 To seek to promote the visual identity of the city through the display of flags, banners and crests unique to the city, the city character areas and gateways, as well as the city-region	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HRO3 To develop a large scale interactive touchscreen digital map of the city in City Hall or at the Wood Quay Venue in the Civic Offices allowing visitors to discover and explore the city through the map and to access historic images of events and places together with existing information about zonings and also images of potential future developments as contained in LAPs or village masterplans	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
HRO4 To co-operate with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin region to prepare and implement a Sustainable Energy Action Plan for the Dublin Region	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)

CHAPTER 9 Revitalising the City's Economy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
REO1 To implement the policies and action set out in Economic Development Action Plan for the Dublin city region, insofar as they are consistent with the development plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 9 Revitalising the City's Economy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
<p>REO2</p> <p>i. To request Economic and Employment Impact Statements for appropriate planning applications and to have regard to the economic criteria set out, in planning decision-making</p> <p>ii. To examine the need and opportunity for new development and financing models that will allow desirable developments to go ahead in the short-term while ensuring that the optimum development of the site will be achieved in stages</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>REO3 To examine how key economic generators could have greater spin-off benefits for their surrounding areas and to actively promote their development</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>REO4 To actively support initiatives and programmes in the Lord Mayor's Job Creation Plan</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>REO5 To prepare a report and recommendations on how the city's attractiveness for foreign direct investment and potential in relation to outward direct investment could be enhanced</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>REO6</p> <p>i. To prepare a report and recommendations on how the economic and employment generating capacity of the locally traded services sector (including the feasibility of a food tourism strategy and the potential of street food vending) could be enhanced.</p> <p>ii. To prepare a report and recommendations on the potential for any barriers to securing alternative uses for vacant commercial space</p> <p>iii. To prepare a report and recommendations on the potential for any barriers to securing alternative uses for vacant commercial space.</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
<p>REO7 To carry out a feasibility study with a view to establishing a social enterprise hub in the city centre, in conjunction with the relevant social entrepreneur umbrella organisations</p>	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 9 Revitalising the City's Economy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
REO8 To work with the Creative Dublin Alliance to identify the challenges and opportunities that enhance the innovation potential of the city and to draw up a programme of work for the delivery of projects that will meet those challenges and develop opportunities, with the aim of positioning Dublin as an innovation hub for Europe	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO9 To establish the contribution of the creative industries to the wider economy in Dublin and identify measures that would help support the growth of existing and emerging creative industries in the city region, including film-making and fashion design. In this regard, Dublin City Council will seek to establish a city quarter with appropriate accommodation space, to support and facilitate the creative industries	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO10 To work with the other Dublin local authorities to further develop the practical application of the concept of economic corridors and clustering	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO11 To identify and map the existing and potential clusters in the city region and identify effective supports to optimise the clustering benefits	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO12 i. To map and collate approaches to regeneration and in particular the specific employment and enterprise objectives in regeneration plans, to monitor delivery of these outcomes and encourage dissemination and learning ii. To carry out an assessment of the challenges and barriers to regeneration as well as the opportunities and to bring forward recommendations for action.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO13 To assess the potential of the Parnell Street, Capel Street and other areas for the creation and the promotion of ethnic retail and restaurant clusters	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO14 To assess the need for a range of hotels of suitable size and quality for international conventions/group tourism and the supply of large scale, high quality banqueting facilities	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 9 Revitalising the City's Economy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
REO15 To examine the issues and potential additional synergies of promoting Dublin as an International Education Centre and to identify and seek to address the challenges experienced by international students in considering Dublin as a city of choice	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO16 To examine the feasibility of a cruise terminal in the Poolbeg area and Dublin Port, including a review of the current disembarking point and its connectivity with the city and the development of tour options for visitors within the city and set out recommendations	YES	IN	(I) (II) (III) (IV)
REO17 To support Fáilte Ireland in its data analysis of its Tourist Content System in order to inform the targeted provision of a wide range of future tourist services and facilities.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
REO18 To prepare an action plan in consultation with the stakeholders that would optimize the benefits Convention Centre Dublin (CCD), promote, facilitate and consolidate the CCD Area as a major business, tourism, hotel, entertainment and leisure destination of international standard and bring forward enhanced pedestrian linkages to O'Connell Street etc and also public realm management. (see also para 4.4.5; public realm)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
CHAPTER 10 Strengthening the City as the National Retail Destination	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
RDO1 To implement the environmental and other improvements set out in the Retail Core Framework Plan such as improving facilities for pedestrians, a high quality street environment and better links between the shopping area and new routes, with the refurbishment and extension of the key pedestrian street network including the re-paving of the Grafton Street pedestrian spine and Liffey Street Upper and Lower (All environmental and public realm improvements to be prioritised under the Public Realm Strategy)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 10 Strengthening the City as the National Retail Destination	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
RDO2 To monitor and evaluate progress on the implementation of the City Centre Retail Core Framework Plan	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
RDO3 To promote and facilitate the early implementation of the City Markets Project, a vibrant retail food market, restaurant and leisure market, and a crucial development in integrating the city centre area	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
RDO4 To evaluate the operation of the Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and give consideration to the further designation of the scheme in the city	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
RDO5 To give consideration to appropriate signage of the city centre retail core as a destination for retail, culture and leisure attractions as part of the City Council's Pedestrian Wayfinding System	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 11 Providing Quality Homes in a Compact City	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
QHO1 To undertake a pilot housing scheme, based on the Boston Model, which provides for social, affordable and private rented tenures, under a specific design and management structure, which will necessitate a once-off derogation from the residential development standards set out in Section 17.9.1	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

CHAPTER 12 Creating Good Neighbourhoods and Successful Communities	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out (reference section 2.3 above)
NCO1 To liaise with the Department of Education and Science and other community interests in the preparation of a report on the educational needs of the city	No	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NCO2 To actively assist and liaise with the DES in the provision of new and additional school places in developing areas for example, to progress the delivery of a new primary school in the Whitehall Area, as identified by the DES	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NCO3 To investigate the opportunities, in consultation with young people, to provide for challenging play opportunities which provide a wide variety of play experiences and where possible allow access to the natural environment	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NCO4 To support the vision and aims of Dublin City Council's Children's Services Policy Statement (Dec. 2009)	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts
NCO5 To have regard, in the preparation of local level plans, to the City Development Board's 'Mapping of Social Inclusion Data', where such data is relevant and up-to- date data is made available to Dublin City Council.	NO	OUT	No Potential Impacts

1.2 OUTCOME OF SCREENING EXERCISE

Following this preliminary screening exercise, it has been found that a significant majority, i.e., 95.3%, of the policies and objectives will have either no impact or a positive impact on any of the Natura 2000 sites. These policies have, therefore, been 'screened out' at this stage.

It is considered that the remaining 4.7% of policies and objectives could potentially impact upon the identified Natura 2000 sites by reason of potential negative changes in water quality as the proposed increase in populations living, working, visiting or studying in the city will place increased demands on the existing wastewater treatment infrastructure. This infrastructure is already operating at capacity. Additional abstraction of water at one of the identified Natura 2000 sites will also potentially impact upon the qualifying habitat of the site.

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

1.3 DIRECT, INDIRECT OR SECONDARY IMPACTS

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

- Size and scale
- Land take
- Distance from the Natura 2000 site or key features of the site
- Resource requirements
- Emissions
- Excavation requirements
- Transportation requirements
- Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc
- Other

The following table (Table 2) is the screening process of the 22 no. Natura 2000 Sites identified within a 15km radius of Dublin City Council's boundary.

Table 3: Potential Direct, Indirect and Secondary Impacts

Site Name	Land take	Distance from Plan area	Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)	Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)	Excavation Requirements	Transportation Requirements	Duration of Construction & Operation
Baldoye Bay SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Howth Head SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	
Lambay Island SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Malahide Estuary SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
North Dublin Bay SAC	N/A	Within Plan Area	Abstraction of water by the existing golf courses within the site could have potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
South Dublin Bay SAC	N/A	Within Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	

Site Name	Land take	Distance from Plan area	Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)	Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)	Excavation Requirements	Transportation Requirements	Duration of Construction & Operation
Ballyman Glen SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Knocksink Wood SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Glensasmole Valley SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	Abstraction for drinking water, Plan could increase demand for drinking water accordingly directly impacting on the qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on site through abstraction for drinking water
Wicklow Mountains SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Ireland's Eye SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
North Bull Island SPA	N/A	Within Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	Potential to directly impact on qualifying species	Potential to directly impact on qualifying species	Potential to directly impact on qualifying species	Potential to directly impact on qualifying species
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	

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

As a result of the above screening of all 22 Natura 2000 sites, it has been found that the 2011 – 2017 development plan could potentially impact, either directly or indirectly, on the following 7 no. Natura 2000 sites within a 15km radius of the plan boundary:

1. Baldoyle Bay SAC
2. North Dublin Bay SAC
3. South Dublin Bay SAC
4. Glenasmole Valley SAC
5. North Bull Island SPA
6. Baldoyle Bay SPA
7. South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA

1.4 LIKELY CHANGES TO THE NATURA 2000 SITES

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

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

See Table 4 below for the proposed likely changes, if any

Table 4: Likely Changes to Natura 2000 Sites

Site Name	Reduction of Habitat Area	Disturbance to Key Species	Habitat or Species Fragmentation	Reduction in Species Density	Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.)	Climate Change
Baldoye Bay SAC	None	None	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A
North Dublin Bay SAC	None	Potential Impacts	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A
South Dublin Bay SAC	None	Potential Impacts	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A
Glenasmole Valley SAC	None	None	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A
North Bull Island SPA	None	Potential Impacts	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A
Baldoye Bay SPA	None	Potential Impacts	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A
South Dublin Bay & River Tolka Estuary SPA	None	Potential Impacts	None	None	Potential Impacts	N/A

1.5 INDICATORS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This section assesses the significance of impacts identified in the previous two stages. It must be determined if the changes brought about by the plan going to be measurable in terms of:

- Habitat Loss
- Habitat Fragmentation
- Disruption
- Disturbance of species such as birds
- Changes to key elements of the site

Impact type	Significance indicator
◆ Disturbance	Duration or permanence, distance from site
◆ Water resource	Relative change in quality and quantity of groundwater at Natura 2000 sites hydrogeologically linked to abstraction sites
◆ Water quality	Relative change in water quality status of river and coastal waters, q values, bathing water quality and number of Blue Flags in Dublin Bay
◆ Transportation	Number of cyclists accessing the site
◆ Duration of Construction / Operation	Bird counts of qualifying species of designated SPA Sites

1.6 ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN WHERE IMPACTS ARE LIKELY

This section describes those policies and objectives of the plan, or combination of policies and objectives, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale of magnitude of impacts is not known.

Tables 5 and 6 below set out those elements of the development plan, i.e. policies and objectives of the plan, which may have some effects on the Natura 2000 sites. At this stage the magnitude of impacts is unknown. The actual significance of the impact will be clear following Stage II i.e. the Appropriate Assessment.

Table 5: Policies of the development plan, which may have some effects on the Natura 2000 sites

Policy	Shaping the City
SC10	To promote and develop the 8 KDC's as sustainable centres delivering on a range of requirements, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sustainable densities of development which must include the protection of surrounding residents and communities ◆ Good public transport ◆ Strong, vibrant retail and commercial core ◆ Comprehensive range of quality community and social services, including post offices and banks where feasible
	Revitalising the City's Economy
RE4	<p>i. To take a positive and pro-active, approach when considering the economic impact of major planning applications in order to support economic development, enterprise and employment growth and also to deliver high-quality outcomes.(see Chapter 16 for guiding principles)</p> <p>ii. To have consideration to the implementation of the recommendations of the Lord Mayor's Commission on Employment</p>
	Creating Good Neighbourhoods and Successful Communities
NC23	To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces are accessible to all. Such developments must be in accordance with the principles of universal design, the city development plan's Access For All Standards, and the National Disability Authority's 'Building For Everyone' publication.
NC17	To enhance and improve the provision of playgrounds, play spaces playing pitches including relaying such pitches using modern methods to enhance drainage and playability in various weather conditions) and recreational spaces in residential areas and in the city centre in accordance with the City Council's standards and guidelines.

Greening The City	
GC1	To progress a strategic network as illustrated in the Strategic Green Network Map(see Figure 10)
GC2	To improve pedestrian and cycle access routes to strategic level amenities.
GC38	To facilitate the development of private recreational lands for recreational purposes, regard being had to the amenities of residents in the vicinity and to the environmental impact of the development.
GC39	To have regard to the objectives of the 'Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-16' in the planning and provision of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities including water-based activities.
Connecting and Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	
SI1	To support the sustainability principles set out in the National Spatial Strategy, the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area, the Department of Transport's, 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020' and the National Transportation Office's 'A Platform for Change' and to ensure that land-use and zoning are fully integrated with the provision and development of a comprehensive, sustainable and efficient, high quality transportation network that accommodates the movement needs of Dublin city and the region.
SI9	To achieve a strategic, coherent and high quality cycle network across the city that is integrated with public transport and interconnected with cultural, recreational, retail, educational and employment destinations and attractions.
SI10	To enhance, extend and provide cycling infrastructure in accordance with the National Cycle Policy Framework 2009 – 2020 and the Department of Transport's, 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020'.
SI19	To support the provision of a link between north Dublin Port and the Southern Cross/South Eastern Motorway via an eastern bypass of the city, in conjunction and co-operation with other transport bodies, the National Roads Authority and local authorities. The preferred method is by means of a bored tunnel and the preferred route is under Sandymount and Merrion Strand and Booterstown Marsh. However, the route and detailed design of the link road will be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and all statutory requirements, including a public consultation process, by the relevant authorities. An Appropriate Assessment of the proposed project for the entire route is also required in accordance with the Habitats Directive.
SI20	To carry out road capacity improvements where required in order to achieve sustainable transportation policy objectives. Any works undertaken will include as an objective, enhanced provision for safety, public transportation, cyclists and pedestrians and will be subject to environmental and conservation considerations.
SI44	To support the development of the Greater Dublin regional wastewater treatment plant, marine outfall and orbital sewer to be located in the northern part of the Greater Dublin Area to serve the Dublin region as part of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy.

