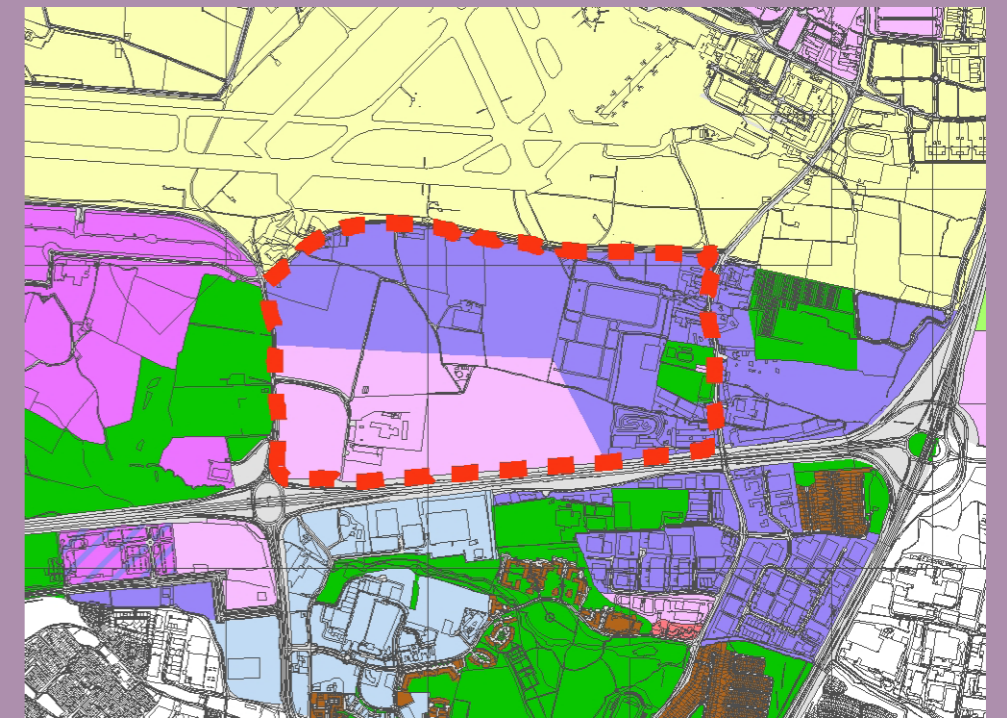
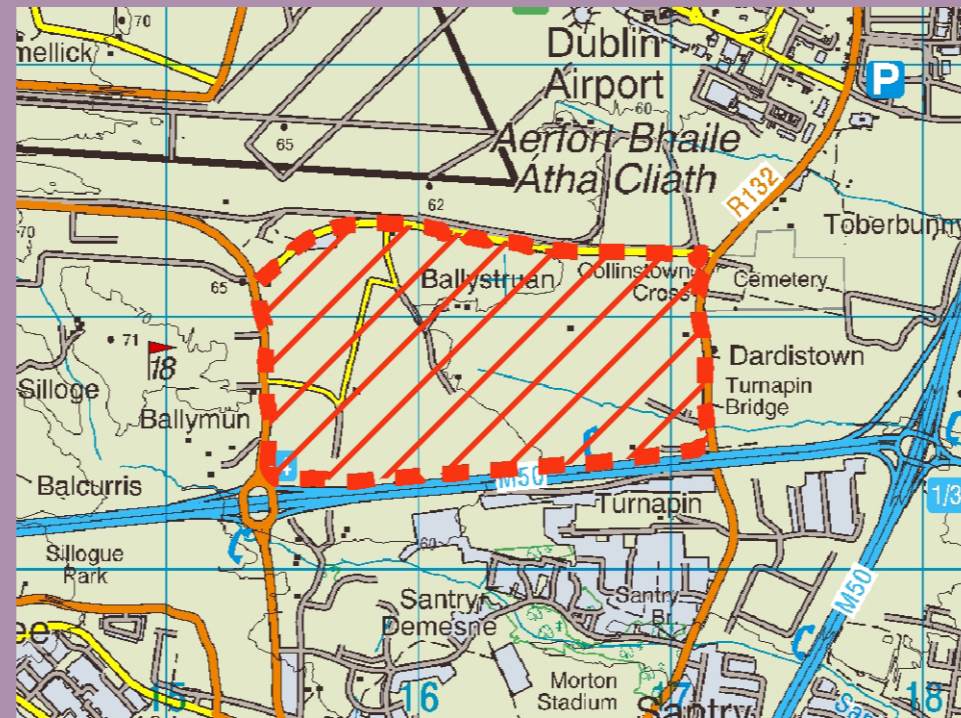
