

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF  
VARIATION NO. 9 –  
BROOMBRIDGE-HAMILTON  
MASTERPLAN (SDRA 18)

January 2026

# CONTENTS

---

<b>1 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 HOW ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT WERE FACTORED INTO THE PLAN AND HOW SUBMISSIONS/CONSULTATIONS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT .....	2
1.2.1 Scoping Consultation .....	2
1.2.2 Preparation of Variation No. 9 and the SEA Environmental Report .....	9
1.3 CONSULTATION ON THE NON-STATUTORY MASTERPLAN AND THE STATUTORY VARIATION PROCESS .....	23
1.4 APPROVAL OF VARIATION NO. 9 OF THE DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 -2028 .....	24
<b>2 REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE VARIATION AS ADOPTED, IN LIGHT OF OTHER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3 MONITORING MEASURES .....</b>	<b>26</b>

This report has been prepared by Minogue Environmental Consulting Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. Information report herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is prepared for Dublin City Council and we accept no responsibility to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

# 1 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

A Strategic Environmental Assessment was undertaken on Variation no. 9 – Broombridge-Hamilton Masterplan (SDRA 18) in order to comply with the SEA Directive. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the formal evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Variation and is carried out at each stage of the Variation preparation process. The SEA Environmental Report (2025) accompanies the Variation No 9 and contains the findings of this assessment. An SEA Statement is the final aspect of the SEA process. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines, Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (DEHLG 2004) sets out that the purpose of the SEA Statement is to summarise the following:

- How environmental Considerations and the Environmental Report were factored into the Plan;
- How submissions/consultations were taken into account;
- Reasons for choosing the Plan as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives considered;
- Monitoring Measures.

Figure 1.1 below presents the plan area within the wider Dublin City Council plan area.

FIGURE 1-1 PLAN AREA AND DUBLIN CITY



## 1.2 HOW ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT WERE FACTORED INTO THE PLAN AND HOW SUBMISSIONS/CONSULTATIONS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

SEA was integrated into the various stages of the plan making process and guided the preparation of alternative scenarios, and design objectives for the Masterplan, particularly around the Linear Park associated with the Royal Canal.

The SEA process was carried out having regard to international and national legislation, strategies, plans and guidelines on environmental protection and sustainable development. Submissions received from Environmental Authorities were also taken into account in the drafting of the Variation and the SEA Environmental Report. Recommendations from environmental assessments relating to European sites also informed the SEA process. The specific steps taken were as follows:

### 1.2.1 Scoping Consultation

In accordance with Article 6(3) of Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) and Section 13M of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended (the SEA Regulations), notice was given to the prescribed environmental authorities in July 2025 that DCC will carry out an environmental assessment of the proposed variation and will prepare an environmental report of the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the proposed variation. A formal notice was issued to the prescribed environmental authorities on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2025 that DCC will carry out an environmental assessment of the proposed variation and will prepare an environmental report of the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the proposed variation. Scoping consultation on the non-statutory Masterplan which preceded this Variation was undertaken in March 2025, Table 1.2 presents the submissions and response on this phase of consultation.

Table 1.1 below shows the submissions and SEA response.

Table 1-1 Summary of Scoping Submissions from Environmental Authorities

Consultee	Main Points	SEA response
<p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>SEA Section</p> <p>Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring</p>	<p>Available Guidance &amp; Resources</p> <p>SEA resources and guidance, including:</p> <p>SEA process guidance and checklists;</p> <p>Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA;</p> <p>Topic and sector specific SEA guidance (including <a href="#">SEA and Integration Guidance</a> (EPA, 2025), <a href="#">Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment</a> (EPA, 2020), <a href="#">Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA</a> (EPA, 2015), and <a href="#">Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment</a> (EPA, 2012)).</p> <p>EPA SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool</p> <p>SEA WebGIS Tool has been updated recently and is now available at <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA</a>. It allows an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area to be produced. It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.</p> <p>Catchments.ie</p> <p><a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water</a> website provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the National WFD monitoring programme.</p> <p>EPA AA GeoTool</p> <p>AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to a select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is also available through EPA <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool</a>.</p> <p>Ireland’s State of the Environment Report 2024</p> <p>In October 2024, the EPA published the latest iteration of the 4-yearly State of the Environment Report. This report should be considered, and relevant aspects integrated as appropriate, in</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>As the proposed Variation sits under the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028, existing policies and objectives from this plan will apply and are referenced in Chapter 8 Mitigation Measures of this SEA Environmental Report.</p> <p>National policies including CAP 2024, NPF, and other plans listed will be included in Chapter 3 of the SEA Environmental Report.</p>

Consultee	Main Points	SEA response
	<p>implementing the Plan outputs/ recommendations. It is available at: <a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/state-of-environment-report/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/state-of-environment-report/</a>.</p> <p>Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society</p> <p>Variation should align with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.</p>	

A Scoping report regarding the non-statutory draft Masterplan was issued to the statutory environmental authorities on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2025 for comment. For clarity, Table 1.2 below summarises the main issues raised by consultees and the SEA response to same.