Table 6: Objectives of the development plan, which may have some effects on the Natura 2000 sites

Objective	Greening The City
GCO2	<p>To achieve the following critical linkages within the lifetime of the development plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To promote the development of the Sutton to Sandycove Cycletrack scheme (S2S) as a key objective in both 'Smarter Travel' and in the 'National Cycle Policy Framework' subject to the appropriate environmental assessments, including any assessment required under 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Subject to compliance with environmental regulations and statutory approvals, completion of this project is recognised as a significant development of Dublin Bay with potential recreational and tourism benefits, as well as providing a tram-free cycleway for both recreation and commuter cyclists ii. To provide a pedestrian and cycle way green link interconnecting the Royal Canal to the Grand Canal via the Phoenix Park in consultation with the Office of Public Works iii. To provide a continuous cycleway connecting the Phoenix Park and Heuston Station to the proposed S2S route along the city's quays in consultation with the Office of Public Works iv. To improve access to existing natural assets such as parks and waterways through identified green routes. v. To seek to provide pedestrian and cycling green links connecting the Royal Canal and the Tolka Valley via a route through Botanic Gardens/Prospect Cemetery and a route in the vicinity of Holy Cross College (or routes as close as practically possible) in consultation with the Office of Public Works
GCO5	<p>To develop linear parks along waterways and to link existing parks and open space in order to provide green corridors throughout the city. Where lands along waterways are in private ownership, it shall be an objective in any development proposal, to secure public access along the waterway. The City Council will actively liaise with the DoEHLG to financially support the achievement of these linear parks</p>
GCO22	<p>To support the investigation of the restoration/renovation of weirs on the Dodder river subject to the provision that the restoration work does not add to flooding risk</p>
GCO43	<p>To continue to develop a linear park along the banks of the river Tolka in particular on institutional lands in the Drumcondra area as they are developed</p>
GCO44	<p>To develop a river walk along the Santry river at Raheny Village between Main Street and Howth Road including the provision of a new pedestrian and - if feasible - cycling bridge over the river at the Scout Den</p>
GCO45	<p>For the river Dodder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To develop a framework plan to conserve and improve the area along the Dodder between Ringsend and Orwell Bridge (Waldron's Bridge) (b) To take into public ownership/create Rights of Way along and across the Dodder at key points and to maintain existing bridges for pedestrians and cycle traffic. Subject to sources of funding, new additional bridges shall be sought (c) To ensure that lands adjoining the Dodder river and zoned Z9 shall be the subject of a specific site objective for their incorporation into a linear park along the Dodder river and as part of the Dodder Linear Riverwalk (d) To secure maximum public access and ownership of the walkway along the Dodder river within the city area and to maximise co-operation with the relevant adjoining local authorities towards preparing and then implementing a river access improvement plan and environmental management plan for the entire length of the river

Connecting & Sustaining the City's Infrastructure	
SIO12	To develop the Strategic Cycle Network for Dublin City connecting key city centre destinations to the wider city and the National Cycle Network
SIO13	To develop new cycle links including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sandymount to Clontarf using Dodder Bridge and Macken Street Bridge. ◆ Sutton to Sandycove, including a new off road cycle and pedestrian route through Docklands and on to Clontarf ◆ Docklands Route ◆ Grand and Royal Canal Premium Routes ◆ Heytesbury Premium Route
SIO18	To provide additional cycle and pedestrian bridges across the city's canals and rivers to form part of strategic cycling and walking routes.
SIO34	To develop lorry parks, bus parks and taxi holding areas in selected areas where deemed necessary and in co-operation with private enterprise, so as to eliminate the hazards of unsuitable lorry, bus and taxi parking in residential and other areas.
SIO38	To initiate and / or implement the following road improvement schemes and bridges within the six year period of the plan, subject to the availability of funding: <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ratoath Road including Reilly's Bridge ◆ River Road ◆ Richmond Road ◆ Malahide Road/R107 (including North Fringe improvements) ◆ Blackhorse Avenue ◆ Clonshaugh Road Industrial Estate ◆ Ballymun (improved town centre linkage) ◆ Kilmainham/South Circular Road ◆ Link from Military Road to Conyngham Road ◆ East Wall Road/Sheriff Street to North Quays ◆ Cappagh Road <p>Bridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reilly's Bridge <p>Public Transport, Pedestrian and Cyclists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Marlborough Street Bridge ◆ Dodder Bridge ◆ Liffey Valley Park Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge <p>Cycle/pedestrian bridges that emerge as part of the evolving Strategic Cycle Network and Strategic Green Infrastructure Network.</p>
Making Dublin the Heart of the City Region	
HRO4	To co-operate with the adjoining local authorities in the Dublin region to prepare and implement a Sustainable Energy Action Plan for the Dublin Region.
Revitalising the City's Economy	
REO16	To examine the feasibility of a cruise terminal in the Poolbeg area and Dublin Port, including a review of the current disembarking point and its connectivity with the city and the development of four options for visitors within the city and set out recommendations.

1.7 FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

From the 'long list' of 22 Natura 2000 sites, it was found that the development plan could have potential impacts on 7 in total. For those fifteen sites, both SACs and SPAs, for which it has been determined the development plan will have no significant impact a 'Finding of No Significant Impact' matrix has been completed. See Table 7 below:

Table 7: Finding of No Significant Impacts

Finding of No Significant Impact for Howth Head SAC	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Howth Head SAC
Description of the plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km. and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area
Is the plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Howth Head SAC

List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.

Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment

Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Howth Head SAC (Site Code 000202). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Lambay Island SAC

Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Lambay Island SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Lambay Island SAC	
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Lambay Island SAC	
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Lambay Island SAC (Site Code 000204). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Malahide Estuary SAC	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Malahide Estuary SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Malahide Estuary SAC	
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Malahide Estuary SAC (Site Code 000205). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Rogerstown Estuary SAC	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Rogerstown Estuary SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie

Finding of No Significant Impact for Rogerstown Estuary SAC	
Response to consultation.	<p>Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Rogerstown Estuary SAC (Site Code 000208). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ballyman Glen SAC	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Ballyman Glen SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ballyman Glen SAC	
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-2016
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ballyman Glen SAC	
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Ballyman Glen SAC (Site Code 000713). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Knocksink Wood SAC	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Knocksink Wood SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-2016
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Knocksink Wood SAC	
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Knocksink Wood SAC (Site Code 000725). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Wicklow Mountains SAC	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Wicklow Mountains SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-2016
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie

Finding of No Significant Impact for Wicklow Mountains SAC

Response to consultation.	<p>Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
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Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment

Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Wicklow Mountains SAC (Site Code 0002122). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ireland's Eye SAC

Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Ireland's Eye SAC
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ireland's Eye SAC	
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	<p>The following projects and/or plans could affect the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	<p>Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ireland’s Eye SAC	
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Ireland’s Eye SAC (Site Code 0002193). Therefore, a Stage 2 ‘Appropriate Assessment’ under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Rogerstown Estuary SPA	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Rogerstown Estuary SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Rogerstown Estuary SPA	
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Rogerstown Estuary SPA (Site Code 0004015). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Malahide Estuary SPA	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Malahide Estuary Estuary SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie

Finding of No Significant Impact for Malahide Estuary SPA	
Response to consultation.	<p>Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment Screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Malahide Estuary SPA (Site Code 0004025). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Lambay Island SPA	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Lambay Island SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No

Finding of No Significant Impact for Lambay Island SPA	
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop

Finding of No Significant Impact for Lambay Island SPA	
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Lambay Island SPA (Site Code 0004069). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Howth Head Coast SPA	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Howth Head Coast SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Howth Head Coast SPA	
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Howth Head Coast SPA (Site Code 0004113). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ireland's Eye SPA	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Ireland's Eye SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Draft Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie

Finding of No Significant Impact for Ireland’s Eye SPA

Response to consultation.	<p>Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
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Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment

Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Ireland’s Eye SPA (Site Code 0004117). Therefore, a Stage 2 ‘Appropriate Assessment’ under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Wicklow Mountains SPA

Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Wicklow Mountains SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No

Finding of No Significant Impact for Wicklow Mountains SPA	
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	<p>The following projects and/or plans could affect the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-2016
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	<p>Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop

Finding of No Significant Impact for Wicklow Mountains SPA	
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Wicklow Mountains SPA (Site Code 0004040). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Dalkey Islands SPA	
Name of project or plan	Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Dalkey Islands SPA
Description of the project or plan	The development plan sets out the vision and an overall spatial strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Dublin city, area of 115 sq.km and a population of 506,211, for its six-year period. The plan contains the policies and objectives that will guide the development of the city in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity and environmental protection and enhancement within the context of the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?	The following projects and/or plans could affect the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dublin Docklands Area Masterplan 2008 and any subsequent Section 25 Planning Schemes ◆ Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2010-2016 ◆ Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-2016
The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.	The plan has been formulated to ensure that uses, developments and effects arising from permissions based upon this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall not give rise to significant adverse impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site having regard to its conservation objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact for Dalkey Islands SPA	
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The policies and objectives of the plan have been devised to anticipate and avoid the need for developments that would be likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, such developments as will be permitted on foot of the provisions of this plan and the plans/projects mentioned above shall be required to conform to the relevant regulatory provisions for the prevention of pollution, nuisance or other environmental effects likely to significantly and adversely affect the integrity of this Natura 2000 site.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address.	National Parks & Wildlife Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Dr Linda Patton, Eastern Divisional Ecologist. linda_patton@environ.ie
Response to consultation.	Meeting with Dr Linda Patton, Regional Ecologist for Eastern Region of NPWS. The following issues were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abstraction of potable water and its impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Runoff from wastewater and surface water and the quality of the receiving environment. ◆ Impact of wind energy ◆ Proposed routes such as roads, telecommunications etc that could impact on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of increases in population on amenity sites which are designated Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Impact of national/regional/city strategies on Natura 2000 sites. ◆ Compatibility of land-use zonings in terms of protecting the Natura 2000 sites.
Data Collected to Carry Out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment?	Dublin City Council
Sources of data	Existing Data
Level of assessment completed	Desktop
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?	This document contains the full results of the Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.
Overall Conclusion	Stage 1 Screening indicates that the proposed plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 site Dalkey Islands(Site Code 004172). Therefore, a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is not required.

APPENDIX 2

BASELINE DATA OF NATURA 2000 SITES

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- IE0000206 North Dublin Bay
- IE0000208 Rogerstown Estuary
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- IE0000713 Ballyman Glen
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Site Description, Qualifying Interests & Conservation Objectives

- IE0004006 North Bull Island
- IE0004015 Rogerstown Estuary
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- IE0004025 Malahide Estuary
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1. BASELINE DATA OF NATURA 2000 SITES

QUALIFYING INTERESTS, CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES & THREATS



1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Following document contains the baseline data on the Natura 2000 sites within a 15 km buffer of the Dublin City Council administrative boundary, for the purposes of the Appropriate Assessment of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017, in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The data outlines the qualifying Interests, conservation objectives and main threats to the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites in question.

The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora) formed a basis for the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Similarly, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are legislated for under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Birds). Collectively SACs

and SPAs are referred to as Natura 2000 Sites. As such, under the provisions of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken for any plan or program that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site.

Chapters 2 and 3 provide information on the Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas respectively, setting out the site description, qualifying interests and proposed conservation objectives (NPWS). Chapter 4 outlines the principle threats to the habitats and species in the Special Areas of Conservation, which will be useful for calculating the anticipated direct and indirect impacts that the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 could have on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites in question.

1.2 LIST OF NATURA 2000 SITES WITHIN STUDY AREA FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

Natura 2000 Sites within 15km Buffer of Dublin City Council		
County	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
Dublin		
	IE0000199 Baldoyle Bay	IE0004006 North Bull Island
	IE0000202 Howth Head	IE0004015 Rogerstown Estuary
	IE0000204 Lambay Island	IE0004016 Baldoyle Bay
	IE0000205 Malahide Estuary	IE0004024 South Dublin Bay & River Tolka Estuary
	IE0000206 North Dublin Bay	IE0004025 Malahide Estuary
	IE0000208 Rogerstown Estuary	IE0004069 Lambay Island
	IE0000210 South Dublin Bay	IE0004113 Howth Head Coast
	IE0000713 Ballyman Glen*	IE0004117 Ireland's Eye
	IE0000725 Knocksink Wood*	IE004172 Dalkey Islands
	IE0001209 Glenasmole Valley	
	IE0002122 Wicklow Mountains*	
	IE0002193 Ireland's Eye	
Wicklow		
	IE0000713 Ballyman Glen*	IE0004040 Wicklow Mountains
	IE0000725 Knocksink Wood*	
	IE0002122 Wicklow Mountains*	

* SAC covering two counties

2. SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACS)

SITE DESCRIPTION, QUALIFYING INTERESTS & CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES*



North Bull Island, Dublin Bay

* Site Description, Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) obtained from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Refer to appendix II & III for data relating to Qualifying Interests for cSACs.

Also note that the conservation objectives obtained from the NPWS are in draft format. In time site-specific quantitative objectives for each qualifying interest will have to be set, hence the generic nature of the objectives at this time.

