



Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

FOR THE

DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

for: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

County Hall
Marine Road
Dún Laoghaire



by: CAAS Ltd.

1st Floor
24-26 Ormond Quay Upper
Dublin



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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Legislative Context

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (CDP) 2022-2028.

SEA is a systematic process of predicting and evaluating the likely environmental effects of implementing a plan, or other strategic action, in order to ensure that these effects are appropriately addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision-making on a par with economic and social considerations.

Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27th June 2001, on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, referred to hereafter as the SEA Directive, introduced the requirement that SEA be carried out on plans and programmes which are prepared for a number of sectors, including land use. The SEA Directive was transposed into Irish Law through the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004. The Regulations have been amended by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.

1.2 Content of the SEA Statement

Where SEA is undertaken, the Regulations require that a Statement is made available to

the public and the competent environmental authorities after the making of the Plan.

This Statement is referred to as an SEA Statement.

The SEA Statement is required to include information summarising:

- a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan;
- b) how the following have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan:
 - the environmental report,
 - submissions and observations made to the planning authority on the Draft Plan and Environmental Report, and
 - any transboundary consultations (not required for this SEA).
- c) the reasons for choosing the Plan in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- d) the measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan.

1.3 Implications of SEA for the Plan

SEA has been undertaken on the Plan and the findings of the SEA are expressed in an Environmental Report, the first published version of which accompanied the Draft Plan on public display. The Environmental Report was updated in order to take account of changes to the original Draft Plan that were made on foot of submissions and recommendations in the submissions.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council has been provided with the findings of SEA output during their consideration of the Plan and before the Plan was adopted.

Section 2 How Environmental Considerations were integrated into the Plan

2.1 Introduction

Environmental considerations were presented to the Council for its consideration through:

1. Consultations;
2. Communication of environmental sensitivities throughout the SEA process;
3. Appropriate Assessment;
4. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
5. Consideration of alternatives;
6. Integration of environmental considerations; and
7. Integration of individual SEA and AA provisions into the Plan.

2.2 Consultations

As environmental authorities identified under the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations, as amended, the following authorities were sent SEA scoping notices indicating that submissions or observations in relation to the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report could be made to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council¹: Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht; Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government; Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; Environmental Protection Agency; Wicklow County Council; South Dublin County Council; and Dublin City Council.

Detail on submissions made on foot of the SEA scoping notice is provided under Section 3.2.

Detail is also provided on submissions that were made on the Draft Plan and/or the SEA Environmental Report while they were on public display (see Section 3).

¹ The names of some of the relevant authorities have changed since notification was provided.

2.3 Communication of environmental sensitivities throughout the SEA process

Environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan before it was placed on public display. Individual sensitivities that were considered by the Planning Team preparing the Plan included the following:

- European Sites (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas);
- Other Ecological Designations;
- Status of Surface and Ground Waters;
- Various entries to the Water Framework Directive's Register of Protected Areas;
- Groundwater Vulnerability;
- Water Services Capacity, Performance and Demand;
- Cultural heritage (archaeological and architectural) sensitivities; and
- Landscape Designations.

A number of these sensitivities are mapped on Figures 2.1 to 2.3.

Overlay mapping of environmental sensitivities was also prepared and a number of the environmental sensitivities described above were weighted and mapped overlapping each other. Figure 2.4 provides the overlay mapping of Environmental Sensitivities that was prepared. Environmental sensitivities are indicated by colours which range from higher to lower sensitivity.

2.4 Appropriate Assessment

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken alongside the Plan. The requirement for AA is provided

under the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 1992/43/EEC).

The conclusion of the AA is that the Plan will not affect the integrity of the European Sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.²

The preparation of the Plan, SEA and AA has taken place concurrently and the findings of the AA have informed the SEA.

2.5 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken alongside the Plan. The requirement for SFRA is provided under 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Environment and Office of Public Works, 2009) and associated Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014. The recommendations from the SFRA were integrated into the Plan.

2.6 Consideration of Alternatives

Consideration of the environmental effects arising from a variety of different alternatives for the Plan (see Section 4) has contributed towards the protection and management of the environment within the Plan.

2.7 Integration of environmental considerations into Zoning of the Plan

Environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan's zoning through an interdisciplinary approach.

Zoning has been applied in a way that primarily seeks to achieve sustainable and compact growth, taking into account the

various requirements set out in the higher-level NPF and Eastern and Midland RSES.

The detailed Plan preparation process undertaken by the Planning Department combined with specialist input from the SFRA process sought to facilitate zoning that avoids inappropriate development being permitted in areas of high flood risk. Various provisions have been inserted into the Plan that provide for flood risk management at project level. Also taken into account were environmental sensitivities relating to ecology, cultural heritage, landscape and water.

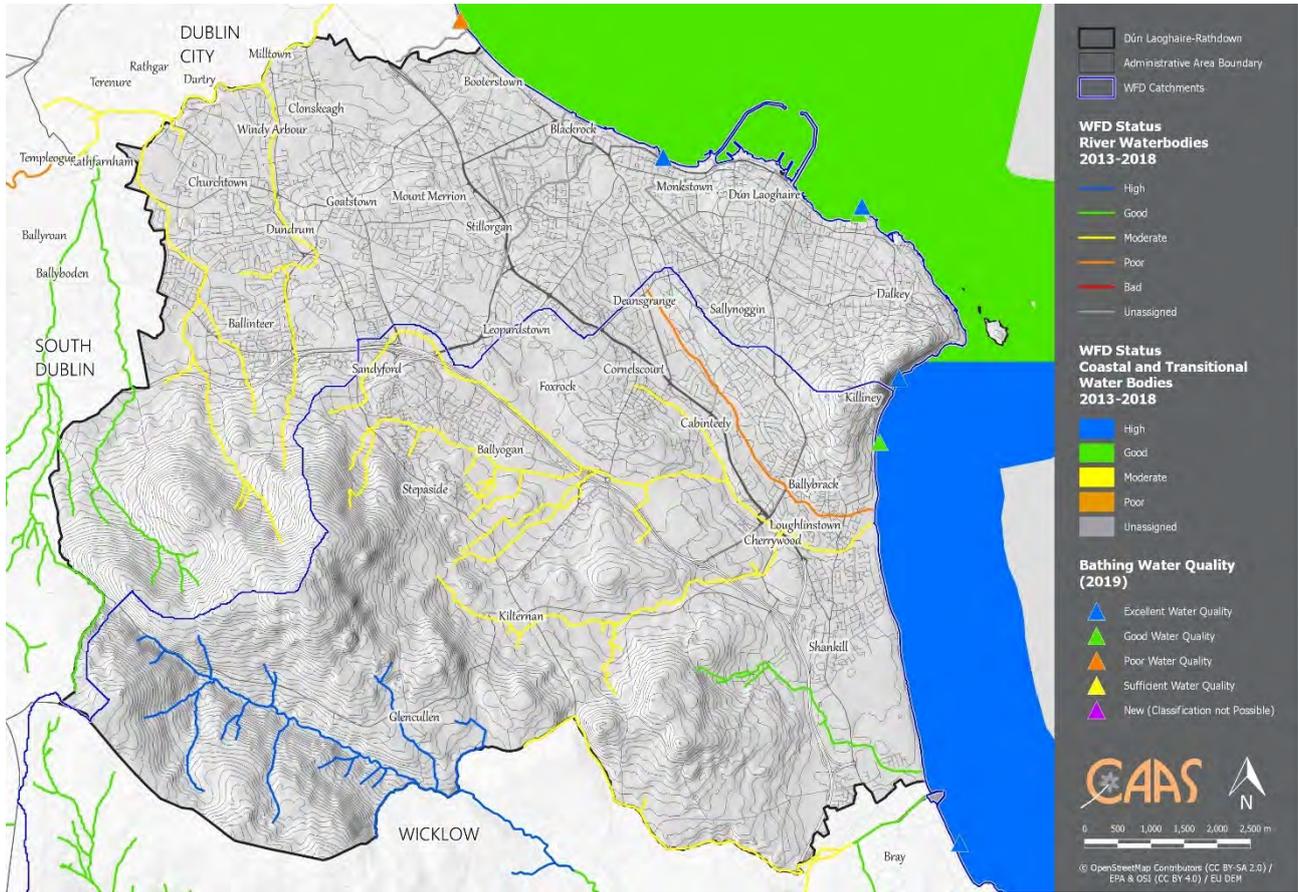
2.8 Integration of individual SEA, AA and SFRA provisions into the text of the Plan

Various provisions have been integrated into the text of the Plan through the Plan-preparation and SEA, SFRA and AA processes. Both the Planning and the assessment teams contributed towards the mitigation which was developed over multiple iterations and was informed by, inter alia, various communications through the SEA, AA and SFRA processes.