Table 1-2: Submissions received during scoping for non-statutory Masterplan and SEA response

Consultee	Main Points	SEA response
SEA Section Office of Evidence and Assessment Environmental Protection Agency	<p>SEA of Local Authority Land-Use Plans - EPA Recommendations and Resources 2025 was submitted, this includes key environmental recommendations for land use plans and guidance documents and sources of environmental data.</p> <p>Key recommendations relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Waste Management, and</li> <li>• Radon</li> </ul>	<p>Noted, as the Masterplan sits under the Dublin City Development Plan, existing policies and objectives from this plan will apply and are referenced in Chapter 8 Mitigation Measures of this SEA ER.</p>
	<p>Synergies with key national plans</p> <p>It will be important that the Plan documents the synergies between it and other key national plans. The relevant actions of the Climate Action Plan 2024 and the objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework, River Basin Management Plan, and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern Region should be aligned with and considered, as appropriate</p> <p>We recommend that in preparing the Plan, you should ensure that it remains consistent with the First Revision of the National Planning Framework</p>	<p>CAP 2024, NPF, and other plans as listed will be included in Chapter 3 of the SEA ER</p>

Consultee	Main Points	SEA response
Department of Climate Environment and Communication	Welcome inclusion of plans at SEA Scoping stage and recommend consideration of following relevant plans:	Noted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEAI’s report on the National Energy Projections 2023 and associated article</li> <li>• The Government’s Draft Updated National Energy &amp; Climate Plan 2021-2023 (which will be finalised in the coming months)</li> <li>• Sectoral Emissions Ceilings</li> <li>• Sectoral Adaptation Plans made under the NAF</li> <li>• The outputs from the National Dialogue on Climate Action (NDCA)</li> <li>• EPA’s reports Climate Change in the Irish Minds (CCIM)</li> <li>• The EPA’s report on Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990- 2022 &amp; Action 5.1 of the Bioeconomy Action Plan 2023 – 2025</li> <li>• The Sustainable Development Goals Implementation Plan 2022- 2024</li> <li>• The Government of Ireland’s Land Use Review. &amp; The EPA’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2023-2050. ...</li> <li>• The EPA’s Air Quality data, which details the locations of all monitoring stations currently in operation, along with real-time and historic data from each station. We encourage the inclusion of the above listed reports as data sources and suggest they be included in the assessments to be set out in the Environmental Report. It is suggested that the Plan should be</li> </ul>	

Consultee	Main Points	SEA response
	<p>assessed in terms of its effects on the achievement of the objectives in the plans, policies and strategies in as detailed a manner as possible, by quantifying the impact of the Plan and its effects on the environment and climate objectives set out in them.</p>	
<p>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</p>	<p>Acknowledges approach to biodiversity in SEA Scoping document.</p> <p>Highlights significance of Royal Canal pNHA and corridor for flora and fauna and provide detail on same.</p>	<p>Breeding bird surveys and mammal walkover surveys of 2024 included in SEA ER. In addition, ecological surveys for the Royal Canal were provided based on 2023 survey data. EIA ecological surveys from 2021 -2024 have been considered in the baseline of this SEA ER.</p>
	<p>Highlights need to consider potential for light pollution on the canal corridor</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. Dublin CDP 2022 -2028 policies on light pollution are included as mitigation.</p>
	<p>As the City Council will be aware a number of transport projects which will affect the Baile Bogáin area are currently in different stages of preparation, including the extension of the LUAS from Broome Bridge to Finglas, DART+ West, DART + South-West and the Royal Canal Greenway, the latter being brought forward by Dublin City Council itself. While the</p> <p>development of these projects by helping to minimise, climatic change will definitely contribute to conserving biodiversity at the international and national level, heed will also have to be paid to the potential for these detrimentally affecting biodiversity at a local level, particularly in the case of the Royal Canal Greenway. The SEA Report on the Masterplan should in addition therefore consider and evaluate the possibility of the cumulative effects of these transport projects and any development carried out under the</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. Included in Chapter 7 under consideration of cumulative impacts</p>

Consultee	Main Points	SEA response
	Masterplan adversely affecting flora, fauna and ecologically significant habitats.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Clean Air Strategy for Ireland provides the high-level strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote the integrated measures across government that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner ambient air, while delivering on wider national objectives. It outlines how we will enhance and protect the quality of the air that we breathe and realise the full environmental and health benefits of cleaner air.</li>   <li>• Water Action Plan 2024 – A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland which is committed to protecting and restoring Ireland’s natural waters by complying fully with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. This, soon to be published (early September 2024), Water Action Plan will accelerate the identification and implementation of the right measures in the right places to both restore and protect all waterbodies. The further suite of documents set out in the list below, can also provide useful and relevant baseline and benchmarks for quantitatively assessing the climate and environmental impacts of the proposed Plan.</li> </ul>	Relevant plans to the masterplan have been included on foot of this submission

### 1.2.2 Preparation of Variation No. 9 and the SEA Environmental Report

As part of the Environmental Report, baseline data was provided on the current state of the environment in and adjacent to the plan area. Spatial data and reporting from a range of environmental sources were consulted including EPA, Water Framework Directive Data, National Biodiversity Centre, National Inventory of Architectural heritage and other SEA Environmental Reports and Natura Impact Reports of relevant strategies and plans. Additional focused ecological surveys were completed over June and July 2024 and included habitat surveys, breeding bird surveys and observations of any mammal tracks or evidence of same.

The key environmental issues considered included the following and the SEA ER provided key recommendations to address same through the iterative process of plan development and the existing environmental protection measures in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 2028.