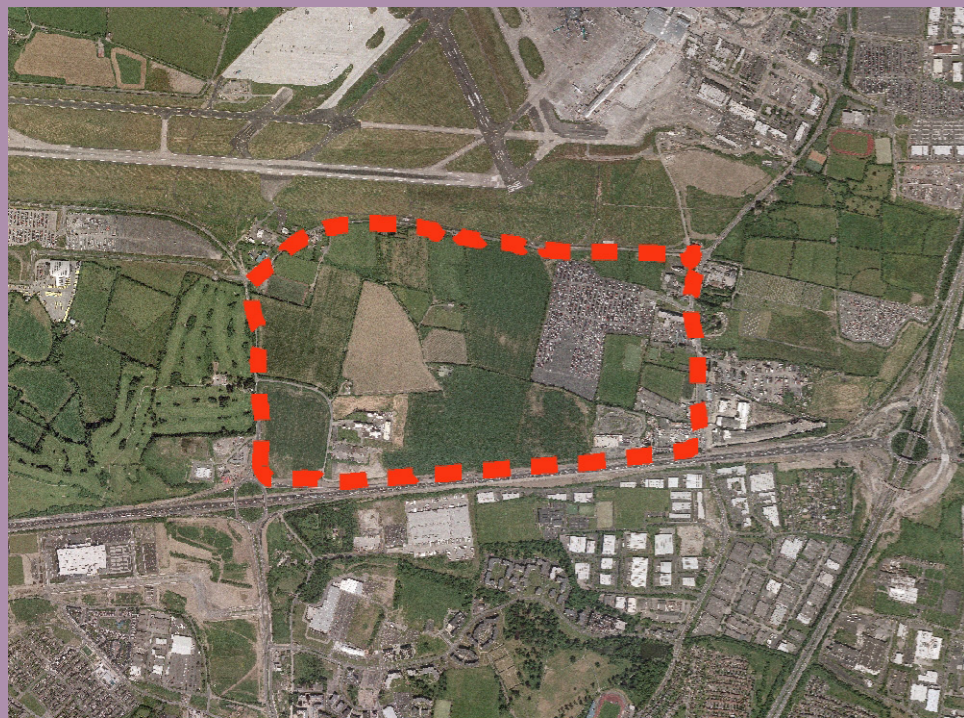