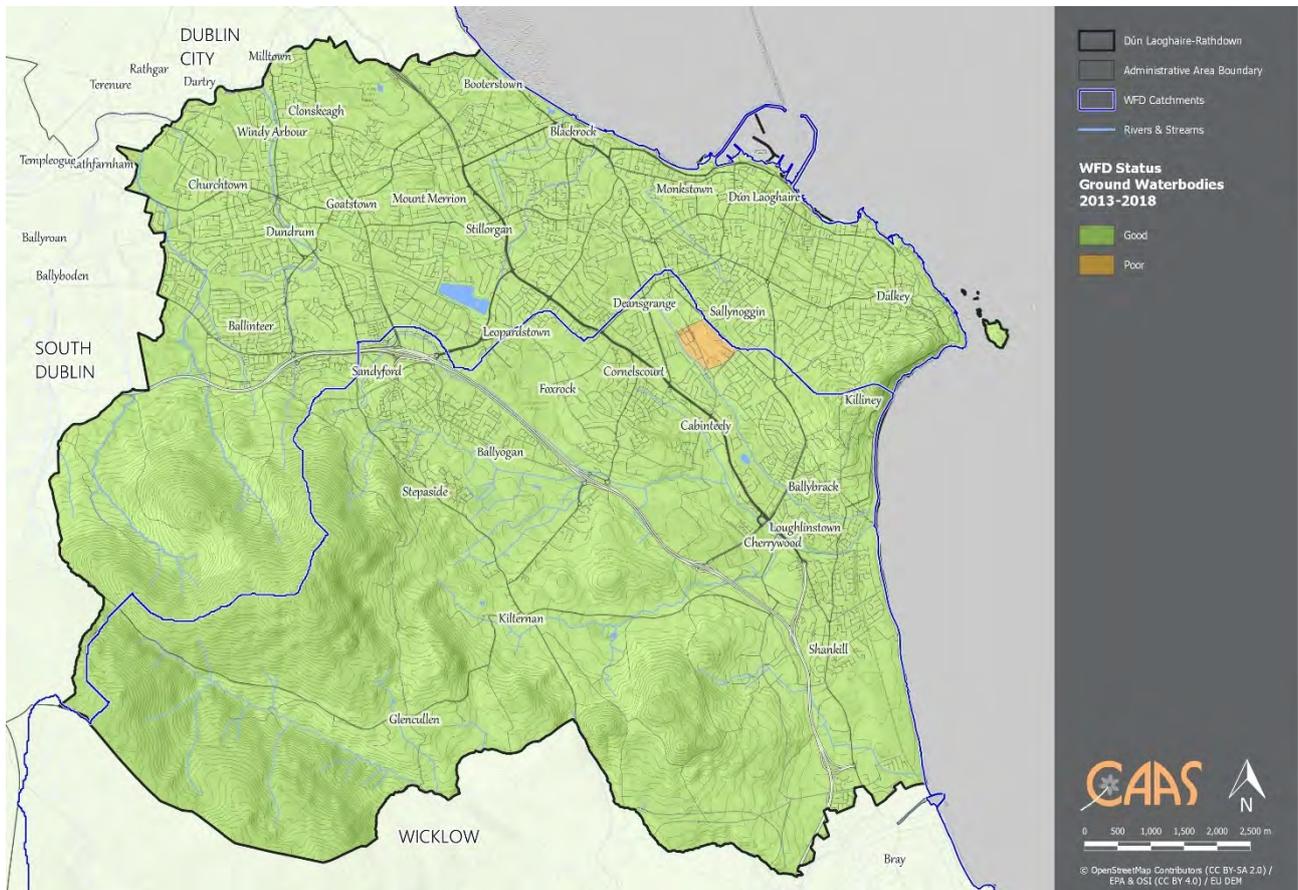
Table 2.1 links key mitigation measure(s) to the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan, if unmitigated. The measures generally benefit multiple environmental components i.e. a measure providing for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna could beneficially impact upon the minimisation of flood risk and the protection of human health, for example. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current 2016-2022 Plan through the SEA and associated AA and SFRA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

Some of the key provisions/part of provisions integrated into the Plan as a direct result of SEA and AA recommendations are detailed on Table 2.2.

² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: (a) no alternative solution available, (b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and (c) adequate compensatory measures in place.

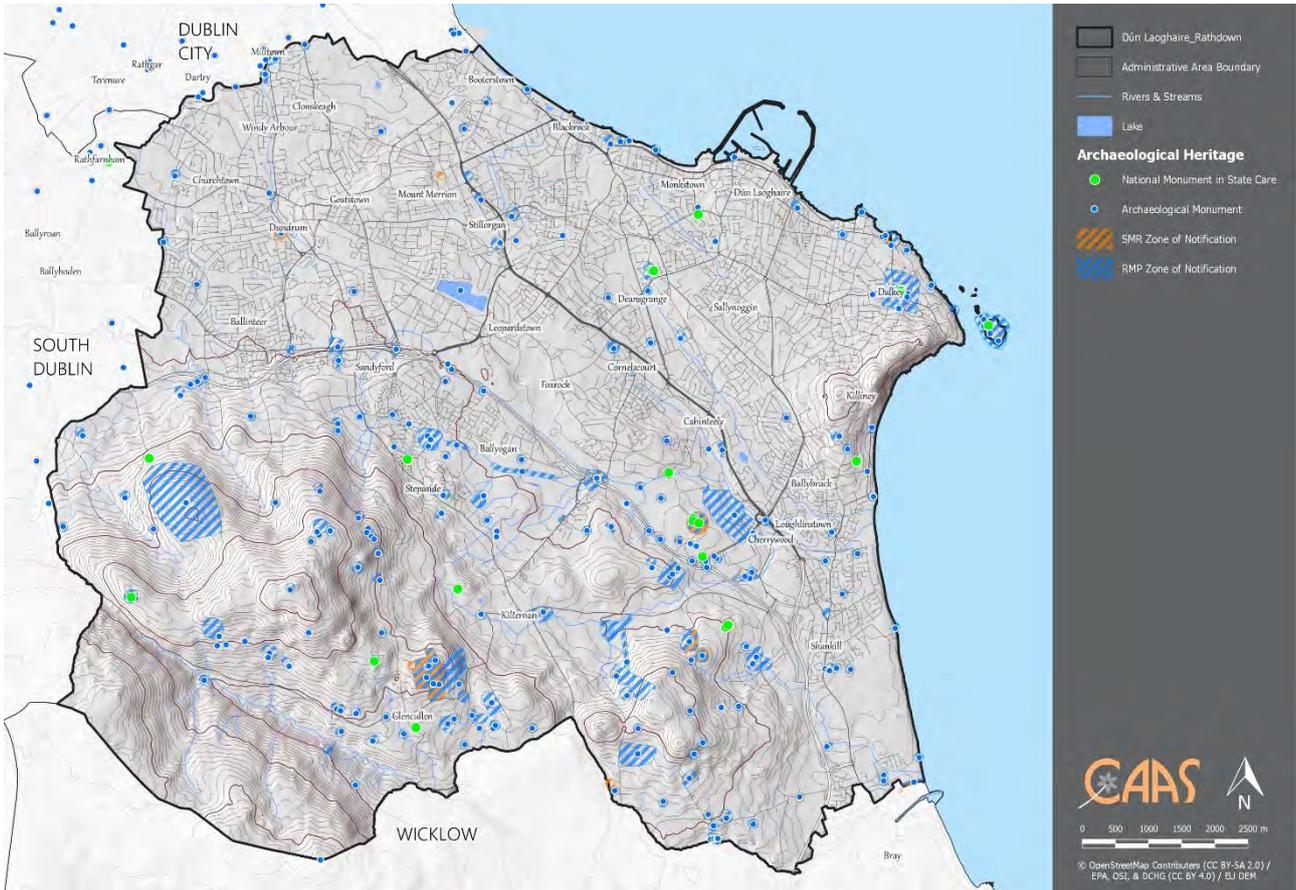


Surface Water Status

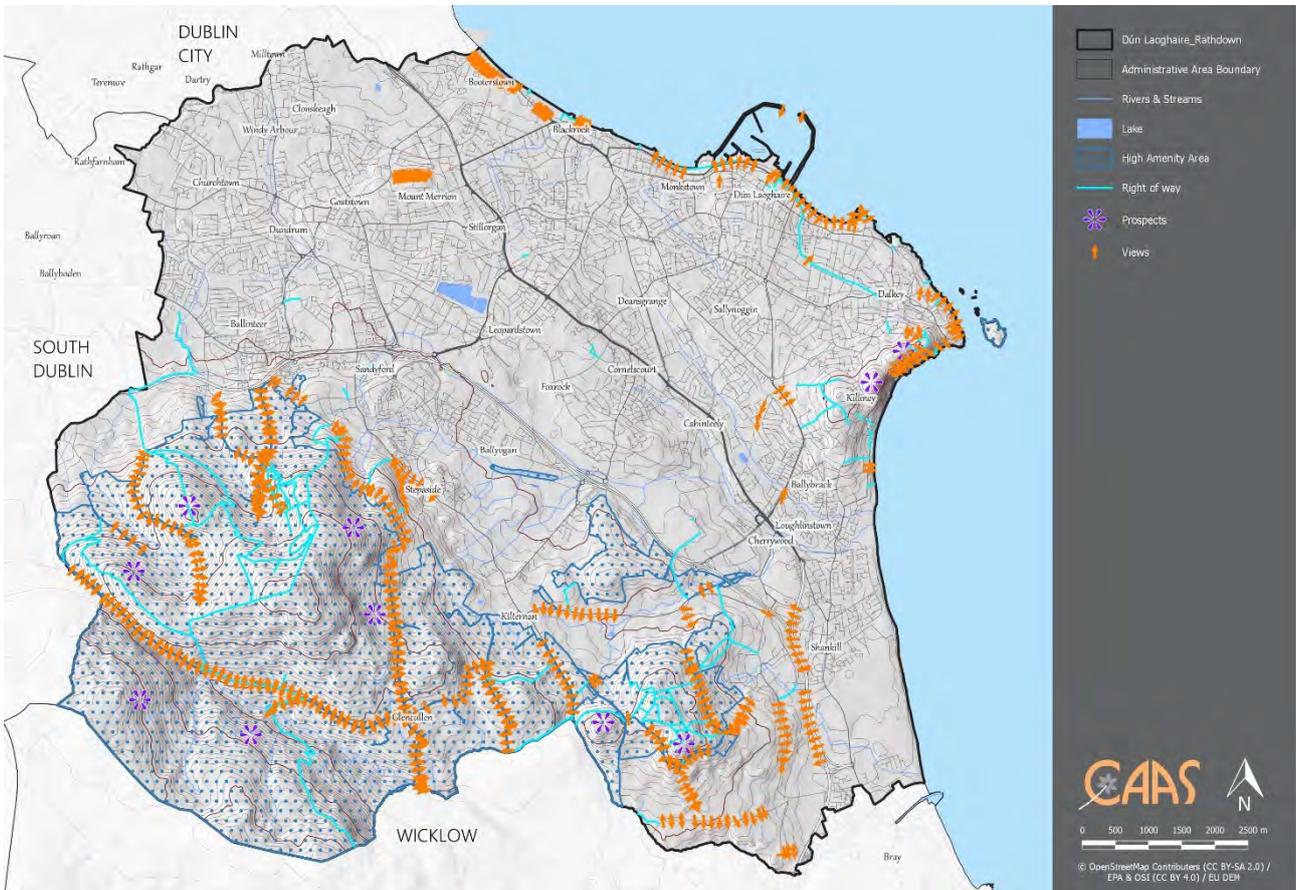


Groundwater Status

Figure 2.2 Selection of Individual Environmental Sensitivities taken into account (2 of 3)