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Baldoyle Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000199)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Baldoyle Bay SAC</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay extends from just below Portmarnock village to the west pier at Howth, Co. Dublin. It is a tidal estuarine bay protected from the open sea by a large sand dune system. Two small rivers, the Mayne and the Sluice, flow into the bay. The site contains four habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats directive: <i>Salicornia</i> mud, Mediterranean salt meadows, Atlantic salt meadows and Tidal mudflats.</p> <p>Large areas of intertidal flats are exposed at low tide. These are mostly sands but grade to muds in the inner sheltered parts of the estuary. Extensive areas of Common Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) occur in the inner estuary. Both the Narrow-leaved Eelgrass (<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>) and the Dwarf Eelgrass (<i>Z. noltii</i>) are also found here. During summer, the sandflats of the sheltered areas are covered by mats of green algae (<i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>).</p> <p>The sediments have a typical macrofauna, with Lugworm (<i>Arenicola marina</i>) dominating the sandy flats. The tubeworm <i>Lanice conchilega</i> is present in high densities at the low tide mark and the small gastropod <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> occurs in the muddy areas, along with the crustacean <i>Corophium volutator</i>.</p> <p>Areas of saltmarsh occur near Portmarnock Bridge and at Portmarnock Point, with narrow strips along other parts of the estuary. Species such as Glasswort (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.), Sea-purslane (<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>), Sea Plantain (<i>Plantago maritima</i>) and Sea Rush (<i>Juncus maritimus</i>) are found here. Portmarnock Spit formerly had a welldeveloped sand dune system but this has been largely replaced by golf courses and is mostly excluded from the site. A few dune hills are still intact at Portmarnock Point, and there are small dune hills east of Cush Point and below the Claremont Hotel. These are mostly dominated by Marram (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>), though Lyme-grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>) is also found.</p> <p>The site includes a brackish marsh along the Mayne River. Soils here have a high organic content and are poorly drained, and some pools occur. Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.) and salt tolerant species such as Common Scurvygrass (<i>Cochleria officinalis</i>) and Greater Sea-spurrey (<i>Spergularia media</i>) are typical of this area. Knotted Hedgeparsley (<i>Torilis nodosa</i>), a scarce plant in eastern Ireland, has been recorded here, along with Brackish Water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus baudotti</i>), a species of brackish pools and ditches which has declined in most places due to habitat loss.</p> <p>Two plant species, legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999, occur in the Mayne marsh: Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass (<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>) and Meadow Barley (<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>).</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay is an important bird site for wintering waterfowl and the inner part of the estuary is a Special Protection Area under the EU Birds Directive as well as being a Statutory Nature Reserve. Internationally important numbers of Pale-bellied Brent Geese (418) and nationally important numbers of two Annex I Birds Directive species - Golden Plover (1,900) and Bar-tailed Godwit (283) - have been recorded. Four other species also reached nationally important numbers: Shelduck (147), Pintail (26), Grey Plover (148) and Ringed Plover (218) - all figures are average peaks for four winters 1994/95 to 1997/1998. Breeding wetland birds at the site include Shelduck, Mallard and Ringed Plover. Small numbers of Little Tern, a species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, have bred on a few occasions at Portmarnock Point but not since 1991.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (continued)	<p>Because the area surrounding Baldoyle Bay is densely populated, the main threats to the site include visitor pressure, disturbance to wildfowl and dumping. In particular, the dumping of spoil onto the foreshore presents a threat to the value of the site.</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay is a fine example of an estuarine system. It contains four habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive and has two legally protected plant species. The site is also an important bird area and part of it is a Special Protection Area under the EU Birds Directive, as well as being a Statutory Nature Reserve. It supports internationally important numbers of Brent Geese and nationally important numbers of six other species including two Annex I Birds Directive species.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand	1310
	Mediterranean salt meadows	1410
	Atlantic salt meadows	1330
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140
	<i>Spartina</i> Swards	1320
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Atlantic Salt Meadows, Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Spartina</i> Swards.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Howth Head SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000202)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Howth Head SAC</p> <p>Howth Head is a rocky headland situated on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The peninsula is composed of Cambrian slates and quartzites, joined to the mainland by a post glacial raised beach. Limestone occurs on the north-west side while glacial drift is deposited against the cliffs in places. Howth Head contains sea cliffs and dry heaths, two habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>A mosaic of heathland vegetation occurs on the slopes above the sea cliffs and in the area of the summit. This is dominated by Western Gorse (<i>Ulex gallii</i>), Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>), Bell Heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>) and localised patches of Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>). In more open areas species such as English Stonecrop (<i>Sedum anglicum</i>), Wood Sage (<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>) and Navelwort (<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>) occur, along with some areas of bare rock.</p> <p>The heath merges into dry grassland in places, with Bent Grasses (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>), Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>) and Yellow-wort (<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>). In the summit area there are a few wet flushes and small bogs, with typical bog species such as Bog Asphodel (<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>) and Sundew (<i>Drosera</i> spp.). Patches of scrub, mostly Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>), occur in places.</p> <p>The maritime flora is of particular interest as a number of scarce and local plants have been recorded, including Golden-samphire (<i>Inula crithmoides</i>), Sea Wormwood (<i>Artemisia maritima</i>), Grass-leaved Orache (<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>), Frosted Orache (<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>), Sea Spleenwort (<i>Asplenium marinum</i>), Bloody Crane's-bill (<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>), Spring Squill (<i>Scilla verna</i>), Sea Stork's-bill (<i>Erodium maritimum</i>) and three Clover species: Knotted Clover (<i>Trifolium striatum</i>), Bird's foot Clover (<i>T. ornithopodioides</i>) and Western Clover (<i>T. occidentalis</i>).</p> <p>Rock outcrops which are important for lichens are distributed widely around Howth Head. The richest area for lichens appears to be around Balcadden quarries. In addition, the Earlscliffe area is of national importance for lichens and is the type locality for the black, yellow and grey lichen zonation.</p> <p>A number of Red Data Book plant species, which are legally protected under the Flora Protection Order, have been recorded at this site – Green-winged Orchid (<i>Orchis morio</i>), Bird's-foot (<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>), Hairy Violet (<i>Viola hirta</i>), Rough Poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), Pennyroyal (<i>Mentha pulegium</i>), Heath Cudweed (<i>Omalotheca sylvatica</i>) and Betony (<i>Stachys officinalis</i>). Curved Hard-grass (<i>Parapholis incurva</i>), a species which had not previously been recognized as occurring in Ireland, was found at Red Rock in 1979.</p> <p>The site is of national importance for breeding seabirds. A census in 1985-87 recorded the following numbers: Fulmar (105 pairs), Shags (25 pairs), Herring Gulls (70 pairs), Kittiwake (c.1,700 pairs), Guillemot (585 birds), Razorbill (280 birds). In 1990, 21 pairs of Black Guillemot were counted.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (continued)	<p>A number of rare invertebrates have been recorded from the site: the insect <i>Phaonia exoleta</i> (Order Diptera) occurs in the woods at the back of Deerpark and has not been seen anywhere else in Ireland, while the ground beetle <i>Trechus rubens</i> (Order Coleoptera) is found on storm beaches on the eastern cliffs. A hoverfly, known from only a few Irish locations, <i>Sphaerophoria batava</i> (Order Diptera) is present in the heathland habitat within the site.</p> <p>The main land-use within the area is recreation, mostly walking and horse-riding, and this has led to some erosion within the site. Fires also pose a danger to the site. There may also be a threat in some areas from further housing development.</p> <p>Howth Head displays a fine range of natural habitats, including two Annex I habitats, within surprisingly close proximity to Dublin city. The site is also of scientific importance for its seabird colonies, invertebrates and lichens. It also supports populations of at least two legally protected plant species and several other scarce plants.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex 1 of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	1230
	European Dry Heaths	4030
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts, European Dry Heaths.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Lambay Island SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE000204)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Lambay Island SAC</p> <p>Lambay Island is a large (250 ha.) inhabited island lying 4 km off Portrane on the north Co. Dublin coast. It is privately owned and is accessible by boat from Rogerstown Quay.</p> <p>The island rises to 127 m and is surrounded by steep cliffs on the north, east and south slopes. These cliffs contain good diversity in height, slope and aspect. The west shore is low-lying and the land slopes gently eastwards to the summit in the centre of the island. The underlying geology is very varied, but is dominated by igneous rocks (of andesitic type) and ash. Also present are shales and limestones of Silurian origin, limestone conglomerates, and shales from the Old Red Sandstone era. The bedrock is exposed on the fringing cliffs and in rocky outcrops; elsewhere it is overlain by varying depths of glacial drift.</p> <p>Most of the western third of the island is intensively farmed (mostly pasture), and there are small areas of parkland, deciduous and coniferous woodland, buildings, walled gardens and the harbour. Much of the rest of the island is a mixture of less intensively grazed land, rocky outcrops, patches of Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) and Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), and cliff slopes with typical maritime vegetation e.g. Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>), Sea Campion (<i>Silene maritima</i>), Rock Sea-spurrey (<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>) and Spring Squill (<i>Scilla verna</i>). Some sheltered gullies have small areas of scrub woodland dominated by Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). Vegetated sea cliffs are listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Lambay supports the only colony of Grey Seals on the east coast. Although it is a long established breeding site for this species, it remains relatively small (45-60 individuals) probably because of the restricted area suitable for breeding. A herd of Fallow Deer (up to c. 80) roams the higher parts of the island, and a small number of wallabies (c. 10) survive in a feral state. This island may also hold the last Irish population of the Ship Rat, a species listed in the vertebrate Red Data Book.</p> <p>Lambay Island is internationally important for its breeding seabirds. The most numerous species is the Guillemot, with almost 52,000 individuals on the cliffs. Razorbills (3,646 individuals), Kittiwakes (5,102 individuals), Herring Gulls (2,500 pairs), Cormorants (605 pairs), Shags (1,164 pairs), Puffins (235 pairs), and small numbers of Great and Lesser Black-backed Gulls also breed (all figures from 1995). Between 1991 and 1995 Fulmar numbers varied between 573-737 pairs. There is a small colony (<100 pairs) of the nocturnal Manx Shearwater on the island and up to 20 pairs of Common Terns have bred in recent years. A few Black Guillemots have been recorded on Lambay, but it is not clear if they breed. A pair of Peregrines are known to breed on the island.</p> <p>In winter the most notable bird species on Lambay Island is the Greylag Goose with numbers peaking at 1,000, though in recent winters there has been a decline to 400-700 individuals. There is also a small wintering flock of Barnacle Geese (up to 50), and recently Brent Geese (up to 100) have started to occur regularly. Small numbers of Great Northern Diver and Red-throated Diver are also present in winter.</p> <p>An intensive survey of the natural history of Lambay Island was carried out in 1906 and published in the Irish Naturalist. A similar, comparative survey has been carried out in the early 1990's and it is hoped this will be published soon. With this background, Lambay is an excellent site for studies of marine biology, terrestrial fauna and flora, geology, geomorphology and ecology.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (continued)	<p>The island has been maintained as a wildlife sanctuary by its owners and no threats are envisaged should the present land-use continue. Rodents may be causing some damage to the populations of burrow-nesting sea-birds.</p> <p>Lambay Island has good examples of vegetated sea cliffs, a habitat listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive, and these cliffs hold internationally important populations of sea-birds. The site is also of conservation for the population of Grey Seal, a species listed on Annex II of this directive, that it supports.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	1230
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: <i>Halichoerus grypus</i></p> <p>Objective 3: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 4: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Malahide Estuary SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000205)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Malahide Estuary SAC</p> <p>Malahide Estuary is situated immediately north of Malahide and east of Swords. It is the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. The site is divided by a railway viaduct built in the 1800s.</p> <p>The outer part of the estuary is mostly cut off from the sea by a large sand spit, known as “the island”. The outer estuary drains almost completely at low tide, exposing sand and mud flats. There is a large bed of Eelgrass (<i>Zostera noltii</i> and <i>Z. angustifolium</i>) in the north section of the outer estuary, along with Tassel Weed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>) and extensive mats of green algae (<i>Enteromorpha</i> spp., <i>Ulva lactuca</i>). Cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) is also widespread in this sheltered part of the estuary.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites

Site Description
(continued)

The dune spit has a well-developed outer dune ridge dominated by Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*). The dry areas of the stabilised dunes have a dense covering of Burnet Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and species such as Yellow Wort (*Blackstonia perfoliata*), Field Gentian (*Gentianella amarella*), Hound's Tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), Carlina Thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*) and Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*). Much of the interior of the spit is taken up by a golf course. The inner stony shore has frequent Sea-holly (*Eryngium maritimum*). Well-developed saltmarshes occur at the tip of the spit.

Atlantic salt meadow is the principle type and is characterised by species such as Sea Purslane (*Halimolobos portulacoides*), Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Thrift (*Armeria maritima*), Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*) and Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*). Elsewhere in the outer estuary, a small area of Mediterranean salt meadow occurs which is characterised by the presence of Sea Rush (*Juncus maritimus*). Below the salt marshes there are good examples of pioneering Glasswort swards and other annual species, typified by *Salicornia dolichostachya* and Annual Sea-blite (*Suaeda maritima*).

The inner estuary does not drain at low tide apart from the extreme inner part. Here, patches of saltmarsh and salt meadows occur, with Sea Aster, Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*) and Sea Clubrush (*Scirpus maritimus*). Tassel Weed (*Ruppia maritima*) occurs in one of the channels.

The site includes a fine area of rocky shore south-east of Malahide and extending towards Portmarnock. This represents the only continuous section through the fossiliferous Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Dublin basin, and is the type locality for several species of fossil coral.

The estuary is an important wintering bird site and holds an internationally important population of Brent Geese and nationally important populations of a further 15 species. Average maximum counts during the 1995/96-1997/98 period were Brent Geese 1217; Great Crested Grebe 52; Mute Swan 106; Shelduck 471; Pochard 200; Goldeneye 333; Red-breasted Merganser 116; Oystercatcher 1228; Golden Plover 2123; Grey Plover 190; Redshank 454; Wigeon 50; Teal 78; Ringed Plover 106; Knot 858; Dunlin 1474; Greenshank 38; Pintail 53; Black-tailed Godwit 345; Bar-tailed Godwit 99. The high numbers of diving birds reflects the lagoon-type nature of the inner estuary.

The estuary also attracts migrant species such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper, Spotted Redshank and Little Stint. Breeding birds of the site include Ringed Plover, Shelduck and Mallard. Up to the 1950s there was a major tern colony at the southern end of the island and the habitat remains suitable for these birds.

The inner part of the estuary is heavily used for water sports. A section of the outer estuary has recently been infilled for a marina and housing development.

This site is a fine example of an estuarine system with all the main habitats represented. The site is important ornithologically, with a population of Brent Geese of international significance.