Table 1-3: Key Environmental Issues

SEA topic	Key environmental issues
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of environment including Tolka River</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement of important ecological corridors including the Royal Canal pNHA.</li> <li>• Recognising and protection of the Royal Canal pNHA including canal, towpath and corridor and protecting the flora present there.</li> <li>• Avoiding and minimising disturbance to species including otters and bats using the canal corridor and potential linkages with the Tolka Valley Park and Dublin Bay for bird species.</li> <li>• The effects of climate change on ecological resources.</li> <li>• Minimising soil sealing and sustainable use of soil and water resources.</li> <li>• Disturbance effects from additional transport activities</li> <li>• Managing and controlling alien invasive plant species</li> </ul>
Population and Human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing- social, mix of housing, density</li> <li>• Services including childcare</li> <li>• Business activities and viability</li> <li>• Noise, overshadowing</li> <li>• Placemaking and creation of sense of place</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of social and community infrastructure and demographic mix</li> <li>• Providing resilient urban space comprising blue and green infrastructure</li> <li>• High quality placemaking</li> <li>• Noise emissions and improving local air quality.</li> </ul>
Water resources including flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding and adapting to increasing extreme weather effects and effects on water resources.</li> </ul>

SEA topic	Key environmental issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control/avoid introduction of alien and invasive species</li> <li>• Reversing trends in water quality in the plan area, contributing to improving water quality.</li> <li>• Seeking co benefits via Nature based solutions for surface water run off</li> </ul>
Air Quality and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing transport related GHG emissions via modal shifts to alternative transport options</li> <li>• Implementation of Dublin Climate Action Plan 2024 via measures at plan level</li> <li>• Addressing impacts of climate change and ensuring where possible mitigation to climate change impacts are designed to provide co benefits via nature based solutions.</li> </ul>
Soil and Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse of brownfield sites</li> <li>• Reuse of materials where possible via circular economy approaches to construction</li> <li>• Consideration of historical land use and possible local soil contamination</li> </ul>
Landscape and townscape	<p>Public realm and advice on canal frontage, hard and soft landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placemaking and creation of sense of place</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and enhancement of built heritage</li> <li>• Recognising relationship between natural and cultural heritage</li> <li>• Promotion of heritage features.</li> </ul>
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of a permeable pedestrian and cycling network within the plan area which links residential areas, village centre, schools, community facilities, green network and public transport facilities.</li> <li>• Environmental protection will be integral, with the avoidance of potential pollution at source and reduction of environmental risks to the receiving environment</li> <li>• Encouraging sustainable use of resources.</li> <li>• Energy efficiency across material assets and infrastructure</li> </ul>

The Environmental Report set out Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO) (Table 1.4). These were identified based on a current understanding of the key environmental issues, and related to the SEA ER of the Dublin City Development Plan 2023 -2029 SEA ER. The Variation Design Objectives were evaluated against these SEOs. A matrix was used to rate the impact of the policies and objectives, as having potential positive, indirectly positive, neutral, uncertain, negative, or indirectly negative impacts.

Table 1-4 Strategic Environmental Objectives<sup>1</sup>

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) from the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028	
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.
	(B_2) Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function.
	(B_3) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	(B_4) Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	(PHH_1) Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection.
	(PHH_2) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.
	(PHH_3) Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services
	(PHH_4) Protect human health and well-being from environment-related pressures.
Soils & Geology (SG)	(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation.
	(SG_2) Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the city.
	(SG_3) Safeguard designated geological sites
Water Quality (W)	(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater and coastal waters in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive objectives and measures.
	(W_2) Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion.
	(W_3) Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals.

The assessment process highlighted actions with positive environmental effects at strategic scale and identified where relevant mitigation in the current Dublin City Development Plan that will apply. Where potential uncertain or negative affects arose, they would be balanced by mitigation and monitoring measures including mitigation measures identified through the SEA, AA assessment processes as well as mitigation measures as appropriate from the City Development Plan 2022-2028, as the key statutory landuse framework for the city.

Mitigation measures incorporated into Variation No 9 SEA ER are set out in Chapter 9 of the Environmental Report.

Table 1-5 SEA and AA Mitigation measures

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:	
Climate Change	
CA1 National Climate Action Policy	To support the implementation of national objectives on climate change including the 'Climate Action Plan 2021: Securing Our Future' (including any subsequent updates to or replacement thereof), the 'National Adaptation Framework' 2018 and the 'National Energy and Climate Plan for Ireland 2021-2030' and other relevant policy and legislation.
CA2 Mitigation and Adaptation	To prioritise and implement measures to address climate change by way of both effective mitigation and adaptation responses in accordance with available guidance and best practice
CA3 Climate Resilient Settlement Patterns, Urban Forms and Mobility	To support the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient city by seeking sustainable settlement patterns, urban forms and mobility in accordance with the National Planning Framework 2018 and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019.
CA4 Improving Mobility Links in Existing Areas	To support retrofitting of existing built-up areas with measures which will contribute to their meeting the objective of a low-carbon city, such as reopening closed walking and cycling links or providing new links between existing areas.
CA5 Climate Mitigation and Adaptation in Strategic Growth Areas	To ensure that all new development including in Strategic Development and Regeneration Areas integrate appropriate climate mitigation and adaptation measures. See also Section 15.4.3. Sustainability and Climate Action and Section 15.7.3 Climate Action and Energy Statement.