Archaeological Designations



Landscape Designations

Figure 2.3 Selection of Individual Environmental Sensitivities taken into account (3 of 3)

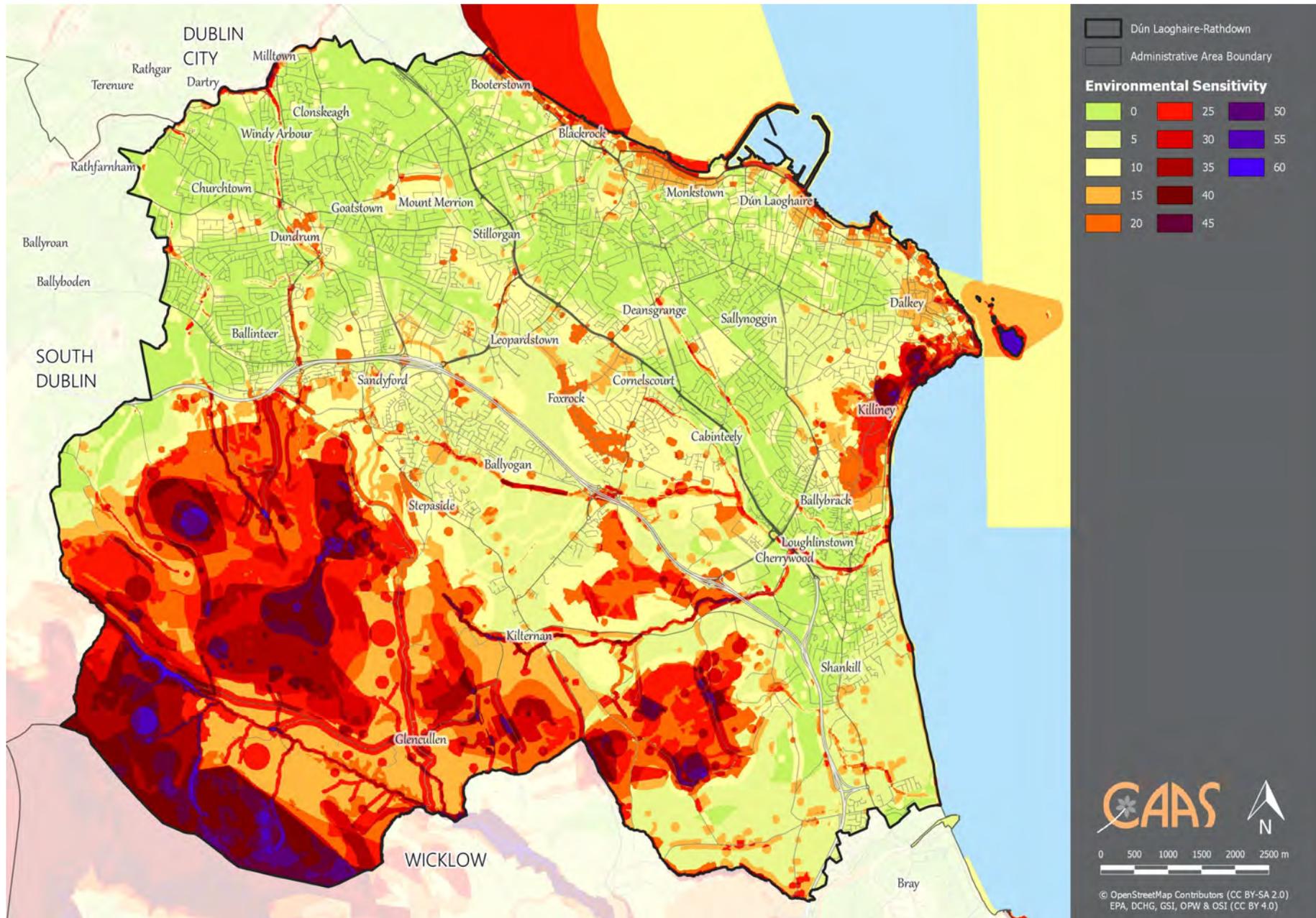


Figure 2.4 Overlay of Environmental Sensitivities

Table 2.1 Integration of Environmental Considerations into the Plan

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
Various	Various	<p>Policy Objective T25: Environmental Assessment of New Roads It is a Policy Objective that where projects for new roads, identified under Section 5.8, are not already provided for by existing plans/programme or are not already permitted, that the feasibility of progressing these projects shall be examined, taking into account environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environmental Report (including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions to air) and the objectives of the Plan relating to sustainable mobility. A Corridor and Route Selection Process will be undertaken where appropriate, for relevant new road infrastructure in two stages: Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection. In implementing this Objective, the Council will comply with any national policy or guidelines issued relating to the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions to air for new transport projects.</p>
Various	Various	<p>Special Local Objective 107 To co-operate with the National Transport Authority, Transport Infrastructure Ireland and Wicklow County Council in the establishment of a combined road across the County Brook Valley to provide connections between the proposed new development areas of Old Connaught and Fassaroe (Wicklow County). The Corridor and Route Selection Process outlined by Policy T25 should be followed</p>
Various	Various	<p>Green Infrastructure Policy Objective GIB1: Green Infrastructure Strategy It is a Policy Objective to continue to implement, and update, the DLR Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy, to protect existing green infrastructure and encourage and facilitate, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the development, design and management of high quality natural and semi-natural areas. This recognises the ecosystems approach and the synergies that can be achieved with regard to sustainable transport, provision of open space, sustainable management of water, protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>
Various	Various	<p>Policy Objective OSR7: Trees, Woodland and Forestry It is a Policy Objective to implement the objectives and policies of the Tree Policy and the forthcoming Tree Strategy for the County, to ensure that the tree cover in the County is managed, and developed to optimise the environmental, climatic and educational benefits, which derive from an 'urban forest', and include a holistic 'urban forestry' approach.</p>
Various	Various	<p>Policy Objective OSR8: Greenways and Blueways Network: It is a Policy Objective to develop a comprehensive network of County Greenways linking parks and public open spaces and to liaise with adjoining local authorities and other stakeholders to achieve and improve wider external linkages and corridors, to enable enhanced connectivity to wider strategic networks, and to allow for the long-term strategic expansion of urban areas (consistent with NPO 62 of the NPF).</p>
Various	Various	<p>Requirements under Chapter 12: Development Management, including those under the headings of:</p> <p>Impacts on the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment • Appropriate Assessment • Ecological Impact Assessment <p>Environmental Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Pollution • Noise Pollution • Noise, Odour and Vibration Generating Uses • Construction Management Plans • Hours of Construction • New Development/Change of Use - Environmental Impacts • Waste Management Infrastructure facilities and refuse transfer stations • Telecommunications • Development and Overhead Power Lines • Public lighting • Drainage and Water Supply • Flood Risk Management • Coastal Issues - Erosion/Flooding/ Recreation
Biodiversity and flora and fauna	<p>Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats 	<p>Policy Objective CS8 – Ecosystem Services Approach: It is a Policy Objective to promote an Ecosystem Services Approach in the preparation of lower-level Plans, Strategies and Development Management.</p> <p>Policy Objective T30: Street Lighting It is a Policy Objective to provide and maintain street lighting on the public road/footway/cycleways throughout the County in accordance with commonly accepted best practice, the Council's public lighting masterplan and the upgrade of sodium lights to LEDs.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB7: National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) It is a Policy Objective to support the policies and objectives as appropriate and relevant of the forthcoming National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF), with respect to the conservation, management, and protection for a sustainable future for the marine area.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB10: Dublin Bay Biosphere It is a Policy Objective to participate, support and contribute to the management of the biosphere, along with its partners and to aim to raise awareness and education to people living, working and using the biosphere, through an Education Strategy. In furtherance of this Policy Objective DLR have contributed to the development of an Environmental Code of Practice for those working</p>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	<p>and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and • Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species such as birds and bats. 	<p>in the Biosphere and all partners carry out conservation actions including gathering biodiversity data and monitoring within the biosphere.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB11: Coastal Area Feasibility Study It is a Policy Objective to explore undertaking a comprehensive feasibility study on the recreational potential along the coastal area of the County which comprehensively addresses recreational impact - including visitor numbers, mapping and surveying of sensitive habitats and species and identification of significant threats on European sites - and which would allow an assessment of any future proposals, alone or in combination, to assess impact on the coastal and marine zone within and adjacent to the County boundary. The Council will explore the possibility of carrying out this study with adjoining and/or coastal Local Authorities and/or other agencies.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB18: Protection of Natural Heritage and the Environment It is a Policy Objective to protect and conserve the environment including, in particular, the natural heritage of the County and to conserve and manage Nationally and Internationally important and EU designated sites - such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservations (SACs), proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) and Ramsar sites (wetlands) - as well as non-designated areas of high nature conservation value known as locally important areas which also serve as 'Stepping Stones' for the purposes of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB19: Habitats Directive It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of natural heritage and biodiversity, including European sites that form part of the Natura 2000 network, in accordance with relevant EU Environmental Directives and applicable National Legislation, Policies, Plans and Guidelines.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB20: Biodiversity Plan It is a Policy Objective to support the provisions of the forthcoming DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan, 2021 – 2025.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB21: Designated Sites It is a Policy Objective to protect and preserve areas designated as proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Special Protection Areas. It is Council policy to promote the maintenance and as appropriate, delivery of 'favourable' conservation status of habitats and species within these areas.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB22: Non-Designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance It is a Policy Objective to protect and promote the conservation of biodiversity in areas of natural heritage importance outside Designated Areas and to ensure that notable sites, habitats and features of biodiversity importance - including species protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000, the Birds Directive 1979, the Habitats Directive 1992, Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011, Flora (Protection) Order, 2015, Annex I habitats, local important areas, wildlife corridors and rare species - are adequately protected. Ecological assessments will be carried out for all developments in areas that support, or have potential to support, features of biodiversity importance or rare and protected species and appropriate mitigation/ avoidance measures will be implemented. In implementing this policy regard shall be had to the Ecological Network including the forthcoming DLR Wildlife Corridor Plan and the recommendations and objectives of the Green City Guidelines (2008) and 'Ecological Guidance Notes for Local Authorities and Developers' (Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown Version 2014).</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB23: County-Wide Ecological Network It is a Policy Objective to protect the Ecological Network which will be integrated into the updated Green Infrastructure Strategy and will align with the DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan. Creating this network throughout the County will also improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive. The network will also include non-designated sites.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB24: Rivers and Waterways It is a Policy Objective to maintain and protect the natural character and ecological value of the river and stream corridors in the County and where possible to enhance existing channels and to encourage diversity of habitat and nature-based solutions that incorporate biodiversity features. It is also policy (subject to the sensitivity of the riverside habitat), to provide public access to riparian corridors, to promote improved passive recreational activities.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB25: Hedgerows It is a Policy Objective to retain and protect hedgerows in the County from development, which would impact adversely upon them. In addition, the Council will promote the protection of existing site boundary hedgerows and where feasible require the retention of these when considering a grant of planning permission for all developments. The Council will promote the County's hedgerows by increasing coverage, where possible, using locally native species and to develop an appropriate code of practice for road hedgerow maintenance. The Council will promote the protection of existing hedgerows when considering a grant of planning permission for all developments.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB26: Geological Sites It is a Policy Objective to protect, promote and preserve sites of Geological and Geomorphological importance, in particular the proposed Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), and any County Geological Sites (CGS), that become designated during the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB27: Green Belts It is a Policy Objective to retain the individual physical character of towns and development areas by the designation of green belt areas, where appropriate.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB28: Invasive Species It is a Policy Objective to prepare an 'Invasive Alien Species Action Plan' for the County which will include actions in relation to invasive alien species (IAS) surveys, management and treatment and to also ensure that proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicants will be required to submit a control and management program for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011).