DARDISTOWN

Draft Local Area Plan

August 2012

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT



DRAFT DARDISTOWN LOCAL AREA PLAN (LAP) 2012-2018

**APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
SCREENING REPORT**

IN COMPLIANCE WITH
EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE
ARTICLES 6(3) AND 6(4)

AUGUST 2012



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APPENDIX A Screening Report

1. INTRODUCTION

NATURA Environmental Consultants Ltd. prepared an Appropriate Assessment Screening report for the proposed Dardistown Local Area Plan (LAP). Fingal County Council is preparing the draft plan and, as required by legislation, outlined below, must carry out a staged Appropriate Assessment. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the LAP will also be undertaken in accordance with the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC). A draft SEA scoping report has been prepared for the Dardistown LAP.

An Appropriate Assessment is an assessment of the potential effects of a proposed plan, on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, on one or more Natura 2000 sites (Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) for habitats and species). The findings of the Assessment must be taken into account by the competent authority, Fingal County Council, in reaching its decision to authorise the Local Area Plan. A final statement on whether or not the Local Area Plan, on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, will affect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites is also required, prior to adoption of the plan.

2. REGULATORY CONTEXT

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 are legislated for under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds).

Collectively, SACs and SPAs are referred to as Natura 2000 sites. In general terms, they are considered to be of exceptional importance in terms of rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats and species within the European Community. Under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken for any plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site. An Appropriate Assessment is an evaluation of the potential impacts of a plan or project on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site. Where necessary, mitigation or avoidance measures should be proposed to preclude negative effects.

Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Habitats Directive states that:

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

The Stages in an Appropriate Assessment

There are four stages in an Appropriate Assessment as outlined in the European Commission Guidance document (2001). The following is a brief summary of these steps.

Stage 1 - Screening: This stage examines the likely effects of a project either alone or

in combination with other projects upon a Natura 2000 Site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant.

Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment: In this stage, the impact of the project on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site is considered with respect to the conservation objectives of the site and to its structure and function. The report of this stage is known as a Natura Impact Statement (NIS).

Stage 3 - Assessment of Alternative Solutions: Should the Appropriate Assessment determine that adverse impacts are likely upon a Natura 2000 site, this stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project that, where possible, avoid these adverse impacts.

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

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk study and consultations

A desk study was carried out to collate the available information on the ecological environment. The following documents were consulted in the preparation of the Appropriate Assessment:

- Fingal County Council 2012 Draft Dardistown SEA scoping report
- Dardistown LAP Environmental Report
- Fingal County Development Plan 2011-2017
- Dublin Airport LAP and Strategic Environmental Assessment 2006
- Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015
- RPA 2011 Metro North Dardistown Depot Natura Impact Statement.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) database was consulted concerning designated conservation areas and their qualifying interests in the vicinity of the proposed plan. This assessment was carried out with reference to the relevant guidance, in particular:

- *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/EEC*, European Commission (2001);
- *Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the ‘Habitats Directive’ 92/43/EEC*, European Commission (2000);
- EU Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the ‘Habitats Directive’ 92/43/EEC (2007);
- *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities*. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Dublin (2009, revised February 2010).

4. STAGE 1 – SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

This stage of the process identifies the potential effects of a plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, on a Natura 2000 site in view of its conservation objectives, and considers whether these effects will be significant.

The first step in the screening process is to determine whether the project or plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 site. In this case the proposed plan is not directly connected to or necessary to the management of any Natura 2000 site.

The next steps of the screening process are to describe the plan in terms of objectives, land use zonings and associated strategies, and plan area characteristics, identification of relevant Natura 2000 sites, and compilation of information on their qualifying interests and conservation objectives, identification of potential impacts of the plan, assessing the potential significant effects associated with the plan on a Natura 2000 site(s) and finally a screening conclusion.

4.1 Description of the plan

The Dardistown LAP will be prepared in the context of the Fingal County Development Plan 2011 – 2017 (FCDP). The FCDP contains a Core Strategy, Housing Strategy and Retail Strategy which sets out the future strategic direction that is consistent with the objectives of the National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines.

The northern and eastern areas of the LAP lands are zoned GE (General Employment) - the objective of which is to provide opportunities for general enterprise and employment. These lands comprise an L-shaped parcel and coincide with the airport's designated Outer Public Safety Zone. The remainder of the LAP lands to the south and west of the Outer Public Safety Zone is zoned HT (High Technology) – the objective of which is to provide for office, research and development and high technology/high technology manufacturing type employment in a high quality built and landscaped environment. In this regard Planning Objective EE30 is relevant and seeks to 'Encourage the development of corporate offices and knowledge based enterprise in the County on HT zoned lands and work with Government agencies, and other sectors to achieve such development.'