CA 8 Climate Mitigation Actions in the Built Environment	To require low carbon development in the city which will seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and which will meet the highest feasible environmental standards during construction and occupation, see Section 15.7.1 when dealing with development proposals. New development should generally demonstrate/ provide for: a. building layout and design which maximises daylight, natural ventilation, active transport and public transport use; b. sustainable building/services/site design to maximise energy efficiency; c. sensitive energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; d. energy efficiency, energy conservation, and the increased use of renewable energy in existing and new developments; e. on-site renewable energy infrastructure and renewable energy; f. minimising the generation of site and construction waste and maximising reuse or recycling; g. the use of construction materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions; and h. connection to (existing and planned) decentralised energy networks including the Dublin District Heating System where feasible
CA9 Climate Adaptation Actions in the Built Environment	Development proposals must demonstrate sustainable, climate adaptation, circular design principles for new buildings / services / site. The council will promote and support development which is resilient to climate change. This would include: a. measures such as green roofs and green walls to reduce internal overheating and the urban heat island effect; b. ensuring the efficient use of natural resources (including water) and making the most of natural systems both within and around buildings; c. minimising pollution by reducing surface water runoff through increasing permeable surfaces and use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS); d. reducing flood risk, damage to property from extreme events– residential, public and commercial; e. reducing risks from temperature extremes and extreme weather events to critical infrastructure such as roads, communication networks, the water/drainage network, and energy supply; f.promoting, developing and protecting biodiversity, novel urban ecosystems and green infrastructure.
CA15 Waste Heat, District Heating and Decentralised Energy	To actively encourage the development of low carbon and highly efficient district heating and decentralised energy systems across the city utilising low carbon heat sources such as renewable energy and waste heat recovery and to promote the connection of new developments to district heating networks where such systems exist/can be developed in a given area.
CA23 The Circular Economy	To support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in a Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 to 2025, Ireland’s National Waste Policy, as updated together with The Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022- 2023. <a href="https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b542d-whole-of-government-circular-economy-strategy-2022-2023-living-more-using-less/">https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b542d-whole-of-government-circular-economy-strategy-2022-2023-living-more-using-less/</a>
CA24 Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects	To have regard to existing Best Practice Guidance on Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects as well as any future updates to these guidelines in order to ensure the consistent application of planning requirements
CA26 Flood and Water Resource	To support, encourage and facilitate the delivery of soft, green and grey adaptation measures to enhance flood and water resource resilience in the city and support the delivery of grey adaptation measures to enhance flood and water resource resilience where necessary.

Resilience	
CA27 Flood Risk Assessment and Adaptation	To address flood risk at strategic level through the process of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and through improvements to the city's flood defences.
CA28 Natural Flood Risk Mitigation To	encourage the use natural flood risk mitigation or nature-based solutions including integrated wetlands, green infrastructure, and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as part of wider adaptation and mitigation responses to achieve flood resilience.
CA29 Climate Action and Green Infrastructure	To protect, connect and expand the city's Green Infrastructure while optimising the climate change adaptation and mitigation services it provides.
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	
QHSN16 Accessible Built Environment	To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces which are accessible to all. New developments must be in accordance with the seven principles of Universal Design as advocated by the National Disability Authority, Building For Everyone: A Universal Design Approach 2012 and consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities
QHSN17 Sustainable Neighbourhoods	To promote sustainable neighbourhoods which cater to the needs of persons in all stages of their lifecycle, e.g. children, people of working age, older people, people living with dementia and people with disabilities.
QHSN18 Needs of an Ageing Population	To support the needs of an ageing population in the community with reference to housing, mobility and the public realm having regard to Age Friendly Ireland's 'Age Friendly Principles and Guidelines for the Planning Authority 2020', the Draft Dublin City Age Friendly Strategy 2020-2025 and Housing Options for our Aging Population 2019.
QHSN22 Adaptable and Flexible Housing.	To ensure that all new housing is designed in a way that is adaptable and flexible to the changing needs of the homeowner as set out in the Lifetime Homes Guidance contained in Section 5.2 of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 'Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities – Best Practice Guidelines for Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities' (2007) and the Universal Design Guidelines for Homes in Ireland 2015
QHSN25 Housing for People with Disabilities	To support access, for people with disabilities, to the appropriate range of housing and related support services, delivered in an integrated and sustainable manner, which facilitates equality of outcome, individual choice and independent living. To support the provision of specific purpose-built accommodation, including assisted/supported living units, lifetime housing, and adaptation of existing properties.

QHSN26 Dublin City Council's Strategic Plan for Housing	To support and facilitate the implementation of Dublin City Council's Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability 2016 or any subsequent review
QHSN34 Social, Affordable Purchase and Cost Rental Housing	To promote the provision of social, affordable purchase, cost rental and rental housing in accordance with the Council's Housing Strategy, Part V of the Planning and Development Act, as amended by the Affordable Housing Act 2021 and government policy as outlined in the DHPLG 'Social Housing Strategy 2020' and support the realisation of public housing
QHSN37 Houses and Apartments	To ensure that new houses and apartments provide for the needs of family accommodation with a satisfactory level of residential amenity in accordance with the standards for residential accommodation.
QHSN50 Inclusive Social & Community Infrastructure	To support the development of social and community infrastructure that is inclusive and accessible in its design and provides for needs of persons with disabilities, older people, migrant communities and children and adults with additional needs including the sensory needs of the neurodiverse.
CCUV13 Vacant Units	To promote the temporary use of vacant premises in order to reduce the level of vacancy on streets in the city's urban centres including Key Urban Villages as this can compromise the vitality of urban centres. Temporary uses which can contribute to the economic, social and cultural vitality of the city centre, Key Urban Villages and other centres and which allow public access will be encouraged (pending permanent occupancy)
CCUV37 Plan Active and Healthy Streets	To promote the development of a network of active, healthy, attractive, high quality, green, and safe streets and public spaces which are inviting, pedestrian friendly and easily navigable. The aspiration is to 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.
CCUV39 Permeable, Legible and Connected Public Realm	To deliver a permeable, legible and connected public realm that contributes to the delivery of other key objectives of this development plan namely active travel and sustainable movement, quality urban design, healthy placemaking and green infrastructure
<b>Material Assets</b>	
SMT1 Modal Shift and Compact Growth	To continue to promote modal shift from private car use towards increased use of more sustainable forms of transport such as active mobility and public transport, and to work with the National Transport Authority (NTA), Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) and other transport agencies in progressing an integrated set of transport objectives to achieve compact growth
SMT2 Decarbonising	To support the decarbonising of motorised transport and facilitate the rollout of alternative low emission fuel infrastructure, prioritising electric