</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB29: Nature Based Solutions It is a Policy Objective to increase the use of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) within the County and to promote and apply adaption and mitigation actions that favour NBS, which can have multiple benefits to the environment and communities. NBS has a role not only to meet certain infrastructure related needs (e.g. flooding management), and development needs, but also to maintain or benefit the quality of ecosystems, habitats, and species.</p> <p>Policy Objective OSR11: Water-Based Sports It is a Policy Objective to support and encourage water-based sports and maritime leisure activities along the coast subject to Council Bye-Laws, and the Habitats and Birds Directives. The County features seventeen kilometres of coastline, which is a valuable asset. If utilised to its full potential it can contribute to the health and well-being of the residents of, and workers, in the</p>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>County and will increase sport and physical activity participation levels locally. These activities can also offer significant potential for tourism growth.</p> <p>Policy Objective E11: Sustainable Management of Water It is a Policy Objective to work with Irish Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure in order to manage and conserve water in a manner that supports climate action, the circular economy, a healthy society and protection of the environment. (Consistent with NSO 9 of the NPF, RSO 7, RPO 10.1 of the RSES) • To continue the development and improvement of the water supply and wastewater systems throughout Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown in order to meet the anticipated water and wastewater requirements of the County. • To ensure facilities comply with the Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan or any updated version of the document, 'Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018'(2019) or any updated version of the document, Pollution Reduction Programmes for Designated Shellfish Areas, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and the Habitats Directive. <p>Policy Objective E17: Water Supply and Wastewater treatment and Appropriate Assessment It is a Policy Objective to require that all developments relating to water supply and wastewater treatment are subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment to ensure there are no likely significant effects on the integrity, defined by the structure and function, of any Natura 2000 sites and that the requirements of Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive are met. (Consistent with RPO 10.7 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective E18: Groundwater Protection and Appropriate Assessment It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of the groundwater resources in and around the County and associated habitats and species in accordance with the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010. In this regard, the Council will support the implementation of Irish Water's Water Safety Plans to protect sources of public water supply and their contributing catchment.</p> <p>Special Local Objective 18 To promote the development of the Sutton to Sandycove Promenade and Cycleway, as a component part of the National East Coast Trail Cycle Route and also the Dublin Bay trail from the boundary with Dublin City up to the boundary with Co. Wicklow. Any development proposal will protect and enhance public access to the coast where feasible. Any development proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area</p> <p>Special Local Objective 35 To promote Water Leisure Facilities for public use at the coastal fringe of the Gut and rear of the West Pier, subject to the appropriate environmental assessments including any assessment required under the Habitats Directive in co-operation with the relevant agencies.</p> <p>Special Local Objective 115 - To provide an open seawater pool as a part of any future phase of the development at the Dún Laoghaire Baths site. This provision shall take into account environmental feasibility, including ecological, water and cultural heritage sensitivities. Any proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and shall ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.</p> <p>Special Local Objective 116 - To provide a cultural and heritage centre in the environs of the Dún Laoghaire Harbour that focusses on the unique history of emigration from the Carlisle Pier, the construction of the harbour, the role of the harbour in the development of amateur watersports and the celebration of the first suburban rail line and mail boat service. Any proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and shall ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.</p> <p>Special Local Objective 117 - The feasibility of incorporating the East Coast Cycle Trail into any coastal protection works required between Corbawn Lane and the proposed DART station at Woodbrook should be investigated. Such works shall be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Coastal Defence Strategy (2010) or any future Strategy. Any proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and shall ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.</p> <p>Requirements under Chapter 12: Development Management, including those under the headings of:</p> <p>Impacts on the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment • Appropriate Assessment • Ecological Impact Assessment <p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure • Biodiversity • Sensitive Landscapes and Site Features • High Amenity Landscapes, Views and Prospects • Fencing of Hitherto Open Land <p>Construction Management Plan requirements under Plan Sections 12.9.4 to 12.9.6</p> <p>References to the protection of European sites/Appropriate Assessment or the Habitats Directive in the detailed text under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Objective T13: Coastal Cycling Infrastructure Objective • Policy Objective T23: Roads and Streets • Policy Objective GIB10: Dublin Bay Biosphere • Policy Objective GIB18: Protection of Natural Heritage and the Environment • Policy Objective GIB19: Habitats Directive • Policy Objective GIB21: Designated Sites • Policy Objective GIB23: County-Wide Ecological Network

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Objective GIB24: Rivers and Waterways • Policy Objective EI3: Wastewater Treatment Systems • Policy Objective EI22: Flood Risk Management • Policy Objective OSR8: Greenways and Blueways Network: <p>Requirements under Chapter 13 Land Use Zoning Objectives, under the heading of Appropriate Assessment SLO 151 To provide for a number of holiday caravan/camping facilities within a 1km radius of the cross roads at Glencullen subject to the following: ensuring that there is not an over proliferation of such facilities, ensuring any proposals do not undermine the overall zoning objective, ensuring proposals do not have a negative impact on the source protection area or sensitive watercourses as identified in the Glencullen Local Area Plan and/or in section 10.2.2.5 of this Plan and ensuring that the development (including any resultant increases in visitor numbers and/or behaviour) does not affect the integrity of the Knocksink Wood Special Area of Conservation. Each facility shall be limited to a total of 10 pitches (combination of pods, glamping, tents, camper vans) and any glamping pods shall be commensurate in size and scale to a tent/camper van so as to avoid any negative visual impact on the landscape.</p>
Population and human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential adverse effects arising from flood events. • Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors. 	<p>Also see measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors.</p> <p>Policy Objective T27: Traffic Noise It is a Policy Objective to ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads/rail lines in accordance with best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI14: Air and Noise Pollution It is a Policy Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the provisions of national and EU Directives on air and noise pollution and other relevant legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate. (Consistent with RPO 10.10 of the RSES) • To maintain and manage a Dublin County ambient air quality monitoring network in conjunction with the EPA and TII and to make available to the public the resulting air quality measurements via the EPA website www.epa.ie/air/quality. • To support the implementation of objectives of the 'Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023'. </p> <p>Policy Objective EI15: Light Pollution It is a Policy Objective to ensure that the design of external lighting schemes minimise the incidence of light spillage or pollution in the immediate surrounding environment and has due regard to the residential amenity of surrounding areas.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI16: Water Pollution It is a Policy Objective to implement the provisions of water pollution abatement measures in accordance with national and EU Directives and other legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI17: Major Accidents It is a Policy Objective to have regard to the provisions of the Major Accidents Directive (European Council Directive 2012/110/EU). This Directive relates to the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances and its objectives are to prevent major accidents and limit the consequences of such accidents.</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands. • Potential for riverbank and coastal erosion. 	<p>Also see measures under other environmental components including Water.</p> <p>Coastal Protection Policy Objective EI24: Coastal Defence It is a Policy Objective to implement and have regard to the recommendations of the Coastal Defence Strategy (2010) for the County where feasible. The Council will endeavour to (i) obtain funding from the OPW in order to undertake defence measures for specific areas as prioritised in the Strategy (ii) become part of any future national OPW Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme. Where feasible and appropriate the Council will endeavour to incorporate leisure and transport objectives with coastal protection.</p> <p>12.9.6 New Development/Change of Use - Environmental Impacts 12.9.6 New Development/Change of Use - Environmental Impacts, including: Where brownfield redevelopment is proposed, require adequate and appropriate investigations to be carried out into the nature and extent of any soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development work.</p>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology. • Increase in flood risk and associated effects associated with flood events. 	<p>Also see measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI5: River Basin Management Plans (RMBPs) It is a Policy Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the delivery of the relevant policies and objectives of the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018 – 2021 and any subsequent plan, including those relating to protection of water status, improvement of water status, prevention of deterioration and meeting objectives for designated protected sites. • To support Irish Water in its implementation of Water Quality Management Plans for ground, surface, coastal and estuarine waters as part of the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. • To support Irish Water in the development of Drinking Water Protection Plans. </p> <p>Policy Objective EI8: Groundwater Protection and Appropriate Assessment It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of the groundwater resources in and around the County and associated habitats and species in accordance with the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010. In this regard, the Council will support the implementation of Irish Water's Water Safety Plans to protect sources of public water supply and their contributing catchment.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI16: Water Pollution It is a Policy Objective to implement the provisions of water pollution abatement measures in accordance with national and EU Directives and other legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate.</p>