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes)	2130*
	Mudflats & Sand flats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140
	Atlantic Salt Meadows	1330
	Spartina Swards	1320
	Mediterranean Salt Meadows	1410
	Salicornia & other annuals colonising mud and sand	1310
	Shifting Dunes along the shore line with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (White Dunes).	2120
		* Indicates Priority Habitat
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes), Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Atlantic Salt Meadows, <i>Spartina</i> Swards, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand, Shifting Dunes along the Shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (White Dunes).</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
North Dublin Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000206)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>North Dublin Bay</p> <p>This site covers the inner part of north Dublin Bay, the seaward boundary extending from the Bull Wall lighthouse across to the Martello Tower at Howth Head. The North Bull Island is the focal point of this site. The island is a sandy spit which formed after the building of the South Wall and Bull Wall in the 18th and 19th centuries. It now extends for about 5 km in length and is up to 1 km wide in places. A well-developed and dynamic dune system stretches along the seaward side of the island. Various types of dunes occur, from fixed dune grassland to pioneer communities on foredunes. Marram Grass (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>) is dominant on the outer dune ridges, with Lyme Grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>) and Sea Couchgrass (<i>Elymus farctus</i>) on the foredunes. Behind the first dune ridge, plant diversity increases with the appearance of such species as Wild Pansy (<i>Viola tricolor</i>), Kidney Vetch (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>), Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Rest Harrow (<i>Ononis repens</i>), Yellow Rattle (<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>) and Pyramidal Orchid (<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>). In these grassy areas and slacks, the scarce Bee Orchid (<i>Ophrys apifera</i>) occurs.</p> <p>About 1 km from the tip of the island, a large dune slack with a rich flora occurs, usually referred to as the 'Alder Marsh' because of the presence of Alder trees (<i>Alnus</i> spp). The water table is very near the surface and is only slightly brackish. Saltmarsh Rush (<i>Juncus maritimus</i>) is the dominant species, with Meadow Sweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) and Devil's-bit (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>) being frequent. The orchid flora is notable and includes Marsh Helleborine (<i>Epipactis palustris</i>), Common Twayblade (<i>Listera ovata</i>), Autumn Lady's-tresses (<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>) and Marsh orchids (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp.). Saltmarsh extends along the length of the landward side of the island. The edge of the marsh is marked by an eroding edge which varies from 20 cm to 60 cm high. The marsh can be zoned into different levels according to the vegetation types present. Towards the tip of the island, the saltmarsh grades naturally into fixed dune vegetation.</p> <p>The island shelters two intertidal lagoons which are divided by a solid causeway. The sediments of the lagoons are mainly sands with a small and varying mixture of silt and clay. The north lagoon has an area known as the "Salicornia flat", which is dominated by <i>Salicornia dolichostachya</i>, a pioneer Glasswort species, and covers about 25 ha. Tassel Weed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>) occurs in this area, along with some Eelgrass (<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>). Eelgrass (<i>Z. noltii</i>) also occurs in Sutton Creek. Cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) occurs in places but its growth is controlled by management.</p> <p>Three rare plant species legally protected under the Flora Protection Order 1987 have been recorded on the North Bull Island. These are Lesser Centaury (<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>), Hemp Nettle (<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>) and Meadow Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>). Two further species listed as threatened in the Red Data Book, Wild Sage (<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>) and Spring Vetch (<i>Vicia lathyroides</i>), have also been recorded. A rare liverwort, <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>, was first recorded from the North Bull Island in 1874 and has recently been confirmed as being still present there. This species is of high conservation value as it is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The North Bull is the only known extant site for the species in Ireland away from the western seaboard</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (continued)	<p>North Dublin Bay is of international importance for waterfowl, the following species occurred in internationally important numbers: Brent Geese; Knot ; Bar-tailed Godwit. A further 14 species occurred in nationally important concentrations - Shelduck; Wigeon; Teal; Pintail; Shoveler; Oystercatcher; Ringed Plover; Grey Plover; Sanderling; Dunlin; Blacktailed Godwit; Curlew; Turnstone and Redshank. Some of these species frequent South Dublin Bay and the River Tolka Estuary for feeding and/or roosting purposes.</p> <p>The tip of the North Bull Island is a traditional nesting site for Little Tern. However, nesting attempts have not been successful since the early 1990s. Ringed Plover, Shelduck, Mallard, Skylark, Meadow Pipit and Stonechat also nest. A well-known population of Irish Hare is resident on the island. The invertebrates of the North Bull Island have been studied and the island has been shown to contain at least seven species of regional or national importance in Ireland (Orders Diptera, Hymenoptera, Hemiptera).</p> <p>The main land-uses of this site are amenity activities and nature conservation. The North Bull Island is the main recreational beach in Co Dublin and is used throughout the year. Much of the land surface of the island is taken up by two golf courses. Two separate Statutory Nature Reserves cover much of the island east of the Bull Wall and the surrounding intertidal flats. The site is used regularly for educational purposes.</p> <p>North Bull Island has been designated a Special Protection Area under the E.U. Birds Directive and it is also a statutory Wildfowl Sanctuary, a Ramsar Convention site, a Biogenetic Reserve, a Biosphere Reserve and a Special Area Amenity Order site.</p> <p>This site is an excellent example of a coastal site with all the main habitats represented. The holds good examples of ten habitats that are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive; one of these is listed with priority status. Several of the wintering bird species have populations of international importance, while some of the invertebrates are of national importance. The site contains a numbers of rare and scarce plants including some which are legally protected. Its proximity to the capital city makes North Dublin Bay an excellent site for educational studies and research.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
North Dublin Bay	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	Annex II EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Fixed dunes	2130*
	Marram dunes	2120
	Embryonic shifting dunes	2110
	Dune slack	2190
	Vegetation Drift lines	1210
	Salicornia mud	1310
	Atlantic salt meadows	1330
	Mediterranean salt meadows	1410
	Tidal mudflats	1140
	*indicates priority Habitat	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites	
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Annual vegetation of drift lines; Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>); Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>); Embryonic shifting dunes; Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes); Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes); Humid dune slacks.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>.</p> <p>Objective 3: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 4: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000208)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Rogerstown Estuary SAC</p> <p>Rogerstown estuary is situated about 2 km north of Donabate. It is a relatively small, narrow estuary separated from the sea by a sand and shingle bar. The estuary is divided by a causeway and narrow bridge, built in the 1840s to carry the Dublin- Belfast railway line. The site contains good examples of a number of habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>The estuary drains almost completely at low tide. The intertidal flats of the outer estuary are mainly of sands, with soft muds in the north-west sector and along the southern shore. Associated with these muds are stands of Cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>). Green algae (mainly <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>) are widespread and form dense mats in the more sheltered areas. The intertidal angiosperm, Beaked Tasselweed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>), grows profusely in places beneath the algal mats. The Lugworm (<i>Arenicola marina</i>) is common in the outer estuary and large Mussel beds (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) occur at the outlet to the sea.</p> <p>The area of intertidal flats in the inner estuary is reduced as a result of the local authority refuse tip on the north shore. The sediments are mostly muds, which are very soft in places. Cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) is widespread in parts, and in summer, dense green algal mats grow on the muds. In the extreme inner part, the estuary narrows to a tidal river.</p> <p>Saltmarsh fringes parts of the estuary, especially the southern shores and parts of the outer sand spit. Common plant species of the saltmarsh include Sea Rush (<i>Juncus maritimus</i>), Sea Purslane (<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>) and Common Saltmarsh-grass (<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>). Salt meadows and wet brackish fields occur along the tidal river. Low sand hills occur on the outer spit, including some small areas of fixed dunes and <i>Ammophila</i> dunes. Fine sandy beaches and intertidal sandflats occur at the outer part of the estuary.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites

Site Description
(continued)

Two plant species, which are legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999, occur within the site: Hairy Violet (*Viola hirta*) occurs on the sand spit and Meadow Barley (*Hordeum secalinum*) occurs in the saline fields of the inner estuary. This species has declined apparently due to reclamation and embankment of lands fringing estuaries. Another rare species, Green-veined Orchid (*Orchis morio*), occurs in the sandy areas of the outer estuary.

Rogerstown Estuary is an important waterfowl site, with Brent Geese having a population of international importance (1176). A further 16 species have populations of national importance: Greylag Goose (186), Shelduck (785), Teal (584), Pintail (30), Shoveler (69), Oystercatcher (1028), Ringed Plover (152), Golden Plover (1813), Grey Plover (245), Lapwing (4056), Knot (2076), Dunlin (2625), Sanderling (57), Black-tailed Godwit (272), Curlew (1549), Redshank (732) and Greenshank (22) (All counts are average peaks over four winters 1994/95 - 1997/98). The presence of a significant population of Golden Plover is of note and this species is listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. The estuary is a regular staging post for autumn migrants, especially Green Sandpiper, Ruff, Little Stint, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank.

Little Tern has bred at the outer sand spit, but much of the nesting area has now been washed away as a result of erosion. The maximum number of pairs recorded was 17 in 1991. Ringed Plover breed in the same area.

The outer part of the estuary has been designated a statutory Nature Reserve and a Special Protection Area under the EU Birds Directive. The inner estuary has been damaged by the refuse tip which covers 40 ha of mudflat.

This site is an good example of an estuarine system, with all typical habitats represented, including several listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Rogerstown is an internationally important waterfowl site and has been a breeding site for Little Terns. The presence within the site of three rare plant species adds to its importance.

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide	1140
	Estuaries	1130
	<i>Spartina</i> Swards	1320
	Atlantic Salt Meadows	1330
	Mediterranean Salt Meadows	1410
	Shifting Dunes along the Shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	2120
	Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes)*	2130*
	Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand	1310
		* Indicates Priority Habitat
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Estuaries, <i>Spartina</i> Swards, Atlantic Salt Meadows, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Shifting Dunes along the Shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>, Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes), Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
South Dublin Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (SAC 000210)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>South Dublin Bay</p> <p>This site lies south of the river Liffey and extends from the South Wall to the west pier at Dun Laoghaire. It is an intertidal site with extensive areas of sand and mudflats, a habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The sediments are predominantly sands but grade to sandy muds near the shore at Merrion gates. The main channel which drains the area is Cockle Lake. There is a bed of Eelgrass (<i>Zostera noltii</i>) below Merrion Gates which is the largest stand on the east coast. Green algae (<i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>) are distributed throughout the area at a low density. Fucoid algae occur on the rocky shore in the Maretime to Dún Laoghaire area.</p> <p>Several small, sandy beaches with incipient dune formation occur in the northern and western sectors of the site, notably at Poolbeg, Irishtown and Merrion/Boosterstown. The formation at Boosterstown is very recent. Driftline vegetation occurs in association with the embryonic and incipient fore dunes. Typically drift lines occur in a band approximately 5 m wide, though at Boosterstown this zone is wider in places. The habitat occurs just above the High Water Mark and below the area of embryonic dune. A small area of pioneer salt marsh now occurs in the lee of an embryonic sand dune just north of Boosterstown Station. This early stage of salt marsh development is here characterised by the presence of pioneer stands of Glasswort (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.) occurring below an area of drift line vegetation. As this is of very recent origin, it covers a small area but ample areas of substrate and shelter are available for the further development of this habitat.</p> <p>South Dublin Bay is an important site for waterfowl. Although birds regularly commute between the south bay and the north bay, recent studies have shown that certain populations which occur in the south bay spend most of their time there. The principal species are Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Sanderling and Dunlin, Redshank. Up to 100 Turnstones are usual in the south bay during winter. Brent Geese regularly occur in numbers of international importance. Bar-tailed Godwit, a species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, also occur. Large numbers of gulls roost in South Dublin Bay. It is also an important tern roost in the autumn, regularly holding 2000-3000 terns including Roseate Terns, a species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. South Dublin Bay is largely protected as a Special Protection Area.</p> <p>At low tide the inner parts of the south bay are used for amenity purposes. Baitdigging is a regular activity on the sandy flats. At high tide some areas have windsurfing and jet-skiing. This site is a fine example of a coastal system with extensive sand and mudflats, a habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. South Dublin Bay is also an internationally important bird site.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites	
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Ballyman Glen SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000713)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Ballyman Glen SAC</p> <p>Ballyman Glen is situated approximately 3 km north of Enniskerry. It is orientated in an east-west direction with a stream running through the centre. The glen is bounded mostly by steeply sloping pasture with Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and areas of wood and scrub.</p> <p>This site is a candidate SAC selected for alkaline fen and petrifying springs, both habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>The glen contains a small strip of fen, which runs along the county boundary and extends into County Dublin. This fen is very alkaline and is associated with petrifying spring/seepage areas that have given rise to thick deposits of marl. The vegetation of the main part of the fen is dominated by Greater Tussock-sedge (<i>Carex paniculata</i>), Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>), Butterworts (<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> and <i>P. lusitanica</i>), Black Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>) and Broad-leaved Cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>). The site is particularly notable for its orchids, which includes Early Marsh-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>), Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid (<i>D. traunsteineri</i>) and Marsh Helleborine (<i>Epipactis palustris</i>). In addition, twenty species of sedge have been recorded in the area, including the scarce Long-stalked Yellow-sedge (<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>). The fen area is being invaded by Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>). Associated with the fen, and also with the woodland elsewhere in the site, are petrifying springs. These lime-encrusted seepage areas are rich in bryophytes including such diagnostic species as Great Horsetail (<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>), <i>Cratoneuron commutatum</i> and <i>C. filicinum</i>.</p> <p>Wet woodland and scrub occur along the margins of the stream for most of the length of the glen, extending outwards in areas to create inaccessible and species-rich patches of woodland. The canopy is dominated by Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). The woodland has a dense shrub layer which includes Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>), and a diverse ground flora with Marsh Hawks-beard (<i>Crepis paludosa</i>), Sanicle (<i>Sanicula europaea</i>), Herb-Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>), Bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>), Horsetails (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) and some sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.). Areas of marsh are found in the wetter areas by the stream, particularly at the western end of the site.</p> <p>There is an area of broad-leaved woodland on the steeper southern slopes of the glen. Common species occurring here are Ash and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), with Brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) colonizing the more open areas.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	An area of land that slopes towards the fen has been used as a landfill site for domestic refuse. The site is also used a clay pigeon shoot and shattered clay pigeons are scattered throughout the area. Fens are rare in Wicklow/Dublin and this is one of only two sites in Wicklow for the Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid. The fen vegetation is well developed, with an unusually large number of sedge species present. The presence of alkaline fen and of petrifying spring/seepage areas on the site is particularly notable, as these habitats are listed, the latter with priority status, on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Alkaline fens	7230
	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*	7220* *Indicates Priority Habitat
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Alkaline fens; Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion).</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Knocksink Wood SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000725)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Knocksink Wood SAC</p> <p>Knocksink Wood is situated in the valley of the Glencullen River north-west of Enniskerry. The fast-flowing Glencullen River winds its way over granite boulders along the valley floor. The steep sides of the valley are mostly covered with calcareous drift.</p> <p>Some of the slopes are dominated by Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) with a sparse shrub layer of Holly (<i>Ilex aquilinum</i>) and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), while on the ground there is a carpet of Great Wood-rush (<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>). Other areas are characterised by mixed woodland, with Oak, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and the occasional conifer occurring.</p> <p>The ground flora includes Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) and Brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), and often luxuriant ferns, such as Hart's Tongue (<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>), Soft Shield-fern (<i>Polystichium setiferum</i>), and mosses. Lichens occur abundantly on some trees.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	<p>A notable feature of the slopes are the frequent and extensive springs and seepage areas within the woodland. These petrifying springs are listed as a priority habitat on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Associated with the springs and the river are stands of wet alluvial forest, also a habitat listed with priority status on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. The wet woodland is dominated by Ash and Alder (<i>Alnus</i> spp.) and is assigned to the group <i>Carici remotae-Fraxinetum</i>. Other species which occur include Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>) and Hazel. Islands in the river and open gravelly areas provide further habitat diversity.</p> <p>A number of scarce or rare plants occur within the site including Blue Fleabane (<i>Erigeron acer</i>), Ivy-leaved Bellflower (<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>) and Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>).</p> <p>This site has one of the most diverse woodland invertebrate faunas in Ireland, incorporating wet woodland organisms threatened internationally within the EU. Vertebrates noted in the vicinity, either by tracks, sett or sight, include Red Squirrel, Badger, Rabbit and Deer. The woodland supports large populations of birds, including many common passerines (Robin, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Wren, Chaffinch) and crows, such as Rook, Hooded Crow, Magpie, Jackdaw and Raven. A Buzzard has been noted in the area and Dipper are occasionally seen in the river.</p> <p>The importance of this site lies in the diversity of woodland habitats which occur. The presence of rare or threatened plants and invertebrates adds to the interest. Much of this site has been designated a Statutory Nature Reserve and there is presently an educational centre within the site.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* Alluvial Forest*	7220* 91E0* *Indicates Priority Habitat
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion); Alluvial Forest.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Glenasmole Valley SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0001209)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Glenasmole SAC</p> <p>Glenasmole Valley in south Co. Dublin lies on the edge of the Wicklow uplands, approximately 5 km from Tallaght. The river Dodder flows through the valley and has been impounded here to form two reservoirs which supply water to south Dublin.</p> <p>The non-calcareous bedrock of the Glenasmole Valley has been overlain by deep drift deposits which now line the valley sides. They are partly covered by scrub and woodland, and on the less precipitous parts, by a herb-rich grassland. There is much seepage through the deposits, which brings to the surface water rich in bases, which induces local patches of calcareous fen and, in places, petrifying springs, a priority habitat listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Examples of calcareous fen and flush areas occur between the two reservoirs, where sedges (<i>Carex flacca</i> and <i>Carex panicea</i>) are joined by such species as Grass-of-parnassus (<i>Parnassia palustris</i>), Few-flowered Spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>), Zig-zag clover (<i>Trifolium medium</i>) and the scarce Fen Bedstraw (<i>Galium uliginosum</i>).</p> <p>Orchid-rich grassland occurs in the drier parts of this site and in places grades into <i>Molinia</i> meadow, both of these habitats are listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Species recorded in these habitats include Frog Orchid (<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>), Northern Marsh-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>), Fragrant Orchid (<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>), Marsh Helleborine (<i>Epipactis palustris</i>), Early-purple Orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>) and Greater Butterfly Orchid (<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>). Two Red Data Book species have also been found here, Green-winged Orchid (<i>Orchis morio</i>) and Small-white Orchid (<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>). The sward includes Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>) and Crested Dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>). Other species which occur are Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Kidney Vetch (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>), Common Restharrow (<i>Ononis repens</i>), Yellow-wort (<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>) and Autumn Gentian (<i>Gentianella amarella</i>).</p> <p>Woodland occurs in patches around the site. On the east side of the valley, below the northern lake, a Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) wood has developed on the unstable calcareous slopes and includes Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) and (Irish) Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus hibernica</i>). Spring Wood-rush (<i>Luzula pilosa</i>), Wood Speedwell (<i>Veronica montana</i>) and Brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) are included in the ground flora.</p> <p>Wet semi-natural broad-leaved woodland is also found around the reservoirs and includes Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) and Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) with Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), Horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.), Brambles and localised patches of Japanese Knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>), an introduced species.</p> <p>The lake shore vegetation is not well developed, which is typical of a reservoir. There are occasional patches of Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) and Purple-loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), which are more extensive around the western shore of the northern lake, along with Common Marsh-bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>) and Water Mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>). Other vegetation includes Shoreweed (<i>Littorella uniflora</i>) and the scarce Water Sedge (<i>Carex aquatilis</i>).</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	<p>As well as the Green-winged Orchid and Small-white Orchid, two other threatened species which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book also occur in the site, Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>) and Yellow Bird's-nest (<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>).</p> <p>The site provides excellent habitat for bat species, with at least four species recorded: Pipistrelle, Leisler's, Daubenton's and Brown Long-eared Bat. Otter occurs along the river and reservoirs. These habitats also support Kingfisher, an Annex I species under the EU Birds Directive.</p> <p>Glenasmole Valley contains a high diversity of habitats and plant communities, including three habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. The presence of four Red Data Book plant species further enhances the value of the site as does the presence of populations of several mammal and bird species of conservation interest.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Semi-Natural Dry Grassland and Scrubland Facies on Calcareous Substrates* Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*	6210* 6410 7220* *Indicates Priority Habitat
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Semi-Natural Dry Grassland and Scrubland Facies on Calcareous Substrates; Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae); Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion).</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Wicklow Mountains SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0002122)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Wicklow Mountains SAC</p> <p>This site is a complex of upland areas in Counties Wicklow and Dublin, flanked by Blessington Reservoir to the west and Vartry Reservoir in the east, Cruagh Mt. in the north and Lybagh Mt. in the south. Most of the site is over 300m, with much ground over 600m and the highest peak of Lugnaquilla at 925m.</p> <p>The Wicklow uplands comprise a core of granites flanked by Ordovician schists, mudstones and volcanics. The form of the Wicklow Glens is due to glacial erosion.</p> <p>The Wicklow mountains are drained by several major rivers including the Dargle, Liffey, Dodder, Slaney and Avonmore. The river water in the mountain areas is often peaty, especially during floods.</p> <p>The topography is typical of a mountain chain, showing the effects of more than one cycle of erosion. The massive granite has weathered characteristically into broad domes. Most of the western part of the site consists of an elevated moorland, covered by peat. The surrounding schists have assumed more diverse outlines, forming prominent peaks and rocky foothills with deep glens. The dominant topographical features are the products of glaciation. High corrie lakes, deep valleys and moraines are common features of this area.</p> <p>The substrate over much of the area is peat, usually less than 2m deep. Poor mineral soil covers the slopes and rock outcrops are frequent.</p> <p>The two dominant vegetation communities in the area are heath and blanket bog. Heath vegetation, with both wet and dry heath well represented, occurs in association with blanket bog, upland acid grassland and rocky habitats. The wet heath is characterised by species such as Ling (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>), Cross-leaved Heath (<i>Erica tetralix</i>), Cottongrasses (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.), Tormentil (<i>Potentilla erecta</i>), Mat-grass (<i>Nardus stricta</i>), Bent grasses (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.) and bog mosses (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.). In places the wet heath occurs in conjunction with flush communities and streamside vegetation, and here species such as Heath Rush (<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>) and <i>Carex</i> spp. are found. Dry heath at this site is confined to shallow peaty soils on steep slopes where drainage is better and particularly in sheltered conditions. It is characterised by species such as Ling, Gorse (<i>Ulex</i> spp.), Bell Heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>), Bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>), Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) and lichens (<i>Cladonia</i> spp.). In places the heath grades into upland grassland on mineral soil, some examples of which correspond to the E.U. Habitats Directive Annex I priority habitat species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland.</p> <p>Blanket bog is usually dominated by Cottongrasses, Ling and bog mosses (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.). On steeper slopes there is some flushing and here Purple Moor-grass, Heath Rush, and certain <i>Sphagnum</i> species become more common. The Liffey Head blanket bog is among the best of its kind in eastern Ireland, with deep peat formations and an extensive system of dystrophic pools developed among the hummocks and hollows on the bog surface. The vegetation is largely dominated by Ling and Cross-leaved Heath, with Cottongrasses (<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> and <i>E. angustifolium</i>), Deergass (<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>) and Bog Asphodel (<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>). In drier areas, Bilberry and Cowberry (<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>) are common, while the scarce Bog Rosemary (<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>) is also found. Blanket bog occurs over extensive areas of deeper peat on the plateau and also on gentle slopes at high altitudes. Peat erosion is frequent on the peaks - this may be a natural process, but is likely to be accelerated by activities such as grazing.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites

Site Description (Continued)

Due to the underlying rock strata, the water of the rivers and streams tends towards acidity. The water is generally oligotrophic and free from enrichment. The lakes within the area range from the high altitude lakes of Lough Firrib and Three Lakes, to the lower pater-noster lakes of Glendalough, Lough Tay and Lough Dan. Spectacular corrie lakes (such as Loughs Bray (Upper and Lower), Ouler, Cleevaun, Arts, Kellys and Nahanagan) exhibit fine sequences of moraine stages. The deep lakes are characteristically species poor, but hold some interesting plants including an unusual form of Quillwort (*Isoetes lacustris* var. *morei*), a Stonewort (*Nitella* sp.) and Floating Bur-reed (*Sparganium angustifolium*). The Red Data Book fish species Arctic Char has been recorded from Lough Dan, but this population may now have died out.

Alpine vegetation occurs on some of the mountain tops, notably in the Lugnaquilla area, and also on exposed cliffs and scree slopes elsewhere in the site. Here alpine heath vegetation is represented with species such as Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), Cowberry, Dwarf Willow (*Salix herbacea*), the grey-green moss *Racomitrium lanuginosum* and scarce species such as Mountain Clubmoss (*Diphasiastrum alpinum*), Firmoss (*Huperzia selago*), and Starry Saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*). Some rare arctic-alpine species have been recorded, including Alpine Lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla alpina*) and Alpine Saw-wort (*Saussurea alpina*).

Small areas of old oakwood (Blechno-Quercetum petraeae type) occur on the slopes of Glendalough and Glenmalure, near L. Tay and L. Dan, with native Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) 100-120 years old. On wetter areas, wet broadleaved semi-natural woodlands occur, which are dominated by Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*). Mixed woodland with non-native tree species also occurs.

The site supports a range of rare plant species, which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book: Parsley Fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*), Marsh Clubmoss (*Lycopodiella inundata*), Greater Broom-rape (*Orobancha rapum-genistae*), Alpine Lady's-mantle, Alpine Saw-wort, Lanceolate Spleenwort (*Asplenium billotii*), Small White Orchid (*Pseudorchis albida*) and Bog Orchid (*Hammarbya paludosa*). The latter three species are legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999. The rare Myxomycete fungus, *Echinostelium colliculosum*, has been recorded from the Military Road.

Mammals and birds which occur are typical of the uplands. Deer are abundant, mainly hybrids between Red and Sika Deer. Other mammals include Hare, Badger and Otter, the latter being a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. Pine Marten has recently been confirmed as occurring within the site. Among the birds, Meadow Pipit, Skylark, Raven and Red Grouse are resident throughout the site. Wheatear, Whinchat and the scarce Ring Ouzel are summer visitors. Wood Warbler and Redstarts are rare breeding species of the woodlands. Dipper and Grey Wagtail are typical riparian species. Merlin and Peregrine Falcon, both Annex I species of the EU Birds Directive, breed within the site. Recently, Goosander has become established as a breeding species.

Large areas of the site are owned by NPWS, and managed for nature conservation based on traditional land-uses for the uplands. The most common land-use is traditional sheep grazing. Other land-uses include turf-cutting, mostly hand-cutting but some machine-cutting occurs. These activities are largely confined to the Military Road, where there is easy access. Large areas which had been previously hand-cut and are now abandoned, are regenerating. In the last 40 years, forestry has become an important land-use in the uplands, and has affected both the wildlife and the hydrology of the area. Amenity use is very high, with Dublin city close to the site.

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	Wicklow mountains is important as a complex, extensive upland site. It shows great diversity from a geomorphological and a topographical point of view. The vegetation provides examples of the typical upland habitats with heath, blanket bog and upland grassland covering large, relatively undisturbed areas. In all ten habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive are found within the site. Several rare, protected plant and animal species occur.	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Blanket bog (active)	7130*
	Northern Atlantic wet Heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	4010
	European Dry Heaths	4030
	Old Sessile Oak Woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	91a0
	Siliceous Rocky Slopes with Chasmophytic Vegetation	8220
	Calcareous Rocky Slopes with Chasmophytic Vegetation	8210
	Siliceous Scree	8110
	Alpine and Boreal Heaths	4060
	Natural Dystrophic Lakes and Ponds	3160
	Oligotrophic to Mesotrophic Standing Waters	3130
	Species-Rich Nardus Grasslands, on Siliceous Substrates in Mountain Areas	6230*
		* Indicates Priority Habitats
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Blanket bog (active); Northern Atlantic wet Heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>, European Dry Heaths; Old Sessile Oak Woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles; Siliceous Rocky Slopes with Chasmophytic Vegetation; Calcareous Rocky Slopes with Chasmophytic Vegetation; Siliceous Scree; Alpine and Boreal Heaths; Natural Dystrophic Lakes and Ponds; Oligotrophic to Mesotrophic Standing Waters; Species-Rich Nardus Grasslands, on Siliceous Substrates in Mountain Areas.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: <i>Lutra lutra</i></p> <p>Objective 3: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 4: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Ireland's Eye SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0002193)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Ireland's Eye SAC</p> <p>Ireland's Eye is located about 1.5 km north of Howth in Co. Dublin. It is a Cambrian island with quartzite which forms spectacular cliffs on the north-east side. Elsewhere much of the area is covered by drift. There is a Martello tower at the west end of the island and an ancient ruined church in the middle.</p> <p>The drift soils support a plant community of Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) and various grasses, especially Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), along with Bluebells (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>) and Pennywort (<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>). The thinner soils have some interesting species, including Spring Squill (<i>Scilla verna</i>), Knotted Clover (<i>Trifolium striatum</i>) and Field Mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium arvense</i>). Bloody Cranesbill (<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>) has also been recorded from here.</p> <p>The cliff maritime flora includes Rock Spurrey (<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>), Sea Stork's bill (<i>Erodium maritimum</i>), Rock Samphire (<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>), Golden Samphire (<i>Inula crithmoides</i>), Sea Lavender (<i>Limonium binervosum</i>), Meadow Rue (<i>Thalictrum minor</i>), Portland Spurge (<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>) and Tree Mallow (<i>Lavatera arborea</i>).</p> <p>A small area of shingle vegetation occurs above the sandy beach at Carrigeen Bay on the western side of the island. This habitat is listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Species such as Curled Dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), Silverweed (<i>Potentilla anserina</i>) and Spear-leaved Orache (<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>) occur, while the rare Sea Kale (<i>Crambe maritima</i>), a very characteristic species of this habitat, has been known from this site since 1894 and was recorded as recently as 1981. Sea Kale is listed as threatened in the Irish Red Data Book. Also occurring on the sandy/shingle beach is the Red Data Book species Henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>).</p> <p>Ireland's Eye is of national importance for breeding seabirds. In 1999 the following were counted: Fulmar 70 pairs; Cormorant 306 pairs; Shag 32 pairs; Lesser Blackbacked Gull 1 pair; Herring Gull c.250 pairs; Great Black-backed Gull c.100 pairs; Kittiwake 941 pairs; Guillemot 2191 individuals; Razorbill 522 individuals. A Gannet colony was established on the stack at the east end of the island in the late 1980s, and in 1999 142 pairs bred. Puffin was formerly common, but nowadays not more than 20 individuals occur. Black Guillemot also breeds, with 15 individuals recorded in 1998. Several pairs each of Oystercatcher and Ringed Plover breed, while the island is a traditional site for Peregrine Falcon.</p> <p>In winter small numbers of Greylag and Pale bellied Brent Geese graze on the island. This uninhabited marine island has a well developed maritime flora, with two habitats (sea cliffs and shingle) listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, and nationally important seabird colonies. Owing to its easy access and proximity to Dublin it has great educational and amenity value.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
	N/A	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	
	Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	1230
	Perennial Vegetation of Stony Banks	1220
Conservation Objectives	<p>Objective 1: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status: Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts, Perennial Vegetation of Stony Banks.</p> <p>Objective 2: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>Objective 3: To establish effective liaison and cooperation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	

3. SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPAS)

SITE DESCRIPTION, QUALIFYING INTERESTS & CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES*



Flock of Oystercatchers flying over Dublin Bay. (Photo: Anthony Woods)

Site Description, Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives for Special Protection Areas (SPAs) obtained from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Refer to appendix IV for data relating to Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives for SPAs.

Also note that the Conservation Objectives obtained from the NPWS are in draft format. In time site-specific quantitative objectives for each qualifying interest will have to be set, hence the generic nature of the objectives at this time.

The Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) may still be subject to adjustment by the NPWS. At the time of completing this report, the most up-to-date data was obtained from the NPWS (Refer to appendix IV).