Transport	vehicle (EV) infrastructure.
SMT3 Integrated Transport Network	To support and promote the sustainability principles set out in National and Regional documents to ensure the creation of an integrated transport network that services the needs of communities and businesses of Dublin City and the region.
SMT4 Integration of Public Transport Services and Development	To support and encourage intensification and mixed-use development along public transport corridors and to ensure the integration of high-quality permeability links and public realm in tandem with the delivery of public transport services, to create attractive, liveable and high-quality urban places.
SMT5 Mobility Hubs	To support the development of mobility hubs at key public transport locations and local mobility hubs in tandem with new developments to include shared car and micro mobility initiatives, creating a vibrant, accessible and liveable place to support the transportation experience.
SI2	To ensure that development is permitted in tandem with available water supply and wastewater treatment and to manage development, so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity or resources exist or will become available within the life of a planning permission
SI3 Separation of Foul and Surface Water Drainage Systems	To require all new development to provide separate foul and surface water drainage systems.
SI4 Drainage Infrastructure Design Standards	To require new private development sewers which are intended to connect to the public drainage system to comply with the requirements of the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and/ or Irish Water foul sewer specification (where applicable).
SI5 Safeguarding of Public Water Services Infrastructure	To work in conjunction with Irish Water to safeguard existing water and drainage infrastructure by protecting existing wayleaves and buffer zones around public water service infrastructure.
<b>Water resources</b>	
SI6 Water Conservation	To require all developments to incorporate best practice water conservation and demand management measures in order to promote water conservation by all water users, and minimise the pressure for water drawdown, wastage of water supply and reduced availability of water resources
SI7 Water Quality Status	To promote and maintain the achievement of at least good status in all water bodies in the city

SI8 Physical Condition of Waterbodies	To promote the protection and improvement of the aquatic environment and water-dependent ecosystems through proactive discharge and emissions management, and through the enhancement of the physical condition of waterbodies
SI9 Groundwater Pollution	To promote the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater
SI22 Sustainable Drainage Systems	To require the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments, where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (Vol 2: New Development)/ Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and having regard to the guidance set out in Nature-based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas, Water Sensitive Urban Design Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2021). Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should incorporate nature-based solutions and be designed in accordance with the Dublin City Council Sustainable Drainage Design & Evaluation Guide (2021) which is summarised in Appendix 12. SuDS should protect and enhance water quality through treatment at source while enhancing biodiversity and amenity
GI30 Maintain and Improve Connectivity of Freshwater and Estuarine Habitats/	To conserve, maintain and restore freshwater and estuarine habitats which are of importance for species listed in the annexes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and to ensure connectivity of these in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive.
EU Birds & Habitats Directives	
GI31 Protect and Improve Ecological Status of Rivers under the EU Water Framework Directive	To support the improvement of the ecological status of all rivers / waterbodies within the administrative area of Dublin City Council and those rivers identified in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018 – 2021 and the next management plan to be produced under the 3rd river basin planning cycle (2022-2027), as required under the EU Water Framework Directive (see Chapter 9, Section 9.5.2 Urban Watercourses and Water Quality).
Air Quality	
SI34 Management of Air Quality	To monitor, pro-actively manage and improve air quality in the City through integrated land use and spatial planning measures to avoid, mitigate and minimise unacceptable levels of air pollution in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and, where appropriate, drive compliance with established targets.
Noise	