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		<p>Flood Risk Policy Objective EI21: Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) It is a Policy Objective to assist the Office of Public Works (OPW) in the design and construction of flood relief schemes approved in the ten-year Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures following from the recommendations and outputs of the CFRAM for the Eastern District that are relevant for DLR.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI22: Flood Risk Management It is a Policy Objective to support, in cooperation with the OPW, the implementation of the EU Flood Risk Directive (2001/60/EC) on the assessment and management of flood risks, the Flood Risk Regulations (SI No 122 of 2010) and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Office of Public Works Guidelines on 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management' (2009) and relevant outputs of the Eastern District Catchment and Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study (ECFRAMS Study). Implementation of the above shall be via the policies and objectives, and all measures to mitigate identified flood risk, including those recommended under part 3 (flood risk considerations) of the Justification Tests, in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment set out in Appendix 15 of this Plan.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI23: Cross Boundary Flood Management It is a Policy Objective to work with neighbouring Local Authorities when developing cross boundary flood management work programmes and when considering cross boundary development.</p>
Air and Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflict between development under the Plan and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line with local, national and European environmental objectives. • Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality. • Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors. • Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management. 	<p>Also refer to: Section Error! Reference source not found. "Error! Reference source not found.", various sustainable mobility and transport provisions in Chapters 5 and 12 of the Plan and the overall approach to compact development and sustainability provided by the Plan</p> <p>Policy Objective CA1: National Climate Action Policy It is a Policy Objective to support the implementation of International and National objectives on climate change including the 'Climate Action Plan 2021 Securing Our Future', the 'National Adaptation Framework' 2018, the 'National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030', and take account of the 'Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021', and subsequent updates, other relevant policy, Guidelines and legislation, that support the climate action policies included in the County Development Plan.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA2: Regional Climate Action It is a Policy Objective to work closely with the Eastern Midland Regional Authority (EMRA) the Dublin Metropolitan Climate Action Regional Office (Dublin CARO), City of Dublin Energy Management Agency (Codema) and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) to achieve the climate action policies and objectives set out in the Eastern and Midland Region Spatial and Economic Strategy (consistent with RPO 3.1, 3.6, 7.4, 7.30, 7.31, 7.32, 7.33, 7.35, 7.38, 7.40, 7.42, 7.43, 7.7 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective CA3: Measuring Greenhouse Gas Impacts It is a Policy Objective that spatial and infrastructure planning are consistent with climate mitigation and adaptation objectives. When it is available, the Council will be informed by the work led by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly to develop a methodology for quantifying the GHG impacts of spatial planning policies, (QGasSP, an ESPON EU research programme) and the forthcoming Development Plan Guidelines or other national guidance as appropriate. The Council will quantify the GHG impacts for this County Development Plan when EMRA guidelines become available and also ensure the Development Plan is consistent with the approach to climate action recommended in any forthcoming revised Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines or other relevant guidelines and if necessary, vary the development plan "(Consistent with NPO 54 of the NPF and RPO 3.6 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective CA4: Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 (DLR CCAP) It is a Policy Objective to implement and take account of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019 - 2024 (DLR CCAP), to take account of the 'Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021', and subsequent updates of both and to transition to a climate resilient low carbon County. (Consistent with SO8 of the NPF, RPO 7.32, 7.33 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective CA5: Energy Performance in Buildings It is a Policy Objective to support high levels of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in existing and new buildings, including retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in the existing building stock.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA6: Retrofit and Reuse of Buildings It is a Policy Objective to require the retrofitting and reuse of existing buildings rather than their demolition and reconstruction where possible recognising the embodied energy in existing buildings and thereby reducing the overall embodied energy in construction as set out in the Urban Design Manual (Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government, 2009). (Consistent with RPO 7.40 and 7.41 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective CA7: Construction Materials It is a Policy Objective to support the use of structural materials in the construction industry that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions. (Consistent with the RPO 7.41 of the RSES)</p> <p>Policy Objective CA8: Sustainability in Adaptable Design It is a Policy Objective to promote sustainable approaches to the improvement of standards for habitable accommodation, by allowing dwellings to be flexible, accessible and adaptable in their spatial layout and design.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA9: Radon Gas It is a Policy Objective, in partnership with other relevant agencies, to promote best practice in the implementation of radon prevention measures.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA10: Renewable Energy It is a Policy Objective to support County, Regional, National and International initiatives and pilot schemes to encourage the development and use of renewable energy sources, including the SEAI Sustainable Energy Community initiatives, as a means of transitioning to a low carbon climate resilient County in line with national renewable energy targets.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA11: Onshore and Offshore Wind Energy and Wave Energy It is a Policy Objective to support in conjunction with other relevant agencies, wind energy initiatives, both on-shore and offshore, and wave energy, and onshore grid connections and reinforcements to facilitate offshore renewable energy development when these are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner. (Consistent with NSO 8 and NPO 42 of the NPF and</p>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>RPO 7.36 and 10.24 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective CA12: Small-Scale Wind Energy Schemes It is a Policy Objective to encourage small-scale wind energy developments and support small community-based proposals provided they do not negatively impact upon the environmental quality or amenity of the area, as a renewable energy resource which can contribute to the transition to a low carbon climate resilient County.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA13: Solar Energy Infrastructure It is a Policy Objective to encourage and support the development of solar energy infrastructure, including photo voltaic (PV) and solar thermal and seasonal storage facilities infrastructure in appropriate locations, as a renewable energy resource which can contribute to the transition to a low carbon climate resilient County. It is also a policy objective to support Ireland's renewable energy commitments by facilitating utility scale PV installations for the production of electricity provided they do not negatively impact upon the environmental quality, amenity or heritage of the area.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA14: Energy Storage Systems It is Policy Objective to support the use of efficient energy storage systems and infrastructure that supports energy efficiency and reusable energy system optimization, in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development when these are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA15: District Heating It is a Policy Objective to support the development of district heat networks and the utilisation of waste heat recovery in the County as a renewable or low energy resource which can contribute to the transition to a low carbon climate resilient County. The Planning Authority will support the development of a Council wide District Heat policy following on from the forthcoming National Policy Framework for District Heat. (Consistent with RPO 7.38 of the RSES)</p> <p>Policy Objective CA16: Low Emission Vehicles It is a Policy Objective to support and facilitate the rollout of alternative low emission fuel infrastructure through the Development Management process, prioritising electric vehicle infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy Objective CA17: Electric Vehicles It is a Policy Objective to support, the Government's Electric Transport Programme by progressively electrifying our mobility systems by facilitating the rollout of Electric Powered Vehicle Recharging Parking Bays across the County and on public roads and other suitable location. The provision of e-bike chargers will be supported subject to the availability of Funding. (Consistent with NSO 4 of the NPF and RPO 7.42 of RSES)</p> <p>Policy Objective CA18: Urban Greening It is a Policy Objective to retain and promote urban greening - as an essential accompanying policy to compact growth - which supports the health and wellbeing of the living and working population, building resilience to climate change whilst ensuring healthy placemaking. Significant developments shall include urban greening as a fundamental element of the site and building design incorporating measures such as high quality biodiverse landscaping (including tree planting), nature based solutions to SUDS and providing attractive routes and facilities for the pedestrian and cyclist (Consistent with RPO 7.6, 7.22, 7.23, 9.10 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective CA19: Community Woodlands It is a policy objective to promote and support Community Woodland Schemes in line with government policy</p> <p>Policy Objective T27: Traffic Noise It is a Policy Objective to ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads/rail lines in accordance with best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI14: Air and Noise Pollution It is a Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the provisions of national and EU Directives on air and noise pollution and other relevant legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate. (Consistent with RPO 10.10 of the RSES) • To maintain and manage a Dublin County ambient air quality monitoring network in conjunction with the EPA and TII and to make available to the public the resulting air quality measurements via the EPA website www.epa.ie/air/quality. • To support the implementation of objectives of the 'Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023'.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). • Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the 	<p>Also see measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air and various Land Use Zoning provisions from the Plan.</p> <p>Policy Objective T26: Traffic and Transport Assessments and Road Safety Audits It is a Policy Objective to require Traffic and Transport Assessments and/or Road Safety Audits for major developments – in accordance with the TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) - to assess the traffic impacts on the surrounding road network and provide measures to mitigate any adverse impacts - all in accordance with best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Policy Objective T29: Traffic Management It is a Policy Objective to introduce Traffic Management Schemes on particular roads and in appropriate areas throughout the County to reduce vehicle speeds to an acceptable level and to reduce the potential for traffic congestion and associated vehicular emissions in urban areas.</p> <p>Policy Objective EI1: Sustainable Management of Water It is a Policy Objective to work with Irish Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure in order to manage and conserve water in a manner that supports climate action, the circular economy, a healthy society and protection of the environment. (Consistent with NSO 9 of the NPF, RSO 7, RPO 10.1 of the RSES) • To continue the development and improvement of the water supply and wastewater systems throughout Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown in order to meet the anticipated water and wastewater requirements of the County. • To ensure facilities comply with the Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan or any updated version of the document, 'Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018'(2019) or any updated version of the document, Pollution Reduction Programmes for Designated Shellfish Areas, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and the Habitats Directive.