The Development Plan map of the Southern Fringe Area identifies a number of specific local development objectives for the LAP lands including:

Objective 421- *Facilitate within the Local Area Plan (Dardistown) appropriate uses to complement the high density employment generating activity with associated commercial development including hotels, professional services, medical, leisure, services ancillary to metro, appropriate retail at a level to serve the local population only, education – 3rd level, exhibition centre and conference centre.*

Objective 416 - *Permit a hotel/conference centre subject to compliance with the recommendations of the ERM Report on Public Safety Zones.*

Specific Car Park Objective - *The Southern Fringe Zoning Map of the Development Plan indicates a specific Car Park objective that is attached to the eastern LAP lands south of Local Objective 416 (above).*

The reservation for the Metro North rail line traverses the LAP lands from north-east to south-west. Metro West enters the lands from the north-west and connects with Metro North at an interchange to the west of the Dardistown Stop. A depot for the Metro North line is provided on an area of 16ha to the north of the Dardistown Stop along with 300 space Park and Ride facility and 180 parking spaces for staff. The LAP shall reserve and protect the permitted alignment of Metro North, the Metro North Depot site, and the Metro West alignment. The total area reserved for these developments within Dardistown LAP is 28.6 ha.

4.1.2 Environmental Objectives of the LAP

The Local Area Plan will set-out the policies and objectives of Fingal County Council for the sustainable development of the LAP lands over a six year period. The key policies used to determine the future development pattern and objectives for LAP are informed by national, regional and local planning policy, and ultimately seek to:

- Accommodate and encourage sustainable development of the LAP lands in accordance with the HT and GE zoning objectives for sustainable intensity of development as identified in the Fingal County Development Plan.
- Ensure physical and social integration of new development;
- Provide a mixture of uses to facilitate a more sustainable land use, capable of meeting its own needs; and
- Ensure sufficient land is zoned to cater for the appropriate future growth and development needs of LAP lands.
- To promote appropriate patterns of development having regard to the policies to be determined by Government in relation to Airport Public Safety Zones and guidance contained within the County Development Plan.

A number of key environmental objectives are also of relevance in the development of the Dardistown LAP, including:

- Create a distinct environment with a unique sense of place having regard to the importance of public realm, leisure and reception that visitors and users alike relate to and identify with.
- Promote a diversity of use, scale and density whilst achieving high quality contemporary designed buildings that will make a positive contribution towards the character and appearance of the area.
- Ensure development is of a sustainable nature, of high quality design that incorporates the use of high quality, attractive and durable materials and finishes.
- Develop and enhance existing green infrastructure, create new habitat areas where any are lost, and develop a new high quality well landscaped public realm, connecting into the wider green network.
- Ensure all new development has due regard to environmental and micro-climatic conditions.
- Ensure that all development contributes to the promotion of an environmentally sustainable pattern and form of development

and as far as possible, will consider the local, national, international and global environmental implications of development.

- Improve qualitative standards of sustainable design in accordance with the Fingal County Development Plan 2011-2017.
- Ensure a holistic approach to sustainability in all developments through the incorporation of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy technologies, sustainable building practices and sustainable urban drainage systems / techniques in accordance with best practise guidance.

4.1.3 Existing environment of LAP lands

The Dardistown LAP area comprises a rectangular shaped parcel of land that extends to approximately 154 ha. The lands are bounded to the North by the Dublin International Airport, to the south by the M50, to the west by the Naul Road (R108) and east by the Swords Road (R132). The location of the lands is shown in Figure 1.1

Development that has occurred to date within the LAP boundary includes industrial, commercial and sports and recreational uses. Industrial and commercial uses include the St. Anne's Business Park accessed off the Naul Road to the west of the site, and primarily frontage development along the Swords Road (R132) on the eastern fringe of the LAP lands including Airport related uses (Airport Service building, car-parking, car hire); commercial uses including hotel, industrial/enterprise units, a Vehicle Test Centre and a go-karting track. The lands also accommodate sports and recreational facilities provided by The Royal College of Surgeons, Ballymun Kickhams GAA, Parnell's GAA and Whitehall Rangers AFC. A significant proportion of the LAP area is currently in agricultural use.

The topography of the LAP lands is generally flat, rising gently from the south east to the north west. There are a few existing paths and hedgerows crossing from north to south, and a number of watercourses crossing from west to east. There is a verge of dense vegetation along the M50.