SI35 Ambient Noise Quality	To seek to preserve and maintain noise quality in the City in accordance with good practice and relevant legislation.
SI36 Noise Management	To support pro-active management of noise in the City through measures such as appropriate road surfaces to avoid, mitigate, minimise noise in accordance with good practice, relevant legislation and in line with the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023 (and subsequent plans).
SI37 Noise Sensitive Development	To give careful consideration to the location, design and construction of noise sensitive developments, including the horizontal and vertical layout of apartment schemes, so as to ensure they are protected from major noise sources, where practical, and to minimise the potential for noise disturbance
<b>Light Pollution</b>	
SI42 Light Pollution	To not allow unnecessary, inappropriate or excessive artificial lighting and to ensure that the design of public and external lighting proposals minimises light spillage or pollution and has due regard to the character, environmental sensitivity and residential amenity of the surrounding area.
<b>Biodiversity Flora and Fauna</b>	
GI2 Connectivity	To develop an interconnected green infrastructure network of strategic natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features including green spaces, rivers, canals, the coastal and marine area and other physical features including streets and civic spaces that supports ecological, wildlife, and social connectivity. GI3 Multi-functionality (GI) To ensure delivery of multifunctional green and civic spaces that meet community needs, support biodiversity, promote active and passive recreation, flood and surface water management and local habitat improvements. The multi-functionality of spaces will be balanced against the need to protect and enhance local habitat and the recreational and functional requirements of parks..
GI5 Greening of Public Realm / Streets	To integrate urban greening features including nature-based solutions into the existing public realm where feasible and into the design of public realm projects for civic spaces and streets. The installation of living green walls will be encouraged to the fullest possible extent throughout the city of Dublin and tree pits with mixed planting will be preferred for the greening of streets in recognition of the co-benefits they offer for SuDs, biodiversity, amenity value and traffic calming.
GI6 New Development / New Growth Areas	To integrate Green Infrastructure and an ecosystem services approach into new developments / new growth areas in the city that contributes to the city's green infrastructure network by its extension and enhancement and that provides for the environmental resilience of new development.

GI9 European Union Natura 2000 Sites	To conserve, manage, protect and restore the favourable conservation condition of all qualifying interest/special conservation interests of all European sites designated, or proposed to be designated, under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (European / Natura 2000 sites).
GI10 Flora and Fauna Protected under National and European Legislation  Located Outside Designated Areas	To adequately protect flora and fauna (under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives), the Wildlife Acts 1976 (as amended), the Fisheries Acts 1959 (as amended) and the Flora (Protection) Order 2022 S.I No. 235 of 2022, wherever they occur within Dublin City, or have been identified as supporting the favourable conservation condition of any European sites.
GI11 Proposed Natural Heritage Areas	To protect and enhance the ecological functions and connectivity of habitats and species of proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) to be designated by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).
GI12 National and International Sites for Nature Conservation	To protect sites for nature conservation as designated under the Ramsar Treaty for wetland sites, National Special Amenity Areas, National Nature Reserves, Important Bird Areas and Flora Protection Order Sites.
GI13 Areas of Ecological Importance for Protected Species	To ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of all areas of ecological importance for protected species, and especially those listed in the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, including those identified as supporting the favourable conservation condition of any European sites, in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.
GI14 Ecological / Wildlife Corridors	To maintain and strengthen the integrity of the city's ecological corridors and stepping stones which enable species to move through the city, by increasing their connectivity [to be shown in the proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy] under Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive. Development proposals should not compromise their ecological functions and should realise opportunities to contribute to enhancing the nature conservation value of them by landscaping that provides complementary habitats. An Ecological Impact Assessment will be required for any proposed development likely to have a significant impact on habitats and species of interest on or adjacent an ecological corridor.
GI15 Inland and Sea Fisheries	To protect inland and sea fisheries and take full account of Inland Fisheries Ireland Guidelines 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' 2020, when undertaking, approving or authorising development or works which may impact on rivers, streams, watercourses, estuaries, shorelines and their associated habitats. To protect sea angling sites designated by Inland Fisheries Ireland at the North and South Bull Walls and at Dollymount and Sandymount Strands

GI16 Habitat Creation and New Development	That new developments (as appropriate) will be required to support local biodiversity and incorporate biodiversity improvements through urban greening and the use of nature-based infrastructural solutions that are of particular relevance and benefit in an urban context. Opportunities should be taken as part of new development to provide a net gain in biodiversity and provide links to the wider Green Infrastructure network. All suitable new buildings will be required to incorporate swift nesting blocks into the building fabric.
GI17 Habitat Restoration	To increase the percentage of restored and naturalised areas on public land in the city. That new development on private and public lands should provide opportunities for restoration of degraded habitats and soils where feasible and provide for their long-term maintenance to limit degradation
GI18 Minimise Impact – Light and Noise	To minimise the environmental impact of external lighting and noise at sensitive locations to achieve a sustainable balance between the needs of an area, the safety of walking and cycling routes and the protection of sensitive species such as bats (see also Section 9.5.9 Public & External Lighting)
<b>Landscape</b>	
GI19 Protect and Enhance Landscapes	To continue to protect and enhance the city’s landscape and seascape, the amenities of places and features of natural beauty and interest, through sustainable planning and design for both the existing community and for future generations in accordance with the National Landscape Strategy 2015 – 2025 and any updated strategy
GI23 European Landscape Convention	To continue to protect and enhance landscape, including existing green spaces through sustainable planning and design for both the existing community and for future generations in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.
GI24 Multi-Functionality (GI)	To incorporate new open space into the green infrastructure network for the city and providing a multi- functional role including: outdoor recreation, biodiversity, urban drainage, flood management, connection and carbon absorption without compromising public access to and the amenity function of open space  (see Section 15.6: Green Infrastructure and Landscaping).
GI28 New Residential Development	To ensure that in new residential developments, public open space is provided which is sufficient in amenity, quantity and distribution to meet the requirements of the projected population, including play facilities for children and that it is accessible by safe secure walking and cycling routes
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
HA12 Industrial, Military and	To promote the awareness of Dublin’s industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers’ dwellings locks and graving docks), rail and rural (vernacular) heritage.