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	<p>mitigation of potential conflicts).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). Increases in waste levels. Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure. Potential interactions at local level between agricultural waste and soil, water, biodiversity and human health – including nitrogen deposition as a result of agricultural activities. However, this is likely to be a less significant issue at County level due to low levels of intensive agriculture. 	<p>Policy Objective E12: Irish Water Enabling Policies Irish Water's Plans and Programmes It is a Policy Objective - in conjunction with the Eastern and Midland Regional Authority, where appropriate - to work with and support Irish Water in the delivery of the strategic objectives and strategic water and wastewater projects and infrastructure as set out in the 'Water Services Strategic Plan' (2015), any subsequent plan, Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan 2020 – 2024, any subsequent Capital Investment Plans and the forthcoming National Water Resources Plan, so as to ensure provision of infrastructure to service settlements in accordance with the Core Strategy of this Plan, and the settlement strategy of the RSES. (Consistent with RPO 10.2, 10.3, 10.11, 10.16 of the RSES)</p> <p>Reducing Leakage It is a Policy Objective to work with Irish Water to reduce leakage in accordance with any forthcoming Irish Water Regional Water Conservation Strategy. (Consistent with RPO 10.4 of the RSES)</p> <p>Water and Wastewater Network Design and Construction It is a Policy Objective to support the provision of integrated and sustainable water services through consultation with Irish Water on the layout and design of water services in relation to the selection and planning of development areas and the preparation of plans.</p> <p>Promote Water Conservation It is a Policy Objective in conjunction with Irish Water to promote and support water conservation and demand management measures among all water users in existing and new developments. (Consistent with NSO 9 of the NPF, RSO 7 and RPO 10.1 of the RSES)</p> <p>Policy Objective E13: Wastewater Treatment Systems It is a Policy Objective that all new developments in areas served by a public foul sewerage network connect to the public sewerage system, either directly or indirectly. It is a Policy Objective to promote the changeover from septic tanks to collection networks where this is feasible and to strongly discourage the provision of individual septic tanks and domestic wastewater treatment systems in order to minimise the risk of ground and surface water pollution. It is a Policy Objective to prohibit multiple dwelling units discharging to communal wastewater treatment systems. Consideration of single dwelling domestic wastewater treatment systems in those areas not served by a public foul sewerage system will be subject to full compliance with the EPA Code of Practice Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤ 10) (March 2021), as may be amended or updated. Consideration of non-domestic wastewater treatment systems in those areas not served by a public foul sewerage system will be subject to full compliance with EPA Wastewater Treatment Manuals ('Treatment Systems for Small Communities, Business, Leisure Centres and Hotels')." Wastewater treatment systems shall be located entirely within the site boundary. The Council will liaise with Irish Water to ensure compliance with existing licenses, the Urban Waste water Directive and the EU Habitats Directive. See section 12.10.3 Waste Water Treatment Systems for detailed requirements.</p> <p>Policy Objective E14: Water Drainage Systems It is a Policy Objective to require all development proposals to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system – where practicable. (Consistent with RPO 10.12)</p> <p>Policy Objective E16: Sustainable Drainage Systems It is a Policy Objective to ensure that all development proposals incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>Policy Objective E17: Water Supply and Wastewater treatment and Appropriate Assessment It is a Policy Objective to require that all developments relating to water supply and wastewater treatment are subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment to ensure there are no likely significant effects on the integrity, defined by the structure and function, of any Natura 2000 sites and that the requirements of Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive are met. (Consistent with RPO 10.7 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective E19: Drainage Impact Assessment It is a Policy Objective to ensure that all new developments prepare a Drainage Impact Assessment that meets the requirements of the Council's Development Management Thresholds Information Document (see Appendix 3) and the Stormwater Management Policy (See Appendix 7.1).</p> <p>Policy Objective E110: Storm Overflows of Sewage to Watercourses It is a Policy Objective to work alongside Irish Water to minimise the number and frequency of storm overflows of sewage to watercourses and to establish, in co-operation with the adjoining Local Authorities and Irish Water, a consistent approach to the design, improvement and management of these intermittent discharges to ensure that the needs of the Region's receiving waters are met in a cost effective manner.</p> <p>Section 12.10.3 Waste Water Treatment Systems 12.10.3.1 Single dwelling domestic wastewater treatment systems Consideration of single dwelling domestic wastewater treatment systems in those areas not served by a public foul sewerage system will be subject to full compliance with the EPA Code of Practice Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤ 10) (March 2021), as may be amended or updated. A site suitability assessment shall be undertaken in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤ 10) (March 2021), for new systems or upgrades of a system on an existing house. In addition, for new development(s) located in areas of "high" to "extreme" groundwater vulnerability (this includes areas in Rathmichael, Kiltiernan and Glencullen and may include other areas in the County) and where the provision of a single wastewater density of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (DWWTS) results in a density of higher than 6 per hectare further assessment is required including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential impact of the proposed system should be further assessed to show that the accumulative loading would not have a negative impact on groundwater quality, particularly with respect to E. coli and nitrate. In such cases, more detailed hydrogeological investigations should be carried out by a competent and experienced hydrogeologist to demonstrate that the site is suitable for a DWWTS. Particular attention should also be paid to the potential impact that the proposed DWWTSs may have on watercourses, drains/ditches, ponds/lakes and foreshore, depending on the

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		<p>location of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In larger scale residential developments within areas of "high" to "extreme" groundwater vulnerability, the hydrogeological assessment should be conservative and take into consideration the potential impact that the overall proposed development may have on groundwater and surface water. For clarity in determining the 6 per hectare density, only the areas within the immediate site boundaries of dwellings in close proximity to prospective sites shall be calculable. <p>12.10.2.2 Non-domestic wastewater treatment systems</p> <p>Consideration of non-domestic wastewater treatment systems in those areas not served by a public foul sewerage system will be subject to full compliance with EPA Wastewater Treatment Manuals ('Treatment Systems for Small Communities, Business, Leisure Centres and Hotels').</p> <p>In areas of high to extreme groundwater vulnerability (this includes areas in Rathmichael, Kiltiernan and Glencullen and may include other areas in the County), further hydrogeological assessment shall be undertaken by a competent and experienced hydrogeologist, which assessment should demonstrate to the satisfaction of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council that the proposed treatment system serving the proposed development will not have any detrimental effect on surface water or groundwater quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the proposed discharge be greater than 5m³/d, a discharge licence to groundwater will be required and a successful assimilative capacity assessment will have to be undertaken in line with the EPA (2011) "Guidance on the Authorisation of Discharges to Groundwater". The tier of assessment (i.e. 2 or 3) required will be dependent on the potential risk of impact and the proposed daily discharge. Should a discharge to surface water be considered or should surface water be considered as a receptor at risk, the assimilative capacity should follow the technical rules established in the "Guidance, Procedures and Training on the Licensing of Discharges to Surface Waters" (Water Services National Training Group, 2011)". <p>Information on Groundwater data mapping and Groundwater protection responses are available on the GSI website (https://www.gsi.ie) and Appendix E of the EPA Code of Practice Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤ 10) (March 2021) and should be used as a resource tool.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment systems shall be located entirely within the site boundary.</p> <p>The Council will liaise with Irish Water to ensure compliance with existing licenses, the Urban Waste water Directive and the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>SLO 130 To ensure that development within this objective area does not (i) have a significant negative impact on the environmental sensitivities in the area including those identified in the SEA Environmental Report, and/or (ii) does not significantly detract from the character of the area either visually or by generating traffic volumes which would necessitate road widening or other significant improvements.</p>
		<p>Policy Objective E111: Resource Management</p> <p>It is a Policy Objective to implement the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and subsequent plans, in supporting the transition from a waste management economy towards a circular economy, to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources. Underpinning this objective is the requirement to conform to the European Union and National Waste Management Hierarchy of the most favoured options for waste as illustrated below subject to economic and technical feasibility and Environmental Assessment. (Consistent with RPO 10.25 of the RSES)</p> <p>Policy Objective E112: Waste Management Infrastructure, Prevention, Reduction, Reuse and Recycling (Circular Economy approach)</p> <p>It is a Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the principles of the circular economy, good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for the County and the Region to become self-sufficient in terms of resource and waste management and to provide a waste management infrastructure that supports this objective. To aim to provide a supporting waste management infrastructure in the County for the processing and recovery of waste streams such as mixed municipal waste in accordance with the proximity principle. To provide for civic amenity facilities and bring centres as part of an integrated waste collection system in accessible locations throughout the County and promote the importance of kerbside source segregated collection of household and commercial waste as the best method to ensure the quality of waste presented for recycling is preserved. To ensure any waste amenity facilities adhere to the Waste Regional Offices Waste Management Infrastructure siting guidelines. To develop a County wide network of multi material recycling centres, bring centres and a reuse centre and to require the provision of adequately-sized recycling facilities in new commercial and large-scale residential developments, where appropriate. To promote the inclusion of such centres in all large retail developments to maximise access by the public. To ensure new developments are designed and constructed in line with the Council's Guidelines for Waste Storage Facilities (an excerpt of which is contained in Appendix 6). <p>Policy Objective E113: Hazardous Waste</p> <p>It is a Policy Objective to adhere to the recommendations of the 'National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020' and any subsequent plan, and to co-operate with other agencies, to plan, organise, authorise and supervise the disposal of hazardous waste streams, including hazardous waste identified during construction and demolition projects.</p>
		<p>Construction Management Plan requirements under Plan Sections 12.9.4 to 12.9.6</p> <p>Various provisions under Chapter 6: Enterprise and Employment, including</p> <p>Policy Objective E17: Maritime Economy</p> <p>It is a Policy Objective to support the sustainable development of the maritime economy.</p> <p>Policy Objective E18: Rural Development</p> <p>It is a Policy Objective to facilitate the development of acceptable rural enterprises and to minimise pollution from agricultural and industrial sources by means of development management and water pollution legislation.</p>