The subject lands of the LAP lie within the catchment of the Turnapin stream which rises in the north west of the site and traverses the LAP from northwest to south east and is an open ditch for most of its length. A small area in the south-west of the LAP lands lies within the natural catchment of the Santry stream, although it has been severed from the remainder of the catchment by the construction of the M50 motorway. The Turnapin stream flows into the Mayne River which in turn discharges to Baldoyle Bay at Mayne bridge. Baldoyle Bay is identified as an SPA and SAC under the EU Habitats Directive.

There are no Natura 2000 sites within or adjoining the LAP lands. The nearest site with an environmental designation is Santry Demesne (site code 000178) proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA), located approximately 1km to the south of the site.

4.1.4 Design features for the LAP

Foul Drainage

Wastewater from the Dardistown LAP lands will discharge to the sewer network

in the Old Swords Road and be conveyed in the North Fringe Interceptor Sewer to Sutton Pumping Station and then on to Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), where the wastewater is treated prior to discharge into Dublin Bay.

The Sewer network and pumping station have been designed taking account of the full development of the Dardistown LAP lands. The existing Ringsend WWTP has a design capacity of 1.7 million population equivalent (PE) and is operating at its capacity. Plans are being developed for the provision of increased capacity at Ringsend WWTP and the upgrade is expected to be complete in 2015. The projected upgrade of Ringsend WWTP will increase the treatment capacity of the treatment plant from 1.7 million PE to 2.1 million PE on a seven-acre site within the curtilage of the current facility and the construction of a 9km pipeline to bring the treated waste water outside Dublin Bay for disposal. The EPA's licence for discharge of wastewater from Ringsend obliges Dublin City Council to complete the upgrade by 2015.

The phasing of development within the LAP lands in advance of 2015 will have regard to the existing capacity of the Ringsend WWTP. Appropriate planning conditions will be imposed by Fingal County Council as required to ensure the foul water discharge from the Dardistown LAP lands is not contributing to the overloading of the Ringsend WWTP.

All foul infrastructure will be designed and constructed in accordance with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage works and will comply with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDSDS).

Surface Water Management

The surface water drainage from the site will discharge to the Turnapin stream, a tributary of the Mayne River. Any development of the lands will have regard to the standards set in current legislation EU Directives and National Regulations including the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC. The proposed development will be in line with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDSDS) and will require attenuation to Greenfields standards and the implementation of Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) by replicating, as closely as possible, the natural drainage from the lands before development. The implementation of the proposed SuDS will generate both amenity and biodiversity benefits and will provide protection to the receiving waters.

All development proposals will be required to take into consideration the threat of pollution from surface water runoff and mitigate appropriately. Distribution and access roads and other circulation routes and public realm areas will require treatment and attenuation of runoff. Swales, infiltration basins, retention ponds and storm-water wetlands should be considered, where practical, as a first solution for surface runoff from such areas. Retentions of riparian corridors as significant landscape features, free from development, will facilitate the routing of flood flows. The area is unsuitable for soakway construction. SuDS techniques employed within the Study area will have regard for the proximity to Dublin Airport.

4.2 In Combination Effects

The EC (2001) guidelines on the provision of Article 6 of the Habitats' Directive state that the phrase 'in combination with other plans or projects' in Article 3(3) of the Habitats Directive refers to the cumulative impacts due to plans or projects 'that are

currently under consideration together with the effects of any existing or proposed projects or plans.'

Under the Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017 it states that –

The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government has recently issued guidance for planning authorities in relation to Appropriate Assessment (Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities). This underlines the need for planning authorities to ensure that their decisions in the exercise of their functions comply fully with the obligations of the Habitats Directive. This applies to all plans including the County Development Plan, Local Area Plans, Variations to the Development Plan, Masterplans, Urban Design Frameworks and Strategies. It also applies to planning applications and to public development which is subject to the consent processes detailed in Part X or XI of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2010. This includes any projects arising from the implementation of the County Development Plan or from the implementation of any of the other types of plans detailed above.

Objective AA1: Ensure that all plans and projects in the County which could, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site (or sites), will be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening.