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
North Bull Island SPA	Special Protection Area (SPA 004006)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>North Bull Island SPA</p> <p>This site covers all of the inner part of north Dublin Bay, with the seaward boundary extending from the Bull Wall lighthouse across to Drumleck Point at Howth Head. The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5 km long and 1 km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. Part of the interior of the island has been converted to golf courses.</p> <p>A well-developed and dynamic dune system stretches along the seaward side of the island. Various types of dunes occur, from fixed dune grassland to pioneer communities on foredunes. Marram Grass (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>) is dominant on the outer dune ridges. A feature of the dune system is a large dune slack with a rich flora, usually referred to as the 'Alder Marsh' because of the presence of Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) trees. The water table is very near the surface and is only slightly brackish. Sea Rush (<i>Juncus maritimus</i>) is the dominant species, with Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) and Devil's-bit Scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>) being frequent.</p> <p>The orchid flora is notably diverse in this area. Saltmarsh extends along the length of the landward side of the island and provides the main roost site for wintering birds in Dublin Bay.</p> <p>The island shelters two intertidal lagoons which are divided by a solid causeway. These lagoons provide the main feeding grounds for the wintering waterfowl. The sediments of the lagoons are mainly sands with a small and varying mixture of silt and clay. Tasselweed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>) and small amounts of Eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) are found in the lagoons. Common Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) occurs in places. Green algal mats (<i>Enteromorpha</i> spp., <i>Ulva lactuca</i>) are a feature of the flats during summer. These sediments have a rich macro-invertebrate fauna, with high densities of Lugworm (<i>Arenicola marina</i>) and Ragworm (<i>Hediste diversicolor</i>).</p> <p>The North Bull Island SPA is of international importance for waterfowl on the basis that it regularly supports in excess of 20,000 waterfowl. It also qualifies for international importance as the numbers of two species exceed the international threshold – Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit. A further 15 species have populations of national importance – Shelduck, Teal, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank and Turnstone. The island is also regular wintering site for Short-eared Owl.</p> <p>The site has five Red Data Book vascular plant species, four rare bryophyte species, and is nationally important for three insect species. The rare liverwort, <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>, was first recorded from the North Bull Island in 1874 and its presence here has recently been re-confirmed. This species is of high conservation value as it is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. A well-known population of Irish Hare is resident on the island.</p> <p>The main land-uses of this site are amenity activities and nature conservation. The North Bull Island is the main recreational beach in Co. Dublin and is used throughout the year. Two separate Statutory Nature Reserves cover much of the island east of the Bull Wall and the surrounding intertidal flats. North Bull Island is also a Wildfowl Sanctuary, a Ramsar Convention site, a Biogenetic Reserve, a Biosphere Reserve and a Special Area Amenity Order site. Much of the SPA is also a candidate Special Area for Conservation. The site is used regularly for educational purposes and there is a manned interpretative centre on the island.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	The North Bull Island SPA is an excellent example of an estuarine complex and is one the top sites in Ireland for wintering waterfowl. It is of international importance on account of both the total number of waterfowl and the individual populations of Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit that use it. Also of significance is the regular presence of several species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, notably Golden Plover and Bartailed Godwit but also Ruff and Short-eared Owl.	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Light-bellied Brent Goose ◆ Shelduck ◆ Pintail ◆ Shoveler ◆ Oystercatcher ◆ Grey Plover ◆ Knot ◆ Dunlin ◆ Black-tailed Godwit ◆ Bar-tailed Godwit ◆ Redshank ◆ Turnstone ◆ 20,000 wintering waterbirds 	EU Birds Directive
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Teal ◆ Ringed Plover ◆ Golden Plover ◆ Sanderling ◆ Curlew ◆ Black-headed Gull ◆ Wetland & Waterbirds 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Turnstone, 20,000 wintering waterbirds, Teal, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Sanderling, Curlew, Black-headed Gull, Wetland & Waterbirds.	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004015)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Rogerstown Estuary SPA</p> <p>Rogerstown estuary is situated about 2 km north of Donabate in north County Dublin. It is a relatively small, funnel shaped estuary separated from the sea by a sand and shingle peninsula and extending eastwards beyond the low water mark to include an area of shallow marine water. The estuary receives the waters of the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers, both of which flow through intensive agricultural catchments. The estuary has a wide salinity range, from near full sea water to near full fresh water. The estuary is divided by a causeway and narrow bridge, built in the 1840s to carry the Dublin-Belfast railway line. The site contains good examples of a number of estuarine and coastal habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive.</p> <p>At low tide extensive intertidal sand and mud flats are exposed and these provide the main food resource for the wintering waterfowl. The intertidal flats of the estuary are mainly of sands, with soft muds in the north-west sector and along the southern shore. Associated with these muds are stands of Common Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>). Green algae (mainly <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>) are widespread and form dense mats in the more sheltered areas. The intertidal vascular plant Beaked Tasselweed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>) grows profusely in places beneath the algal mats and is grazed by herbivorous waterfowl (notably Brent Geese and Wigeon). The Lugworm (<i>Arenicola marina</i>) is common in the outer estuary and large Mussel beds (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) occur at the outlet to the sea.</p> <p>Salt marsh fringes parts of the estuary, especially its southern shores. Common plant species of the saltmarsh include Sea Rush (<i>Juncus maritimus</i>), Sea Purslane (<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>) and Common Saltmarsh-grass (<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>).</p> <p>Rogerstown Estuary is an important winter waterfowl site and supports a population of Pale-bellied Brent Goose of international importance (1194 - all counts given are average peaks over the five winters 1996/97 – 2000/01). A further 14 species have populations of national importance as follows: Greylag Goose 87, Shelduck 78, Shoveler 72, Oystercatcher 1794, Ringed Plover 188, Grey Plover 343, Knot 2159, Sanderling 89, Dunlin 3128, Redshank 674, Lapwing 2166, Black-tailed Godwit 212, Greenshank 26 and Turnstone 188. The Greylag Geese are part of a larger population which spends most of the winter on Lambay Island. Other species which occur regularly in significant numbers include Wigeon 411, Teal 379, Mallard 267, Redbreasted Merganser 22, Golden Plover 159 and Curlew 245. The numbers of Golden</p> <p>Plover and Lapwing can at times be considerably higher than the averages given above. The presence of Golden Plover is of note as this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Large numbers of gulls, mostly Herring, Great Blackbacked and Black-headed, are attracted to the area, partly due to the presence of an adjacent local authority landfill site.</p> <p>Some of the wader species also occur on passage, notably Black-tailed Godwit with numbers often exceeding 300 in April. The estuary is a regular staging post for scarce migrants, especially in autumn when Green Sandpiper, Ruff, Little Stint, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank may be seen. Shelduck breed within the site.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	Rogerstown Estuary is an important link in the chain of estuaries on the east coast. It supports an internationally important population of Brent Goose and a further 14 species in numbers of national importance. Bird populations have been wellmonitored since the 1980s and the site is counted at monthly intervals each winter (September to March) as part of the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS). The site is a statutory Nature Reserve and a candidate Special Area of Conservation under the E.U. Habitats Directive.	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is Selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Light-bellied Brent Goose ◆ Shelduck ◆ Oystercatcher ◆ Ringed Plover ◆ Knot 	EU Birds Directive
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Greylag Goose ◆ Shoveler ◆ Grey Plover ◆ Dunlin ◆ Black-tailed Godwit ◆ Redshank ◆ Wetland & Waterbirds 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	<p>To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose</p> <p>Shelduck, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Knot, Greylag Goose, Shoveler, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit</p> <p>Redshank, Wetland & Waterbirds</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Baldoyle Bay SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004016)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Baldoyle Bay SPA</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay extends from just below Portmarnock village to the west pier at Howth, Co. Dublin. It is a tidal estuarine bay protected from the open sea by a large sanddune system. Two small rivers, the Mayne and the Sluice, flow into the inner part of the estuary.</p> <p>Large areas of intertidal flats are exposed at low tide. These are mostly sands but grade to muds in the inner sheltered parts of the estuary. Extensive areas of Common Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) occur in the inner estuary. Both the Narrow-leaved Eelgrass (<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>) and the Dwarf Eelgrass (<i>Z. noltii</i>) are also found here. During summer, the sandflats of the sheltered areas are covered by mats of green algae (<i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>). The sediments have a typical macrofauna, with Lugworm (<i>Arenicola marina</i>) dominating the sandy flats. The tubeworm <i>Lanice conchilega</i> is present in high densities at the low tide mark and the small gastropod Laver Spire-shell (<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>) occurs in the muddy areas, along with the crustacean <i>Corophium volutator</i>. Areas of saltmarsh occur near Portmarnock Bridge and at Portmarnock Point, with narrow strips along other parts of the estuary. Species such as Glasswort (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.), Sea-purslane (<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>), Sea Plantain (<i>Plantago maritima</i>) and Sea Rush (<i>Juncus maritimus</i>) are found here.</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay is of high ornithological importance for wintering waterfowl, providing good quality feeding areas and roost sites for an excellent diversity of waterfowl species. It supports an internationally important population of Pale-bellied Brent Geese (726), and has a further seven species with nationally important populations (all figures are average peaks for the five winters 1995/96 to 1999/2000): Great Crested Grebe (42), Shelduck (147), Pintail (22), Ringed Plover (221), Golden Plover (1810), Grey Plover (200) and Bar-tailed Godwit (353). The occurrence of Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit is of particular note as these species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Other species which occur in significant numbers include Teal (124), Mallard (48), Common Scoter (61), Oystercatcher (531), Lapwing (480), Knot (115), Dunlin 879), Black-tailed Godwit (72), Curlew (96), Redshank (224), Greenshank (11) and Turnstone (43).</p> <p>Regular breeding birds include Shelduck, Mallard and Ringed Plover. In autumn, passage migrants such as Curlew Sandpiper, Spotted Redshank and Green Sandpiper are regular in small numbers.</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay SPA is of high conservation importance, with an internationally important population of Brent Geese and nationally important populations of a further seven species, including two which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The inner estuarine section is a Statutory Nature Reserve and is also designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The site is a candidate Special Area of Conservation under the E.U. Habitats Directive. The main threat to the birds is disturbance as it is located in a densely populated area.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Light-bellied Brent Goose ◆ Ringed Plover ◆ Bar-tailed Godwit 	EU Birds Directive