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Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities. 	<p>Archaeological Heritage</p> <p>Policy Objective HER1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage It is a Policy Objective to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ It is a Policy Objective to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/ or recommendations of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG).</p> <p>Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns It is a Policy Objective to promote and protect the Historic Town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) (consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES).</p> <p>Policy Objective HER4: Carrickmines Castle Site It is a Policy Objective to support the implementation of the (Archaeological) Conservation Plan for the Carrickmines Castle Site.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER5: Historic Burial Grounds It is a Policy Objective to protect historical and/or closed burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice and to promote access to such sites where possible.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology It is a Policy Objective for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.</p> <p>Architectural Heritage</p> <p>Policy Objective HER7: Record of Protected Structures It is a Policy Objective to include those structures that are considered in the opinion of the Planning Authority to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social interest in the Record of Protected Structures.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER8: Work to Protected Structures It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance; Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities' published by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht; Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise; Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials; Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected; Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials; Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the character and special interest of the Protected Structure; Protect the curtilage of protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage and attendant grounds that would adversely impact on the special character of the Protected Structure; Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features; Ensure historic landscapes and gardens associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development (consistent with NPO 17 of the NPF and RPO 9.30 of the RSES). <p>Policy Objective HER9: Protected Structures Applications and Documentation It is a Policy Objective to require all planning applications relating to Protected Structures to contain the appropriate level of documentation in accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Planning Regulations and Chapter 6 and Appendix B of the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities', or any variation thereof.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER10: Protected Structures and Building Regulations It is a Policy Objective to protect the character and special interest of Protected Structures when considering or carrying out interventions to comply with the requirements of the Building Regulations - with particular reference to Part B and Part M.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER11: Energy Efficiency of Protected Structures It is a Policy Objective to have regard to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government's publication on 'Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings' (2010) and the Irish Standard IS EN 16883:2017 'Conservation of cultural heritage - guidelines for improving the energy performance of historic buildings' (2017) and any future advisory documents in assessing proposed works on Protected Structures.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER12: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) It is a Policy Objective to review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations. The 'Ministerial Recommendations', made under Section 53 of the Planning Acts, will be taken into account when the Planning Authority is considering proposals for development that would affect the historic or architectural interest of these structures.</p>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>Policy Objective HER13: Architectural Conservation Areas It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protect the character and special interest of an area which has been designated as an ACA. Please refer to Appendix 4 for a full list of ACAs. ii. Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA be appropriate to the character of the area having regard to the Character Appraisals for each area. iii. Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA or immediately adjoining an ACA is appropriate in terms of the proposed design, including scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials. iv. Seek a high quality, sensitive design for any new development(s) that are complimentary and/or sympathetic to their context and scale whilst simultaneously encouraging contemporary design which is in harmony with the area. Direction can also be taken from using traditional forms that are then expressed in a contemporary manner rather than a replica of a historic building style. v. Ensure street furniture is kept to a minimum, is of good design and any redundant street furniture removed. vi. Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture. <p>Policy Objective HER14: Demolition within an ACA It is a Policy Objective to prohibit the demolition of a structure(s) that positively contributes to the character of the ACA.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER15: Shopfronts within an ACA It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure that all original and traditional shopfronts which contribute positively to the appearance and character of a streetscape within an ACA are retained and restored. ii. Ensure that new shopfronts are well-designed, through the sympathetic use of scale, proportion and materials (Refer also to Chapter 12, Section 12.6.8). <p>Policy Objective HER16: Public Realm and Public Utility works within an ACA It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Retain or sensitively reintegrate any surviving items of historic street furniture and finishes such as granite kerbing and paving that contribute to the character of an ACA. ii. Ensure that works to the public realm - such as the provision of traffic control measures, street furniture, materials and finishes - have regard to the distinctive character of the area. iii. Encourage the undergrounding of over-head services and the removal of redundant wiring/cables within an ACA. <p>Policy Objective HER17: Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas It is a Policy Objective to assess candidate Architectural Conservation Areas to determine if they meet the requirements and criteria for re-designation as Architectural Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER18: Development within a Candidate Architectural Conservation Area It is a Policy Objective that development proposals within a candidate Architectural Conservation Area will be assessed having regard to the impact on the character of the area in which it is to be placed.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER19: Protection of Buildings in Council Ownership It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Continue to demonstrate best practice with regard to Protected Structures, Recorded Monuments and other elements of architectural heritage in its ownership and care. ii. Ensure any works are undertaken having regard to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 'Advice Series' publications on how best to carry out repairs and maintain historic buildings and ensure the use of specialist practitioners in the field of conservation. <p>Policy Objective HER20: Buildings of Vernacular and Heritage Interest It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area and streetscape in preference to their demolition and redevelopment and to preserve surviving shop and pub fronts of special historical or architectural interest including signage and associated features. ii. Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts, pub fronts and other significant features. iii. Ensure that appropriate materials be used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric. <p>Policy Objective HER21: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features: It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage the appropriate development of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates to ensure their character is not compromised. ii. Encourage the retention and reinstatement of features that contribute to the character of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates such as roofscapes, boundary treatments and other features considered worthy of retention. iii. Ensure the design of developments on lands located immediately adjacent to such groupings of buildings addresses the visual impact on any established setting. <p>Policy Objective HER22: Protection of Historic Street Furniture and Public Realm It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area including items of a vernacular or local significance. ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character. <p>Policy Objective HER23: Industrial Heritage It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey listed in Appendix 4 when assessing any development proposals. ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>Policy Objective HER24: Protection of Coastline Heritage It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and promote the retention of features of the County's coastal heritage where these contribute to the character of the area. Have regard to those items identified in the Coastal Architecture Heritage Survey when assessing any development proposals. <p>Policy Objective HER25: Heritage Plan It is a Policy Objective to support the preparation and implementation of the third DLR County Heritage Plan 2021 – 2025.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER26: Historic Demesnes and Gardens It is a Policy Objective that historic demesnes and gardens should be identified and protected to reflect and acknowledge their significance as part of our National Heritage. The following houses and gardens are listed: Cabinteely House, Marlay House, Fernhill and Old Conna.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER27: Civic Memorials It is a Policy Objective that the Council will, at appropriate times and having due regard to resources and suitable subject matter, erect civic memorials in accordance with Part 1 of the Council's Memorials Policy adopted in 2011 in order to raise awareness of the County's history and heritage.</p> <p>Policy Objective HER28: The Metals It is a Policy Objective to manage and enhance The Metals from the Peoples Park to Dalkey giving due regard to its historic importance while continuing to facilitate and encourage its use as a walking and cycling route between Dún Laoghaire and Dalkey.</p> <p>Requirements under Chapter 12: Development Management, including those under the headings of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Archaeological Heritage Architectural Heritage - Protected Structures Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) New Development within an ACA
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape. 	<p>Landscape</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB2: Landscape Character Areas It is a Policy Objective to continue to protect, manage and plan to conserve, maintain or enhance the distinctive characteristics of the County's landscapes, townscapes and seascapes in accordance with the recommended strategies as originally outlined in the Landscape Character Assessment (2002 and since updated), in accordance with the 'Draft Guidelines for Landscape and Landscape Assessment' (2000) as issued by the Department of Environment and Local Government, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) and in accordance with 'A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland – 2015-2025'. The Council shall implement any relevant recommendations contained in the Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht's National Landscape Strategy for Ireland, 2015 - 2025.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB3: Seascape It is a Policy Objective to carry out a Local Seascape Assessment in accordance with any relevant recommendations or methodologies contained in the Irish Marine Institute's National Seascape Character Assessment and the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht's 'National Landscape Strategy for Ireland, 2015 – 2025'.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB4: High Amenity Zones It is Policy Objective to conserve and enhance existing High Amenity Zones and to seek to manage these and other areas to absorb further recreational uses and activity without damaging their unique character.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB5: Historic Landscape Character Areas In assessing development proposals and in the preparation of plans, it is a Policy Objective to have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessments (HLCA), already undertaken for a number of the urban-rural fringe areas of the County most likely to come under development pressure.</p> <p>Policy Objective GIB6: Views and Prospects It is a Policy Objective to preserve, protect and encourage the enjoyment of views and prospects of special amenity value or special interests, and to prevent development, which would block or otherwise interfere with Views and/or Prospects.</p> <p>SLO 130 To ensure that development within this objective area does not (i) have a significant negative impact on the environmental sensitivities in the area including those identified in the SEA Environmental Report, and/or (ii) does not significantly detract from the character of the area either visually or by generating traffic volumes which would necessitate road widening or other significant improvements.</p> <p>SLO 151 To provide for a number of holiday caravan/camping facilities within a 1km radius of the cross roads at Glencullen subject to the following: ensuring that there is not an over proliferation of such facilities, ensuring any proposals do not undermine the overall zoning objective, ensuring proposals do not have a negative impact on the source protection area or sensitive watercourses as identified in the Glencullen Local Area Plan and/or in section 10.2.2.5 of this Plan and ensuring that the development (including any resultant increases in visitor numbers and/or behaviour) does not affect the integrity of the Knocksink Wood Special Area of Conservation. Each facility shall be limited to a total of 10 pitches (combination of pods, glamping, tents, camper vans) and any glamping pods shall be commensurate in size and scale to a tent/camper van so as to avoid any negative visual impact on the landscape.</p>

Table 2.2 identifies some of the key provisions/part of provisions that was integrated into the Plan as a direct result of SEA and AA recommendations.