4.3 Identification of Natura 2000 sites

All Natura 2000 within a 15km radius of the proposed LAP lands have been identified and are listed in Tables 1 and 2 below along with their qualifying interests. The guidance from the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG, 2009) recommends that for plans any Natura 2000 sites within a distance of 15km of the plan should be screened. The qualifying interests of the sites have been obtained from the NPWS website.

The site synopsis for all Natura 2000 sites listed above can be found at <http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/>

4.3 Identification of potential impacts

Each Natura 2000 site within 15km of the plan area has been reviewed to establish whether or not the plan is likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of the site as defined by its structure and function and its conservation objectives. The qualifying interests of each Natura 2000 site were identified and set out in Tables 1 and 2 above. The potential impacts as a result of the proposed plan are summarised into the following categories:

- Direct impacts refer to habitat loss or fragmentation arising from land-take requirements for development. There will be no direct impacts to any Natura 2000 site as a result of the proposed plan.
- Indirect and secondary impacts do not have a straight-line route between cause and effect and it is potentially more challenging to ensure that all the possible indirect impacts of the plan – in combination with other plans and projects - have been established. Deterioration in water quality

can occur as an indirect consequence of development, which in turn changes the aquatic environment and reduces its capacity to support certain plants and animals.

- Disturbance to fauna can arise directly through the loss of habitat (e.g. loss of mudflats used by feeding waterbirds) or indirectly through noise, vibration and increased activity associated with construction and operation.

Tables 3 and 4 below set out the final screened list of sites, which includes those sites within 15km of the Plan's boundary that have clear links to development within its boundary through surface water features or foul water discharge.

4.4 Assessment of likely effects

Based on the above described elements of the plan each Natura 2000 site described in section 4.2 has been reviewed to establish whether or not the plan is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the integrity of the site as defined by its structure and function and its conservation objectives. The assessment has been carried out according to the Cause – Pathway – Effect model.

There are two Natura 2000 sites, Baldoyle Bay cSAC and Baldoyle Bay SPA which have direct hydrological links to the Dardistown LAP lands. A further four sites, North Dublin Bay and South Dublin Bay cSACs and North Bull Island and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPAs, have links to the Dardistown LAP as the foul water from the LAP lands is proposed to be treated and discharged from Ringsend WWTP into Dublin Bay. Only these sites are considered to have any potential to be impacted by the LAP, therefore the remaining Natura 2000 sites are not considered further in this report.

- Construction activities associated with development within the LAP lands and surface water drainage within the site have the potential to indirectly impact Annex I habitats within Baldoyle Bay cSAC as a result of deterioration in water quality within the River Mayne. The River Mayne has direct hydrological links to the Baldoyle Bay. Any deterioration of mudflats and sandflats used by birds feeding within the SPA could also potentially indirectly impact on the qualifying interests of the Baldoyle SPA. Surface water measures described in section 4.1.4 will ensure there is no deterioration in the quality of water within the River Mayne. A riparian buffer zone will also be retained along the course of the River Mayne, within the LAP lands, in order to ensure surface water protection. There will be no impact to the Baldoyle Estuary SAC or SPA downstream of the LAP lands.
- Inadequately treated effluent discharging from the Ringsend WWTP could potentially impact on Annex I habitats with North Dublin Bay and South Dublin Bay cSACs and consequently on birds feeding within the North Bull Island and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPAs. The phasing of development within the LAP lands in advance of 2015 will have regard to the existing capacity of the Ringsend WWTP. Appropriate planning conditions will be imposed by Fingal County Council as required to ensure the foul water discharge from the Dardistown LAP lands is not contributing to the overloading of the Ringsend WWTP. This will ensure that foul water from the LAP lands will be treated adequately prior to discharge and will

have no significant negative impact on any Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay.