Maritime, Canal-side and Rural Heritage	
BHA15 Twentieth Century Buildings and Structures	(a) To encourage the appropriate development of exemplar twentieth century buildings and structures to ensure their character is not compromised. (b) To encourage the retention and reinstatement of internal and external features that contribute to the character of exemplar twentieth century buildings, such as roofscapes, boundary treatments, fenestration pattern, materials, and other features, fixtures and fittings (including furniture and art work) considered worthy of retention.
BHA06 Twentieth Century Buildings, Structures and the RPS	To identify and protect exemplar buildings of the twentieth century; to categorise, prioritise, and, where appropriate, add to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); to produce guidelines and offer advice for protection and appropriate refurbishment of such structures..
BHA16 Industrial Heritage	To have regard to the City's industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans and the assessment of planning applications. To review the DCHIR in accordance with Ministerial Recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City

### 1.3 CONSULTATION ON THE NON-STATUTORY MASTERPLAN AND THE STATUTORY VARIATION PROCESS

Non-statutory public consultation took place from 14th April 2025 to 12th May 2025 on the non-statutory Masterplan (both dates inclusive). A total of 144 submissions were received by DCC during the consultation period. Each submission was carefully reviewed by DCC and the issues raised therein categorised and considered. A report of the Assistant Chief Executive (the ACE Report summarised the issues raised in the submissions and presented the Chief Executive's response and recommendation. This report was submitted to the Central Area Committee and endorsed by the Elected Members on 8th July 2025, with all changes accepted.

The statutory consultation on the proposed variation was placed on public display for 4 weeks from 21st October 2025 to 18th November 2025 (both dates inclusive). During this time, members of the public and interested parties were invited to make comments and observations on the proposed variation. Information on the proposed variation and environmental reports (Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report, Natura Impact Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)) were disseminated to the public as follows:

- Letters that provided notification of the proposed Variation consultation programme and an invitation for submissions were distributed to, inter alia, the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and relevant statutory/public authorities.
- Notification of the display of the proposed Variation and Environmental Reports for public consultation was placed in the Irish Times on 21st October 2025 with information on the public consultation programme and an invitation for submissions.

A copy of the proposed Variation together with the accompanying environmental reports was displayed at:

- o Dublin City Council Civic Offices, Planning Public Counter, Ground Floor, Block 4, Wood Quay, Dublin 8, Monday to Friday 9.00am to 4.30pm.
- o At Dublin City Council Central Area Office, 51-53 Lower Sean McDermott Street, Dublin 1, Monday to Thursday between the hours of 9.30 am and 4.00 pm and on Fridays between the hours of 9.30 am and 3.30 pm.
- o At Cabra Area Office, 97 New Cabra Road, Dublin 7, Monday to Friday from 9:30 am to 2 pm.

An email notifying the display of the proposed Variation and invitation for submissions was sent to local land owners/businesses in the industrial estates who provided their email addresses to Dublin City Council. Submissions were invited by one of two options:

- o Online via the DCC consultation portal.
- o By post.

The final date for the receipt of all submissions was 4.30 pm on 18th November 2025.

Following the consultation period, minor amendments were proposed and are included in the CE report, these were screened for likely significant environmental effects from the SEA and were also subject to screening under the EU Habitats Directive. The respective screening reports can be found in Appendix 1 of the SEA Environmental Report and the final NIR. No likely significant effects were identified.

#### **1.4 APPROVAL OF VARIATION NO. 9 OF THE DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 -2028**

The SEA process was considered at each stage of the making of the Plan. Having considered the plan and supporting SEA Environmental Report and NIR, Variation No. 9 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 -2028 was approved by the Members of Dublin City Council at the 12<sup>th</sup> January 2026 meeting.

## 2 REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE VARIATION AS ADOPTED, IN LIGHT OF OTHER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

---

The SEA Statement, must include and summarise “the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with”. The following alternatives were considered through the SEA process and assessed against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) which are criteria used to query the overall environmental performance of the Variation.

The alternatives considered, evolved from the preferred Alternative identified for the Dublin CDP 2022-2028 which was Alternative 1: Growth focused on Identified Growth Centres.

This is based on the following:

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

Therefore, given the above preferred alternative for the Dublin CDP 2022 -2028 of which the Variation must reflect, two reasonable alternatives scenarios were assessed:

- Alternative 1: Do-nothing – advance the objective in the review of the Dublin CDP 2022 - 2028 (commencing 2026)
- Alternative 2: prepare masterplan that guides urban form, surface water management and green infrastructure.

Based on the evaluation against the SEOs, Alternative 2 performs better due to the following:

- It facilitates the integration of strategic flood risk assessment and rainwater management strategy to the overall plan area
- It supports strategic approach to urban form and connections to the surrounding area via public and pedestrian, cycling means
- It affords an opportunity to embed climate adaptation into the plan area

### 3 MONITORING MEASURES

---

It is proposed, in accordance with the SEA Directive, to base monitoring on a series of indicators which measure changes in the environment, especially changes which are critical in terms of environmental quality, for example water pollution levels. Monitoring will focus on the aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted upon by the implementation of the Variation No 9.

The targets and indicators are derived from the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) and are the same as those in the SEA ER of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 -2028. The target underpins the objective whilst the indicators are used to track the progress of the objective and targets in terms of monitoring of impacts. The monitoring programme will consist of an assessment of the relevant indicators and targets against the data relating to each environmental component. Similarly, monitoring will be carried out frequently to ensure that any changes to the environment can be identified.