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Shelduck ◆ Golden Plover ◆ Grey Plover ◆ Wetland & Waterbirds 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	<p>To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Ringed Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Wetland & Waterbirds</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004024)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA</p> <p>This site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay, as well as much of the estuary of the River Tolka to the north of the River Liffey. A portion of the shallow marine waters of the bay is also included.</p> <p>In the south bay, the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km at their widest. The sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. Several permanent channels exist, the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates, while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. The landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. There is a bed of Dwarf Eelgrass (<i>Zostera noltii</i>) below Merrion Gates which is the largest stand on the east coast. Green algae (<i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>) are distributed throughout the area at a low density. The macroinvertebrate fauna is well-developed, and is characterized by annelids such as Lugworm (<i>Arenicola marina</i>), Nephthys spp. and Sand Mason (<i>Lanice conchilega</i>), and bivalves, especially Cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>) and Baltic Tellin (<i>Macoma balthica</i>). The small gastropod Spire Shell (<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>) occurs on the muddy sands off Merrion Gates, along with the crustacean <i>Corophium volutator</i>.</p> <p>The site is an important site for wintering waterfowl, being an integral part of the internationally important Dublin Bay complex. Although birds regularly commute between the south bay and the north bay, recent studies have shown that certain populations which occur in the south bay spend most of their time there. An internationally important population of Brent Goose occurs regularly and newly arrived birds in the autumn feed on the eelgrass bed at Merrion. The site supports nationally important numbers of a further six species:</p> <p>Oystercatcher Ringed Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit. Other species which occur in smaller numbers include Great Crested Grebe, Grey Plover, Curlew, Redshank and Turnstone. South Dublin Bay is an important site for wintering gulls, especially Black-headed Gull, Common Gull and Herring Gull. It is also the premier site in Ireland for Mediterranean Gull, with up to 20 birds present at times. These occur through much of the year, but especially in late-winter/spring and again in late summer into winter.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	<p>The south bay is an important tern roost in the autumn (mostly late July to September). The wintering birds within this site are now well-monitored.</p> <p>The main threat to this site is further reclamation for industrial and/or infra-structural purposes. The intertidal areas receive water that is somewhat polluted though there are no apparent impacts on the associated flora and fauna. Owing to its location in Dublin Bay, pollution such as oil spillages from Dublin Port and shipping is a threat. Commercial bait digging may be a problem - this causes disturbance to wintering birds. Disturbance to birds is also caused by walkers and dogs.</p> <p>Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary SPA is of high ornithological importance, being of international importance for Brent Goose and of national importance for six waterfowl species. As an autumn tern roost, it is also classified as of international importance. All of the tern species using the site are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, as are Bar-tailed Godwit and Mediterranean Gull.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Light-bellied Brent Goose ◆ Knot ◆ Sanderling ◆ Bar-tailed Godwit ◆ Redshank ◆ Roseate Tern ◆ Common Tern ◆ Arctic Tern 	EU Birds Directive
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Oystercatcher ◆ Ringed Plover ◆ Golden Plover ◆ Grey Plover ◆ Dunlin ◆ Black-headed Gull ◆ Wetland & Waterbirds 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Knot, Sanderling, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Blackheaded Gull, Wetland & Waterbirds.	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Malahide Estuary SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004025)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Malahide Estuary SPA</p> <p>This site is situated in north Co. Dublin, between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It is the estuary of the River Broadmeadow, a substantial river which drains a mainly agricultural, though increasingly urbanised, catchment. A railway viaduct, built in the 1800s, crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well-sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit, known as "The Island". This spit is now mostly converted to golf-course. The outer part empties almost completely at low tide and there are extensive intertidal flats exposed. The site extends eastwards to the rocky shore at Robswalls.</p> <p>Substantial stands of eelgrass (both <i>Zostera noltii</i> and <i>Z. angustifolia</i>) occur in the sheltered part of the outer estuary, along with Tasselweed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>). Green algae, mostly <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and <i>Ulva lactuca</i>, are frequent on the sheltered flats. Common Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) is well established in the outer estuary and also in the innermost part of the site. The intertidal flats support a typical macroinvertebrate fauna, with polychaete worms (<i>Arenicola marina</i> and <i>Hediste diversicolor</i>), bivalves such as <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>, <i>Macoma balthica</i> and <i>Scrobicularia plana</i>, the small gastropod <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> and the crustacean <i>Corophium volutator</i>.</p> <p>Salt marshes, which provide important roosts during high tide, occur in parts of the outer estuary and in the extreme inner part of the inner estuary. These are characterised by such species as Sea Purslane (<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>), Sea Aster (<i>Aster tripolium</i>), Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>), Sea Arrowgrass (<i>Triglochin maritima</i>) and Common Saltmarsh-grass (<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>).</p> <p>This site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl and supports a particularly good diversity of species. It has an internationally important population of Brent Goose (956) or 4.8% of the national total (figures given here and below are average maximum counts for the five winters 1995/96-1999/00) and nationally important populations of a further 12 species as follows: Shelduck (439), Pintail (58), Goldeneye (215), Red-breasted Merganser (105), Oystercatcher (1,493), Golden Plover (1,843), Grey Plover (201), Knot (915), Dunlin (1,594), Black-tailed Godwit (409), Redshank (581) and Greenshank (38). A range of other species occur in numbers of regional importance, including Great Crested Grebe, Mute Swan, Pochard, Ringed Plover, Lapwing, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew and Turnstone. The high numbers of diving ducks reflects the lagoon-type nature of the inner estuary, and this is one of the few sites in eastern Ireland where substantial numbers of Goldeneye can be found.</p> <p>The estuary also attracts on a regular basis migrant wader species such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper, Spotted Redshank, Green Sandpiper and Little Stint. These occur mainly in autumn, though occasionally in spring and winter.</p> <p>Breeding birds of the site include Ringed Plover, Shelduck and Mallard. Up to the 1950s there was a major tern colony at the southern end of Malahide Island. Grey Herons breed nearby and feed regularly within the site.</p> <p>The inner part of the estuary is heavily used for water sports, which causes disturbance to the bird populations. A section of the outer estuary has recently been in-filled for a marina and housing development.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA is a fine example of an estuarine system, providing both feeding and roosting areas for a range of wintering waterfowl. The lagoonal nature of the inner estuary is of particular value as it increases the diversity of birds which occur. The site is of high conservation importance, with an internationally important population of Brent Goose and nationally important populations of a further 12 species. Three of the species which occur regularly (Golden Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit and Ruff) are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Light-bellied Brent Goose ◆ Goldeneye ◆ Black-tailed Godwit 	EU Birds Directive
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Great Crested Grebe ◆ Shelduck ◆ Pintail ◆ Red Breasted Merganser ◆ Oystercatcher ◆ Golden Plover ◆ Grey Plover ◆ Knot ◆ Dunlin ◆ Bar-tailed Godwit ◆ Redshank ◆ Wetland & Waterbirds 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Light-bellied Brent Goose Goldeneye, Black-tailed Godwit, Great Crested Grebe, Shelduck, Pintail, Red Breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit Redshank, Wetland & Waterbirds	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Lambay Island SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004069)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Lambay Island SPA</p> <p>Lambay Island lies approximately 4 km off the north Dublin coastline and is separated from it by a channel of 10-13 m in depth. East of Lambay the water deepens rapidly into the Irish Sea basin. The island, which rises to 127 m, has an area of 250 ha above high tide mark. The underlying geology is very varied, but is dominated by volcanic igneous rocks (of andesitic type) and ash; also present are shales, limestones and limestone conglomerates. The soils are generally shallow and are derived from glacial tills of Irish Sea origin. The shallow soils are peaty on high exposed ground and above the cliffs. The island is well raised above sea-level, with about two-thirds above the 50 m contour. On the western side of the island the land rises gently from a bedrock shoreline. Cobble storm beaches are associated with this shore and at low tide sandflats are exposed within the harbour and below a section of the rocky shore. The northern, eastern and most of the southern shorelines consist of steep cliffs varying from about 15 m to 50 m. These are backed by vegetated slopes along most of their length. Several small streams occur. The seas to a distance of 500 m from the base of the cliffs are included within the site for the benefit of the seabirds.</p> <p>The predominant land-use on the island nowadays is grazing for cattle. Most of the central and eastern part of the island was improved for grazing in the 1950s and is now semi-improved pasture, interspersed with outcropping rock, bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) and Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>). The cliff slopes have a typical maritime vegetation, with such species as Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>), Sea Campion (<i>Silene maritima</i>), Rock Sea-spurrey (<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>) and Spring Squill (<i>Scilla verna</i>). Some sheltered gullies have small areas of scrub woodland dominated by Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). The low-lying western third is more fertile and is used for grazing and silage production. The habitations, which comprise a castle, cottages and farm complex, occur in the western sector.</p> <p>Lambay Island is internationally important for its breeding seabirds and is of particular note for its diversity, with 12 species breeding regularly. A survey in 1999 showed that it had internationally important populations of Cormorant (675 pairs), Shag (1,122 pairs), Razorbill (4,337 individuals) and Guillemot (59,824 individuals). A further five species have populations of national importance: Fulmar (635 pairs), Lesser Black-backed Gull (309 pairs), Herring Gull (1,806 pairs), Great Black-backed Gull (193 pairs) and Kittiwake (4,091 pairs). The island also supports the largest colony of Puffin (265 individuals) on the east coast and has the only known east coast colony of Manx Shearwaters (<50 pairs). Several pairs of Black Guillemot breed. The populations of Cormorant, Shag, Herring Gull and Guillemot are the largest in Ireland.</p> <p>Lambay is a traditional nesting site for Peregrine (1 pair); this is a species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. It also supports the largest colony of breeding Oystercatcher (20-25 pairs) on the east coast. Several pairs of Ringed Plover and Shelduck breed, as well as Raven and a variety of passerines such as Stonechat, Whitethroat and Reed Bunting.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	<p>In winter, Lambay supports a nationally important population of Greylag Goose (311 – average maximum for winters 1995/96-1999/00). Up to the mid 1990s, a Barnacle Goose flock wintered on the island (the only such flock in eastern Ireland) but these have since abandoned the site. Brent Geese now winter regularly (55), as well as Oystercatcher (155), Purple Sandpiper (9), Curlew (189) and Turnstone (32). Large numbers of gulls frequent the island during the winter. Several seabird species, notably Fulmar, Shag and Guillemot, regularly visit the breeding cliffs during winter.</p> <p>Lambay supports the only breeding colony of Grey Seal on the east coast. Although it is a long established site for this species, it remains relatively small (45-60 individuals) probably because of the restricted area suitable for breeding. A herd of Fallow Deer (up to c. 80) roams the island. Lambay may also hold the last Irish population of the Ship Rat, a species that is listed in the Irish Red Data Book.</p> <p>The birds of Lambay have been well documented since the mid 1850s. Of particular importance was an intensive survey of the natural history of Lambay Island, which included detailed information on the birds, carried out in 1906. Since the 1980s, the birds have been well monitored, with regular censuses of both breeding and wintering birds.</p> <p>Lambay has essentially been maintained as a wildlife sanctuary by its owners since the early 20th century and the policy of preservation of wildlife continues. Rats may be causing some damage to the populations of burrow-nesting sea-birds. As Lambay is close to major shipping lanes, oil pollution is always a threat.</p> <p>Lambay is an internationally important seabird colony and one of the top seabird sites in Ireland. Four species have populations of international importance and a further five have populations of national importance. In addition to the seabirds, it also supports a nationally important population of Greylag Goose. The site is also of conservation for the population of Grey Seal, a species that is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cormorant ◆ Shag ◆ Lesser Black-backed Gull ◆ Herring Gull ◆ Kittiwake ◆ Guillemot ◆ Razorbill 	EU Birds Directive
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fulmar ◆ Greylag Goose ◆ Puffin 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Cormorant, Shag, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot, Razorbill, Fulmar, Greylag Goose, Puffin	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Howth Head Coast SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004113)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Howth Head Coast SPA</p> <p>Howth Head is a rocky headland situated on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The peninsula is composed of Cambrian rock of the Bray Group, the most conspicuous component being quartzite. The site comprises the sea cliffs extending from just east of the Nose of Howth to the tip of the Bailey Lighthouse peninsula. The marine area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base, where seabirds socialise and feed, is included within the site.</p> <p>The cliffs vary from between about 60 m and 90 m in height, and in places comprise fairly sheer, exposed rock face. Here plants such as Rock Sea-spurrey (<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>), Navelwort (<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>), Rock Samphire (<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>), English Stonecrop (<i>Sedum anglicum</i>) and Biting Stonecrop (<i>Sedum acre</i>) are found, along with a good diversity of lichen species. Where the gradient allows, shallow glacial drift supports a typical maritime flora, with such conspicuous species as Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>), Sea Campion (<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>), Common Scurvygrass (<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>), Sea Plantain (<i>Plantago maritima</i>), Sea Mayweed (<i>Matricaria maritima</i>) and Sea Beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>). Spring Squill (<i>Scilla verna</i>), Bloody Crane's-bill (<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>), Sea Stork's-bill (<i>Erodium maritimum</i>) and Golden-samphire (<i>Inula crithmoides</i>) are notable species of the cliff flora.</p> <p>Howth Head has important colonies of breeding seabirds. A census in 1999 recorded the following numbers: Fulmar 33 pairs, Shag 12 pairs, Herring Gull 17 pairs, Great black-backed Gull 5 pairs, Kittiwake 2,329 pairs, Guillemot 995 individuals, and razorbill 416 individuals. In addition, 39 individual Black Guillemot were counted within the SPA in May 1998. The populations of Kittiwake, Razorbill and Black Guillemot are of national importance, while the Guillemot and Fulmar populations are of regional importance. The cliffs also support a breeding pair of Peregrine Falcons, a species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.</p> <p>The seabird colony at Howth Head has been monitored at intervals since the Operation Seafarer project in 1969/70. The Kittiwake, Guillemot and Razorbill populations have increased in recent years. The seabirds within the site are not under significant threat at present.</p> <p>This site is of high ornithological importance, with four seabird species having populations of national importance. It is also a traditional nesting site for Peregrine Falcon. The site is easily accessible and has important amenity and educational value due to its proximity to Dublin City.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	Kittiwake	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Kittiwake.	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Ireland's Eye SPA	Special Protection Area (IE 0004117)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Ireland's Eye SPA</p> <p>Ireland's Eye is an uninhabited island located about 1.5 km north of Howth in Co. Dublin. The island has an area of c.24 ha above the high tide mark. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywhackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive nearvertical cliffs, reaching 69 m, along the northern and eastern sides of the island, with scattered exposures elsewhere on the island and especially in the high northern half. A tall stack, which is completely cut off from the main island at mid to high tide, occurs at the eastern side of the cliffs. A sandy beach, backed by low sand hills, occurs at Carrigeen Bay on the western shore, while a shingle beach extends from Carrigeen to Thulla Rocks. Elsewhere the island is covered by glacial drift. A lowlying, sparsely vegetated islet, known as Thulla, occurs a little to the south of the island, and an extensive area of bedrock shore (heavily covered by brown seaweeds) is exposed at low tide between Thulla and the main island. There are no watercourses or springs on the island, though two small rainwater ponds form during winter in the north-west and north-east sectors. A substantial area of the sea to the north and east of the island, where seabirds socialise and feed, is included in the site.</p> <p>The drift soils support a plant community of Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) and various grasses, especially Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), along with Bluebells (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>) and Pennywort (<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>). The localised Spring Squill (<i>Scilla verna</i>) is a feature of the flora. The cliff maritime flora includes Rock Spurrey (<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>), Sea Stork's-bill (<i>Erodium maritimum</i>), Rock Samphire (<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>), Golden Samphire (<i>Inula crithmoides</i>) and Sea Lavender (<i>Limonium binervosum</i>). The small area of shingle vegetation supports two Red Data Book plant species, Sea Kale (<i>Crambe maritima</i>) and Henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>). The seabird populations exercise a strong influence on the vegetation over much of the island and in places only those plants which can survive liberal spraying with guano manage to survive. Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), Nettles (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and Slender Thistle (<i>Cardus tenuiflorus</i>) are common in such areas.</p> <p>Ireland's Eye has important populations of breeding seabirds. In 1999 the following were counted: Fulmar 70 pairs; Gannet 142 pairs, Cormorant 306 pairs; Shag 32 pairs, Lesser Black-backed Gull 1 pair; Herring Gull c.250 pairs; Great Black-backed Gull c.100 pairs; Kittiwake 941 pairs; Guillemot 2,191 individuals; Razorbill 522 individuals. In 2001 the following were counted: Gannet 202 pairs; Cormorant 438 pairs; Shag 39 pairs; Great Black-backed Gull 110 pairs; Kittiwake 1024 pairs; Guillemot 2948 individuals; Razorbill 686+ individuals. Puffin was formerly common, but nowadays not more than 20 individuals occur. Black Guillemot also breeds, with 15 individuals recorded in 1998.</p> <p>Manx Shearwater has bred in the past. The Gannet, Cormorant, Herring Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot and Razorbill populations are of national importance. When the Cormorant population is considered as part of a larger grouping with the colonies on nearby Lambay and St. Patrick's Island, this population is of international importance. The Gannet colony is of particular note as it is one of five in the country and the only one on the east coast. It is also notable that it has only been established as recently as the late 1980s.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	<p>Several pairs each of Shelduck, Oystercatcher and Ringed Plover breed, while the island is a traditional site for Peregrine Falcon, a species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. In winter small numbers of Greylag and Pale-bellied Brent Geese graze on the island and it is used as a roost site by gulls and some waders.</p> <p>Ireland's Eye is now one of the best monitored sites in the country, with the breeding seabirds having been systematically censused using standard methods almost annually since 1990 (and also in 1986). Prior to that, census data are available for 1969/70 from the Operation Seafarer project. The present status of most of the breeding seabirds on Ireland's Eye appears favourable. The principal direct threat to the nesting birds is potential disturbance from visitors to the island. While the present level of disturbance does not appear to be having adverse impacts on the majority of the breeding birds (most of which are on relatively inaccessible cliffs), regulation and management of visitors to the island may be necessary in the future. Brown rats are long established on the island but their recent status is not well known. It is likely, however, that the presence of rats may be a factor in keeping the Puffin population at a low level.</p> <p>This relatively small island is of high ornithological importance, with seven seabird species having populations of national importance. The regular presence of a breeding pair of Peregrine Falcon is also of note.</p>	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	Cormorant	EU Birds Directive
Additional Special Conservation Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Herring Gull ◆ Kittiwake ◆ Guillemot ◆ Razorbill 	EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Cormorant, Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot, Razorbill.	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Wicklow Mountains SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004040)	EU Birds Directive (92/32/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Wicklow Mountains SPA</p> <p>This is an extensive upland site, comprising a substantial part of the Wicklow mountains. The underlying geology of the site is mainly of Leinster granites, flanked by Ordovician schists, mudstones and volcanics. The area was subject to glaciation and features fine examples of glacial lakes, deep valleys and moraines. Most of site is over 300 m, with much ground being over 600 m; the highest peak is Lugnaquilla (925 m). The substrate over much of site is peat, with poor mineral soil occurring on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree are features of the site.</p> <p>The dominant habitats present are blanket bog, heaths and upland grassland. The bog habitat is usually dominated by Ling (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>), Cross-leaved Heath (<i>Erica tetralix</i>), Cottongrasses (<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> and <i>E. angustifolium</i>), Deergrass (<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>) and Bog Asphodel (<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>). Bog mosses (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.) are well represented. On shallower peats, dry heath is represented by such species as Ling, Gorse (<i>Ulex</i> spp.), Bell Heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>), Bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>), Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) and lichens (<i>Cladonia</i> spp.). Fine examples of native Oak woodlands are found in the Glendalough area, and include Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) trees of 100-120 years old. Glendalough Lake is a good example of an oligotrophic system.</p> <p>The site supports good examples of both upland and woodland bird communities. The open peatlands provide excellent foraging habitat for Merlin (5-10 pairs) and Peregrine (c. 10 pairs). The Merlins nest in old crows nests, whilst the Peregrines nest on cliffs and crags. Other birds of the open peatlands and scree slopes include Ring Ouzel, now a very rare bird in Ireland, and Red Grouse. The Wicklow uplands are the only regular location in Ireland where Goosander breeds, with the Glendalough lakes being a regular site. This species was proved to be breeding only as recently as 1994 and it is now well established. Whinchat, a localised species in Ireland, breeds within the site.</p> <p>The Glendalough oak woods are a regular location for several rare breeding passerines. Redstart is recorded most years and 1-2 pairs probably breed. Wood Warbler is another annual visitor, with perhaps up to 5 pairs in some years. Recently, Garden Warbler has been recorded, whilst Blackcap has a very strong breeding population.</p> <p>The site, which is within the Wicklow Mountains National Park, is fragmented into about twenty separate parcels of land. Much of the site is state-owned and managed for nature conservation based on traditional land-uses for the uplands. The most common land-use is traditional sheep grazing. Other land-uses include turf-cutting, mostly by hand though some machine-cutting also occurs. Grazing by sheep and deer in the woodlands can be damaging as it prevents or reduces regeneration. Dublin city is close to the site and amenity use is very high; if not properly controlled, recreational activities could cause disturbance to some bird species.</p> <p>This site is of high ornithological importance as it supports very good examples of upland and woodland bird communities. Several of the species which occur are very rare at a national level. Two species, Ring Ouzel and Red Grouse, are Red-listed and their status is of high conservation concern. Also of note is that Merlin and Peregrine are both listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Merlin ◆ Peregrine 	Annex I, EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Merlin, Peregrine.	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis
Dalkey Islands SPA	Special Protection Area (IE004172)	EU Birds Directive (92/32/EEC)
Site Description	<p>Dalkey Islands SPA</p> <p>The site comprises Dalkey Island, Lamb Island and Maiden Rock, the intervening rocks and reefs, and the surrounding sea to a distance of 200m.</p> <p>Dalkey Island, which is the largest in the group, lies c. 400m off Sorrento Point on the Dublin mainland from which it is separated by a deep channel. The island is low lying, the highest point of which (c. 15m) is marked by a Martello tower. Soil cover consists mainly of a thin peaty layer, though in a few places there are boulder clay deposits. Vegetation cover is low-growing and consists mainly of grasses. Dense patches of Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) and Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) occur in places. Lamb Island lies to the north of Dalkey Island, and at low tide is connected by a line of rocks. It has a thin soil cover and some vegetation, mainly of grasses, Nettles (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and Hogweed. Further north lies Maiden Rock, a bare angular granite rock up to 5 m high that is devoid of higher plant vegetation.</p> <p>The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Arctic Tern.</p> <p>Dalkey Islands SPA is both a breeding and a staging site for <i>Sterna</i> terns. There is a good history of nesting by terns though success has been variable over the years. Common Tern is the most common species, usually outnumbering Arctic Tern by at least 3:1. Up to 1988, the range given for Common Tern was 15-53 pairs, and for Arctic Tern 'a few' pairs. Also, Roseate Tern attempted nesting in 1986, with 2 pairs recorded. A tern conservation scheme, co-ordinated by BirdWatch Ireland/National Parks and Wildlife Service, began in 1995, with wardening, nestbox deployment and monitoring being carried out. The ultimate aim was to attract Roseate Tern to breed. Numbers of terns increased in subsequent years, though numbers and breeding success is still variable between years. In 2003 62 pairs of Common Tern and 24 pairs of Arctic Tern were recorded. Of great significance is that Roseate Tern has returned, with 5 pairs recorded in 2003 and 11 pairs in 2004 – this is one of only three known sites in the country for this rare species.</p> <p>The site, along with other parts of South Dublin Bay, is used by the three tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. Birds are present from about late-july to September, with c. 2000 individuals of all three species being recorded. The origin of the birds is likely to be the Dublin breeding sites (Rockabill and Dublin Docks) though the numbers recorded suggests that birds from other sites, perhaps Sandpiper but recent count data are not available.</p>	