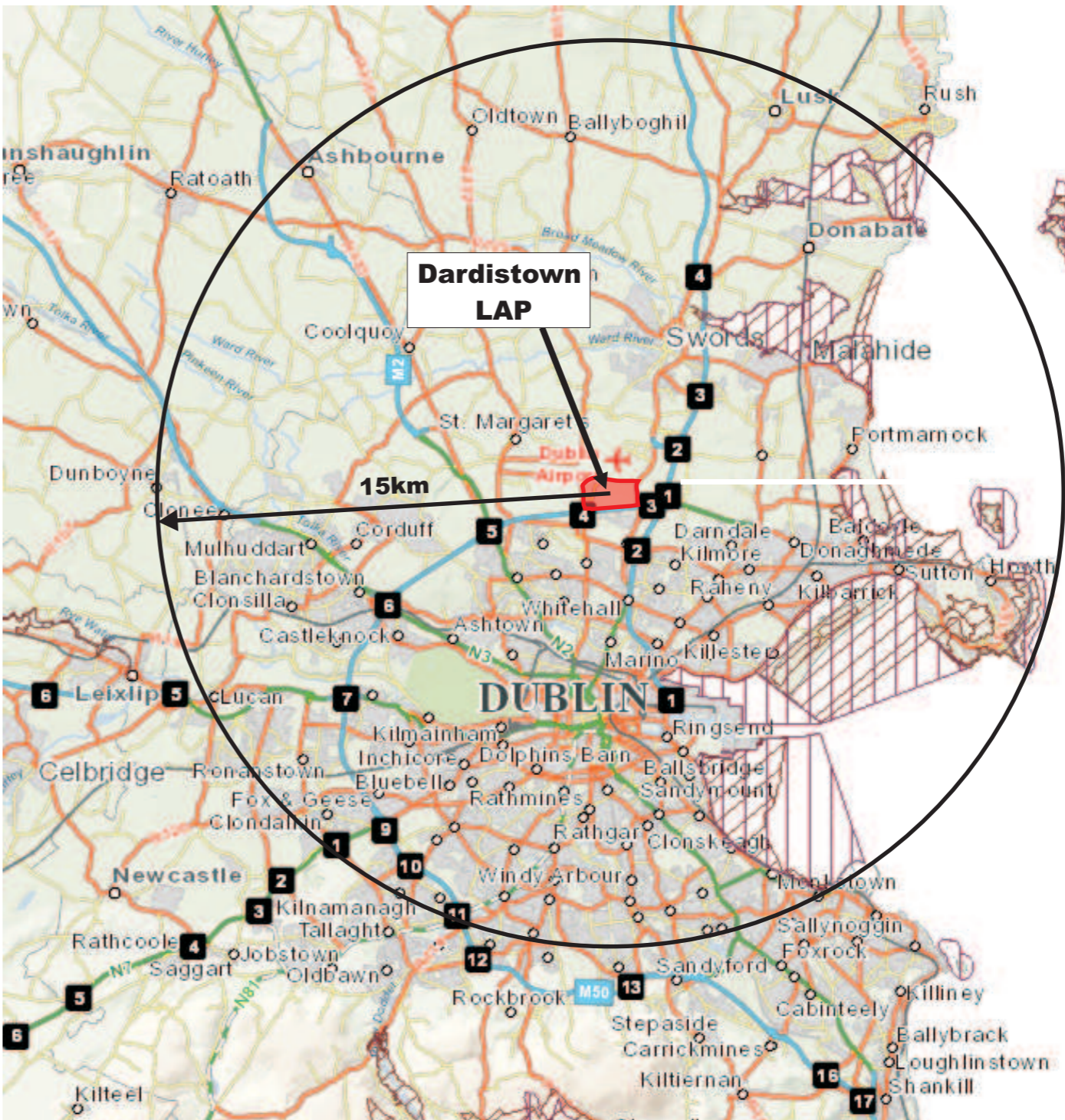
4.5 Cumulative impacts

The objectives of the Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017 will ensure that all plans and projects in the County which could, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site (or sites), will be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening. The proposed Dardistown LAP will not have a significant impact on any Natura 2000 site. Any other projects or plans that could potentially contribute to in-combination or cumulative impacts will be subject to appropriate assessment and will not be granted planning permission if there is a likelihood of significant effects on any Natura 2000 site.

4.6 Screening conclusion and statement

The Dardistown LAP lands are connected to a number of Natura 2000 sites through surface water and waste water discharge. The LAP incorporates a number of design features and conditions to ensure the protection of surface waters and therefore any Natura 2000 sites that are connected to the LAP lands.