Table 3-1 SEA Monitoring

SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Maintain or enhance status of European Sites	Condition of European Sites	Consultation with the NPWS / DoHLGH Improve / update knowledge on features / sites of biodiversity value within the city Number and nature of baseline studies / surveys commissioned / completed for biodiversity DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	All local level land use plans to include an ecosystem services approach and green / blue infrastructure provisions and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species	Number of spatial plans that have incorporated ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect / promote ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either drafted or revised Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans	multiple DCC Departments Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for plans and projects arising from Development Number of new plans subject to SEA and / or AA Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans – multiple DCC Departments
	Complete and implement Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025	Performance on achieving actions in adopted Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Develop and Implement Green Infrastructure Strategy / Roll out of Ecosystem Services approach for the City	Progress on:- No. of projects commenced- SuDS projects/ retrofitting- River restoration	Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments
	Managing Invasive Species in the City	Implementing/Achieving actions/ targets of the Invasive Species Plan	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Improving the Attractiveness / Viability of and pedestrian activity in City Centre	Pedestrian Footfall Counts in City centre	DCC / We Are Dublin Town
	Deliver / Sustain Economic Growth and Development	Population, labour force participation and unemployment data	DCC Planning and Development/ DCC Local Enterprise Office / CSO

	Healthy Placemaking I monitoring – multiple DCC Departments HIQA Health Data HIQA	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures  Land use plans to include specific reference / measures in relation to human health (e.g. measures for reduction in fossil fuel use in homes and transport, improve access to and provision of sports and recreation and amenity facilities, etc.), including LEIP's	DCC Environment and Transportation Department HIQA
SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
	Growth of Population in Areas Targeted for Growth & Development (Core Strategy)	Population growth data for city EDs	Central Statistics Office

Soils and Geology	To achieve 50% growth in built-up area	Increase proportion of development of brownfield city/ suburban lands	DCC Planning & Property Department –
	Active Land Management (CSO6) Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements	No. of incidences of non-compliant contamination breaches	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Waste Management Division
	Proactively manage and prevent soil sealing / permeability	No. of SuDS retrofitting projects / initiatives Introduction of SuDS in new development areas (i.e. SDRAs)	Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments

Water Quality and flooding	Maintain / improve the status of surface water bodies in accordance with WFD requirements	<p>Change of status of water bodies. Findings of reporting on the monitoring programme for the WFD Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the River Basin</p> <p>Management Plan by 2022 (and objectives as relevant) Water quality monitoring to enable WFD water body status classification</p> <p>Completion of river catchment projects</p> <p>Reduction in wastewater emissions per person per annum Changes in water quality before and after implementation of river catchment projects</p>	DCC Environment and Transportation Department – Water Services Division
	To Manage City’s Flood Risk through Provision and Upgrading of Flood Alleviation Assets	Progress on implementation of listed flood projects	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Flood Projects and WFD Division

	Minimise/ manage developments in areas at risk of flooding	Planning application compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan SFRA Preparation of SWMPs Number of incidences of flooding of existing and new development	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Flood Projects and WFD Division
Air quality and climate	Improvement in Air Quality	Preparation of the Air Quality Management Plan for Dublin Agglomeration (2021+) No. apps referred to Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit re: compliance with noise/ air quality policy Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit EPA
SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility

		2016 National Travel Survey levels. Changes in NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	
	Maintain/ Improve Acoustic Quality in the City	Preparation of Noise Maps in compliance with the EU Environmental Noise Directive (2021+) No. apps referred to Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit re: compliance with noise/ air quality policy	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit
	Compliance with updated Covenant of Mayors CO2 emission reduction targets for the city	Number of applications submitted with Climate Action Energy Number of applications for District Heating Enabled Development Number of Decarbonisation Zones established Number of EV charging points installed	Statements DCC Planning and Development / DCC Environment and Transportation Department

	Implement DCC Climate Action Plan	Positive process on specified actions	
	Protecting Built Heritage	No's additions/ deletions/ amendments to RPS No. ACA's adopted No's of Buildings at Risk files opened / closed	DCC Planning and Property Development Department- Heritage

	Protection/ Promotion of Culture	Culture Near You Tool – additions / deletions / public engagement	Dublin Culture Company
	Improvement in the public realm and visual quality of the city	. Number of public realm improvement projects	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Protection of City's Landscapes	New Tree Planting, including Street tree planting Park / Open Space Enhancement Projects Historic Landscape Enhancement Restoration Projects (e.g. historic squares)	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department

	Protect and Provide for our Critical Infrastructure	No. of critical infrastructure projects No. of incidences of loss / poor service / impact on assets (potable water, wastewater management, flooding monitoring)	Multiple Departments / External Service Managers / Providers
SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
	Increase in provision of public reuse and recycling facilities	Pilot Projects – composting / underground storage/ MODOs Percentage increase in number of registered / DCC facilities	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Waste Management Division

	Reduce pressure on waste water system in city DCC	SuDS projects Enhancement projects (e.g. addressing combined sewers)  Drainage Action Plans	DCC Environment and Transportation Department – Drainage Services / Irish Water
	Sustainable Transport	Modal shifts to more sustainable modes New public transport infrastructure Cycle infrastructure	DCC Environment and Transportation Department NTA
	Increase provision of parks and green links	New parks / upgraded parks New green route cycle paths	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department  / DCC Environment and Transportation Department / NTA

	Integration of new designated development areas with critical infrastructure	Infrastructure upgrades as part of LAPs/ SDRAs	Multiple / DCC Planning and Property Development Department