Description of the Natura 2000 Sites		
Site Description (Continued)	Dalkey Islands SPA is of particular importance as a post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area for Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Arctic Tern. The recent nesting by Roseate Tern is highly significant. All three tern species using the site are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.	
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis
Site is selected for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Roseate Tern ◆ Common Tern ◆ Arctic Tern 	Annex I, EU Birds Directive
Conservation Objectives	To maintain the special conservation interests for this SPA at favourable conservation status: Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Arctic Tern.	

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES & MAIN THREATS TO HABITATS & SPECIES IN SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACS)*



* Environmental Sensitivities, Threats & Conservation Status for Habitats and Species in Special Areas of Conservation derived from the NPWS (2008) *The Status of EU Habitats and Species in Ireland: Conservation Status in Ireland of Habitats and Species listed in the European Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats, Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC*

Available from <http://www.npws.ie/en/PublicationsLiterature/ConservationStatusReport/>

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section will outline the principle threats to the Annex I Habitats and the Annex II Species (Qualifying Interests) of the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and will state the current conservation status of each (NPWS, 2008). The integrity of the Natura 2000 site depends on the maintenance of an environment which will sustain its qualifying features, as outlined in chapters 2 and 3 and ensure their continuing viability. The information contained in the following tables identifies the principle threats to the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites.

4.2 MAIN THREATS & CONSERVATION STATUS OF SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Baldoyle Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000199)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand	1310	Spread of the Invasive species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); Natural erosion; Accretion cycles; Storms.	Poor
	Mediterranean salt meadows	1410	Overgrazing; Infilling and reclamation.	Poor
	Atlantic salt meadows	1330	Overgrazing; Erosion; Invasive species common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); Infilling & reclamation.	Poor
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aquaculture; ◆ Fishing; ◆ Bait digging; ◆ Removal of fauna; ◆ Reclamation of land; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Invasive species particularly cordgrass; ◆ Impact of hard coastal defence structures; ◆ Sea level rise. 	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	Main Threats	Conservation Status	
	<i>Spartina</i> Swards	1320	Spartina is not a native species in Ireland and is considered invasive. Increases in the area and extent of this habitat is considered unfavourable. Future expansion of this habitat is likely.	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Howth Head Coast SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000202)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	Main Threats	Conservation Status	
	Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	1230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Erosion; ◆ Grazing; ◆ Recreational pressures; ◆ Development of Golf Courses and housing; ◆ Dumping; ◆ Cutting of peat; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Climate change affecting cliffs 	Poor
	European Dry Heaths	4030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Afforestation; ◆ Over-burning; ◆ Over-grazing; ◆ Under-grazing; ◆ Bracken invasion. 	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Lambay Island SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE000204)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis	Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Grey Seal (Halichoerus grypus)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive	Disruption of breeding colonies	Good
	Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	1230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Erosion; ◆ Grazing; ◆ Recreational pressures; ◆ Development of Golf Courses and housing; ◆ Dumping; ◆ Cutting of peat; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Climate change affecting cliffs 	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Malahide Estuary SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000205)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes)	2130*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Development of sports pitches, golf courses, caravan parks; ◆ Coniferous plantations; ◆ Housing; ◆ Roadways; ◆ Airstrips; ◆ Recreation; ◆ Pedestrian traffic; ◆ Overgrazing and undergrazing; ◆ Introduction of non-native plant species; 	Bad

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aquaculture; ◆ Fishing; ◆ Bait digging; ◆ Removal of fauna; ◆ Reclamation of land; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Invasive species particularly cordgrass; ◆ Impact of hard coastal defence structures; ◆ Sea level rise. 	Poor
	Atlantic Salt Meadows	1330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Erosion; ◆ Invasive species common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); ◆ Infilling & reclamation. 	Poor
	<i>Spartina</i> Swards	1320	Spartina is not a native species in Ireland and is considered invasive. Increases in the area and extent of this habitat is considered unfavourable. Future expansion of this habitat is likely.	Poor
	Mediterranean salt meadows	1410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Infilling and reclamation. 	Poor
	Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand	1310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Spread of the Invasive species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); ◆ Natural erosion; Accretion cycles; ◆ Storms. 	Poor
	Shifting Dunnes along the shore line with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (White Dunes).	2120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Removal of beach materials; ◆ Construction of coastal protection work; ◆ Compaction caused by motorised vehicles on the beach; ◆ Trampling of plant cover from pedestrian traffic; ◆ Interference with the supply of sand at a number of sites has negatively impacted on the natural functioning of this habitat, leading to a loss of area. 	Bad

* Indicates Priority Habitat

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
North Dublin Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000206)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis		Conservation Status
	Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive	Loss of habitat due to coastal developments such as golf courses, caravan parks and agricultural improvement.	Good
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes)	2130*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Development of sports pitches, golf courses, caravan parks; ◆ Coniferous plantations; ◆ Housing; ◆ Roadways; ◆ Airstrips; ◆ Recreation; ◆ Pedestrian traffic; ◆ Overgrazing and undergrazing; ◆ Introduction of non-native plant species; 	Bad
	Shifting Dunes along the shore line with Ammophila arenaria (White Dunes).	2120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Removal of beach materials; ◆ Construction of coastal protection work; ◆ Compaction caused by motorised vehicles on the beach; ◆ Trampling of plant cover from pedestrian traffic; ◆ Interference with the supply of sand at a number of sites has negatively impacted on the natural functioning of this habitat, leading to a loss of area. 	Bad
	Embryonic shifting Dunes	2110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Natural erosion processes – storms and high tides; ◆ Recreation; ◆ Sand extraction; ◆ Construction of coastal protection works can cut off supply of sand. 	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
	Dune Slack	2190	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing and undergrazing; ◆ Over-stabilisation of dunes; ◆ Water abstraction and drainage; ◆ Golf course developments; ◆ Forestry; ◆ Coastal protection works. 	Bad
	Vegetation Drift lines	1210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Recreation – trampling, horse riding, vehicle use and mechanised removal of tidal litter; ◆ Grazing; ◆ Sand and gravel extraction; ◆ Removal of beach materials; ◆ Sea defence or coastal erosion. 	Poor
	Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand	1310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Spread of the Invasive species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); ◆ Natural erosion; Accretion cycles; ◆ Storms. 	Poor
	Atlantic Salt Meadows	1330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Erosion; ◆ Invasive species common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); ◆ Infilling & reclamation. 	Poor
	Mediterranean salt meadows	1410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Infilling and reclamation. 	Poor
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aquaculture; ◆ Fishing; ◆ Bait digging; ◆ Removal of fauna; ◆ Reclamation of land; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Invasive species particularly cordgrass; ◆ Impact of hard coastal defence structures; ◆ Sea level rise. 	Poor

* Indicates Priority Habitat

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000208)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	Main Threats	Conservation Status	
	Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes)	2130*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Development of sports pitches, golf courses, caravan parks; ◆ Coniferous plantations; ◆ Housing; ◆ Roadways; ◆ Airstrips; ◆ Recreation; ◆ Pedestrian traffic; ◆ Overgrazing and undergrazing; ◆ Introduction of non-native plant species; 	Bad
	Estuaries	1130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aquaculture; ◆ Fishing; ◆ Coastal development; ◆ Water pollution. 	Poor
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aquaculture; ◆ Fishing; ◆ Bait digging; ◆ Removal of fauna; ◆ Reclamation of land; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Invasive species particularly cordgrass; ◆ Impact of hard coastal defence structures; ◆ Sea level rise. 	Poor
	Atlantic Salt Meadows	1330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Erosion; ◆ Invasive species common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); ◆ Infilling & reclamation. 	Poor
	<i>Spartina</i> Swards	1320	Spartina is not a native species in Ireland and is considered invasive. Increases in the area and extent of this habitat is considered unfavourable. Future expansion of this habitat is likely.	Poor
	Mediterranean salt meadows	1410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Infilling and reclamation. 	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
	Salicornia and other Annuals Colonizing Mud and Sand	1310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Spread of the Invasive species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); ◆ Natural erosion; Accretion cycles; ◆ Storms. 	Poor
	Shifting Dunnes along the shore line with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (White Dunes).	2120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Removal of beach materials; ◆ Construction of coastal protection work; ◆ Compaction caused by motorised vehicles on the beach; ◆ Trampling of plant cover from pedestrian traffic; ◆ Interference with the supply of sand at a number of sites has negatively impacted on the natural functioning of this habitat, leading to a loss of area. 	Bad

* Indicates Priority Habitat

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
South Dublin Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000210)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis		Conservation Status
	Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive	Loss of habitat due to coastal developments such as golf courses, caravan parks and agricultural improvement.	Good
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Mudflats and Sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140	Aquaculture; Fishing; Bait digging; Removal of fauna; Reclamation of land; Coastal protection works; Invasive species particularly cordgrass; Impact of hard coastal defence structures; Sea level rise.	Poor

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Ballyman Glen SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000713)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Alkaline fens	7230	◆ Peat mining; ◆ Frainage for cropland; ◆ Infilling; ◆ Fertiliser pollution; ◆ Eutrophication.	Bad
	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*	7220*	◆ Land reclamation; ◆ Turf cutting; ◆ Drainage.	Bad

* Indicates Priority Habitat

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Knocksink Wood SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000725)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	Main Threats	Conservation Status	
	Alluvial Forest*	91E0*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reduction in forest cover; ◆ Abundance of alien invasive species; ◆ Sub-optimal grazing regimes; ◆ Drainage. 	Bad
	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*	7220*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Land reclamation; ◆ Turf cutting; ◆ Drainage. 	Bad

* Indicates Priority Habitat

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Glenasmole Valley SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0001209)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	Main Threats	Conservation Status	
	Semi-Natural Dry Grassland and Scrubland Facies on Calcareous Substrates*	6210*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandonment of traditional agricultural practices; Reclamation. 	Bad
	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	6410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural intensification; Drainage; Abandonment of pastoral systems which contribute to rank vegetation and scrub encroachment, all lead to reduction in habitat. 	Bad

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*	7220*	Land reclamation; Turf cutting; Drainage.	Bad

* Indicates Priority Habitat

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Wicklow Mountains SAC				
Qualifying Interests (Species)	Species	Basis	Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Annex II, EU Habitats Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Many killed on the roads; ◆ Killed in fishing nets and lobster pots; 	Poor
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)		Main Threats	Conservation Status
	Blanket bog (active)	7130*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Depend to a large degree on maintenance of surface water flow patterns; ◆ Reclamation; ◆ Peat extraction; ◆ Afforestation; ◆ Erosion; ◆ Landslides; ◆ Overstocking; ◆ Drainage; ◆ Burning; ◆ Infrastructural developments 	Bad
	Northern Atlantic wet Heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	4010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reclamation; ◆ Afforestation; ◆ Burning; ◆ Overstocking; ◆ Invasion by non-native species; ◆ Exposure of peat to severe erosion. 	Bad

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
	European Dry Heaths	4030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Afforestation; ◆ Over-burning; ◆ Over-grazing; ◆ Under-grazing; ◆ Bracken invasion. 	Poor
	Old Sessile Oak Woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	91a0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Declining habitat due to clearance; ◆ Grazing; ◆ Invasive alien species. 	Bad
	Siliceous Rocky Slopes with Chasmophytic Vegetation	8220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rock climbing; ◆ Hill-walking; ◆ Grazing. 	Poor
	Calcareous Rocky Slopes with Chasmophytic Vegetation	8210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rock climbing; ◆ Hill-walking; ◆ Grazing. 	Poor
	Siliceous Screes	8110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rock climbing; ◆ Hill-walking; ◆ Grazing. 	Poor
	Alpine and Boreal Heaths	4060	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Afforestation; ◆ Burning; ◆ Sheep grazing; ◆ Leisure activities – hill-walking, use of quad motors. 	Poor
	Natural Dystrophic Lakes and Ponds	3160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Peat cutting; ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Afforestation. 	Bad
	Oligotrophic to Mesotrophic Standing Waters	3130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Eutrophication; ◆ Overgrazing; ◆ Excessive fertilisation; ◆ Afforestation; ◆ Invasive alien species. 	Bad
	Species-Rich Nardus Grasslands, on Siliceous Substrates in Mountain Areas	6230*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Over-grazing; ◆ Succession over time to dry heath due to the abandonment of traditional agricultural practices. 	Bad

* Indicates Priority Habitats

Main Threats & Conservation Status				
Ireland's Eye SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0002193)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Qualifying Interests (Habitats)	Habitat types (as in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive), (Codes)	Main Threats	Conservation Status	
	Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	1230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Erosion; ◆ Grazing; ◆ Recreational pressures; ◆ Development of Golf Courses and housing; ◆ Dumping; ◆ Cutting of peat; ◆ Coastal protection works; ◆ Climate change affecting cliffs 	Poor
	Perennial Vegetation of Stony Banks	1220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Disruption of the sediment supply due to the disruption of coastal processes caused by: ◆ Car parks, ◆ Coastal defence structures such as rock armour and sea walls; ◆ Removal of gravel; ◆ Trampling; ◆ Horse ridding; ◆ Vehicles. 	Poor

* Indicates Priority Habitat