The findings of the screening report are that there is no potential for significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proposed Dardistown LAP. Therefore a stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required.



- Natura 2000 Sites
- Special Protection Areas
- Special Areas of Conservation

Figure 8.18: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km radius of Dardistown LAP (Reference: National Parks and Wildlife Services, 2012)

Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs)

Site name	Site code	Distance from proposed plan	Qualifying interests
Malahide Estuary	000205	6km	Tidal mudflats and sandflats, Atlantic salt meadows, Spartina swards, Mediterranean salt meadows, <i>Salicornia</i> mud, Marram dunes and fixed dunes.
Baldoyle Bay	000199	7km	Tidal mudflats and sandflats, Atlantic salt meadows, Spartina swards, Mediterranean salt meadows and <i>Salicornia</i> mud.
North Dublin Bay	000206	7km	Tidal mudflats and sandflats, Atlantic salt meadows, Spartina swards, Mediterranean salt meadows, <i>Salicornia</i> mud, Marram dunes, fixed dunes, Embryonic shifting dunes and annual vegetation of drift lines. <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort)
South Dublin Bay	000210	9km	Tidal mudflats and sandflats.
Rogerstown Estuary	000208	10km	Tidal mudflats and sandflats, estuaries, Spartina swards, Atlantic salt meadows, Mediterranean salt meadows, Marram dunes, Fixed dunes and <i>salicornia</i> mud.
Howth Head	000202	13km	Dry heath and Vegetated sea cliffs.
Ireland's Eye	002193	12km	Perennial vegetation of stony banks and vegetated sea cliffs.

Table 1. SACs within 15km of the Dardistown LAP lands

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

Site name	Site code	Distance from proposed plan	Qualifying interests
Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	004025	6km	Great Crested Grebe, Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Pintail, Goldeneye, Red-breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Wetlands & Waterbirds
Baldoyle Bay SPA	004016	7km	Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Wetlands & Waterbirds
North Bull Island SPA	004006	7km	Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Teal, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank, Turnstone, Black-headed Gull, Wetlands & Waterbirds
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary	004024	9km	Light-bellied Brent Goose, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Black-headed Gull, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Wetlands & Waterbirds
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	004015	10km	Greylag Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Wetlands & Waterbirds
Ireland's Eye SPA	004117	12km	Cormorant, Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot, Razorbill
Howth Head Coast SPA	004113	13km	Kittiwake

Table 2. SPAs within 15km of the Dardistown LAP lands

Site ID	Site Name	Direct impacts e.g. habitat loss	Indirect impacts e.g. alteration to the hydrological regime	Is there potential for:	
				Surface or ground water contamination	Disturbance to protected species (Habitats Directive Annex II or IV or Annex I bird species)
000205	Malahide Estuary	No	No	No	No
000199	Baldoyle Bay	No	Yes	Yes	No
000206	North Dublin Bay	No	No	Yes	No
000210	South Dublin Bay	No	No	Yes	No
000208	Rogerstown Estuary	No	No	No	No
002193	Ireland's Eye	No	No	No	No
000202	Howth Head	No	No	No	No

Table 3: Screened list of SAC sites located within 15km of Dardistown LAP boundary

Site ID	Site Name	Direct impacts e.g. habitat loss	Indirect impacts e.g. alteration to the hydrological regime	Is there potential for:	
				Surface or ground water contamination	Disturbance to protected species (Habitats Directive Annex II or IV or Annex I bird species)
004025	Broadmeadow/ Swords Estuary SPA	No	No	No	No
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	No	No	Yes	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	No	No	Yes	No
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary	No	No	Yes	No
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	No	No	No	No
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	No	No	No	No
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	No	No	No	No

Table 4: Screened list of SPA sites located within 15km of Dardistown LAP boundary

5. REFERENCES

- EU Habitats Directive (92/42/EEC), (1992). Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
- EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), (1979). Council Directive 79/209/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds.
- Fingal County Development Plan 2011-2017. Fingal County Council.