Table 2.2 Selection of Recommendations from the SEA and AA processes

Chapter	Recommended Text Integrated into the Plan
2 Core Strategy	<p>Normal black text like this was already part of the emerging Draft Plan; Green text like this was proposed to be added to the Plan; Red strikethrough text like this was proposed to be deleted from the Plan</p> <p>Ecosystems Services Approach and Natural Capital Ecosystems are multifunctional communities of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment. Ecosystems provide a series of services for human well-being (ecosystem services) either directly or indirectly contributing towards human wellbeing. The Ecosystems Services Approach followed by the Plan provides a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Ecosystem Services Approach principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consideration of natural systems - by using knowledge of interactions in nature and how ecosystems function (this has been considered in preparing Chapters including no. 3, 8, 9 and 10) b) Taking into account of the services that ecosystems provide - including those that underpin social and economic well-being, such as flood and climate regulation (this has been considered in preparing Chapters including no. 3 and 8) or recreation, culture and quality of life (this has been considered in preparing Plan Chapters including no. 9 and 11) c) Involving people - those who benefit from the ecosystem services and those managing them need to be involved in decisions that affect them. Public consultation has informed the preparation of the Draft Plan which will be further refined before adoption, taking into account submissions/observations made on the Draft Plan during public display. <p>Natural capital consists of renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) which need to be managed. In recognition of this, policy objectives have been integrated into the Plan that will contribute towards the management of air quality, noise pollution, light pollution, pollination, flood risk, water bodies and river basins and natural resources supporting energy production and recreation.</p> <p>Policy Objective CS7 - Ecosystem Services Approach It is a policy objective to promote an Ecosystem Services Approach in the preparation of lower-level plans, strategies and Development Management.</p>
5 Transport and Mobility	<p>Policy Objective T25: Environmental Assessment of New Roads It is a Policy Objective that where projects for new roads, identified under Section 5.8, are not already provided for by existing plans/programme or are not already permitted, that the feasibility of progressing these projects shall be examined, taking into account environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environmental Report (including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions to air) and the objectives of the Plan relating to sustainable mobility. A Corridor and Route Selection Process will be undertaken where appropriate, for relevant new road infrastructure in two stages: Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection. In implementing this Objective, the Council will comply with any national policy or guidelines issued relating to the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions to air for new transport projects.</p>
8 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caveats added under Policy Objective GIB24 “Rivers and Waterways” to improve flexibility with regard to sustainable development • Reference to “Natura 2000 sites” changed to “European sites” throughout the document <p>8.7.1.2 Policy Objective GIB19: Habitats Directive It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of natural heritage and biodiversity, including European sites that form part of the Natura 2000 network, in accordance with relevant EU Environmental Directives and applicable National Legislation, Policies, Plans and Guidelines. Implementation of the above policy will be in accordance with the following and any updated/ superseding documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directives, including the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), as amended, the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), the Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC), the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC/2011/92/EU, as amended by 2014/52/EC), as amended, the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC). • National legislation, including the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2010, as amended, the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989 (SI No. 349 of 1989), as amended, European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018, the European Union (Water Policy) Regulations 2003, as amended, the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 477 of 2011), as amended, the European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations 2008, as amended, and the Flora Protection Order 2015. • National policy guidelines, including the Landscape and Landscape Assessment Draft Guidelines 2000, the Environmental Impact Assessment Sub- Threshold Development Guidelines 2003, Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines 2004, Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009, Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports 2017, and the Appropriate Assessment Guidance 2010. • Catchment and Water Resource Management Plans, including the Eastern National River Basin District Management Plan 2018-2021. • Biodiversity Plans and guidelines, including the forthcoming DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025, the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030. • Ireland’s Environment 2016 (EPA) and to make provision, where appropriate, to address the report’s goals and challenges.
9 Open Space and Recreation	<p>Policy Objective OSR11: Water-Based Sports It is a Policy Objective to support and encourage water-based sports and maritime leisure activities along the coast subject to Council Bye-Laws and the Habitats and Birds Directives. The County features seventeen kilometres of coastline, which is a valuable asset. If utilised to its full potential it can contribute to the health and well-being of the residents of, and workers, in the County and will increase sport and physical activity participation levels locally. These activities can also offer significant potential for tourism growth.</p>

Chapter	Recommended Text Integrated into the Plan
	<p>Normal black text like this was already part of the emerging Draft Plan; Green text <i>like this</i> was proposed to be added to the Plan; Red strikethrough text like this was proposed to be deleted from the Plan</p>
10 Environmental Infrastructure	<p>Development Management requirement under Section 12.7.2 “Biodiversity” The Planning Authority may require, where appropriate, Visitor/Management Plans to be submitted as part of the Development Management process for development proposals within or adjacent to an ecological sensitive site, as appropriate. The Visitor/Management Plan shall include appropriate measures to avoid significant negative effects and loss of habitat and associated disturbance to the ecological sensitive site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caveats added under Policy Objectives E17, E15 and Section 10.2.1.4 to ensure consistency with Habitats Directive and Water Framework Directive. <p>Policy Objective E119: Overhead Cables It is a Policy Objective to seek the undergrounding of all electricity, telephone and television cables wherever possible, in the interests of visual amenity and public health. Overhead cables detract from visual amenity and therefore it is Council policy to seek the placing underground of cables. It is the intention of the Council to co-operate with other agencies as appropriate, and to use its development management powers in the implementation of this policy. Where undergrounding of cables is being pursued, proposals should demonstrate that environmental impacts including the following are minimised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss as a result of removal of field boundaries and hedgerows (right of way preparation) followed by topsoil stripping (to ensure machinery does not destroy soil structure and drainage properties); • Short to medium term impacts on the landscape where, for example, hedgerows are encountered; • Impacts on underground archaeology; • Impacts on soil structure and drainage; and • Impacts on surface waters as a result of sedimentation.
12 Development Management	<p>Policy Objective CA9: Radon Gas It is a Policy Objective, in partnership with other relevant agencies, to promote best practice in the implementation of radon prevention measures</p>
13 Land Use Zoning Objectives	<p>13.1.1 Purpose of Use Zoning Objectives</p> <p>The purpose of land use zoning is to indicate the development management objectives of the Council for all lands in its administrative area. Nineteen such zones are indicated in this Plan. They are identified by letter and colour on the Development Plan Maps. The land use zones used and the various objectives for these areas are detailed in Tables Nos.13.1.1– 13.1.19. In addition to land use zones being indicated, the accompanying maps detail various other considerations including, but not limited to, environmental, heritage, and locational specific considerations. An objective is also outlined for the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone.</p> <p>Table Nos. 13.1.1– 13.1.19 inclusive are intended as guidelines in assessing development proposals. However, they relate only to land use. Factors such as making the most efficient use of land, density, height, massing, traffic generation, public health regulations, design criteria, visual amenity, environmental considerations, flooding and potential nuisance by way of noise, odour or air pollution are also of importance in establishing whether or not a development proposal conforms to the proper planning and sustainable development of an area. General guidelines are set out in subsequent paragraphs of this part of the Written Statement and targeted policy objectives development management standards are detailed across Chapters 2-12 and 14.</p> <p>Table Nos. 13.1.1– 13.1.19. list the land use activities most commonly encountered in the County and each is defined in Section 13.2 at the end of this chapter. They are intended as a general guideline and the uses listed are not exhaustive. An applicant is advised to consult with the Planning Authority prior to submitting an application for development in order to ascertain any specific considerations relating to the subject site (see Chapter 12, Development Management, Section 12.1.1.1).</p>
Chapter Specific Objectives 14 Local	<p>SLO115 - To provide an open seawater pool as a part of the nextphase of the development at the Dún Laoghaire Baths site. This provision shall take into account environmental feasibility, including ecological, water and cultural heritage sensitivities. Any proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and shall ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.</p> <p>SLO116 - To provide a cultural and heritage centre in the environs of the Dún Laoghaire Harbour that focusses on the unique history of emigration from the Carlisle Pier, the construction of the harbour, the role of the harbour in the development of amateur watersports and the celebration of the first suburban rail line and mail boat service. Any proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and shall ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.</p> <p>SLO117 - The feasibility of incorporating the East Coast Cycle Trail into any coastal protection works required between Corbawn Lane and the proposed DART station at Woodbrook should be investigated. Such works shall be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Coastal Defence Strategy (2010) or any future Strategy. Any proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and shall ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHA(s) in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.</p>

Section 3 Environmental Report and Submissions/ Observations

3.1 Introduction

This section details how both the Environmental Report and submissions and observations made to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council on the Environmental Report and SEA process have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan and the SEA.

3.2 SEA Scoping Notices and Submissions

As part of the scoping process for preparation of the Plan, environmental authorities³ were notified that a submission or observation in relation to the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report could be made to the Council.

Two SEA scoping submissions were received, one from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and one from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. In addition, other issues relevant to the SEA, and associated AA process, were raised in submissions received as part of a separate consultation process on the pre-draft Issues Paper for the Plan. The issues raised in both sets of these submissions, as follow, informed the integration of environmental considerations into the Plan, including through the development of Plan provisions identified on Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 of this report:

- Archaeology
- Nature Conservation
- Integrated assessment
- Monitoring
- Coastal habitat conservation and coastal squeeze
- Green infrastructure and ecological network review
- Important bird habitats outside Special Protection Areas

³ The following authorities were notified: Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht; Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government; Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; Environmental Protection Agency; Wicklow County Council; South Dublin County Council; and Dublin City Council.

- Access to natural heritage and greenways
- Knocksink Wood/Ballyman Glen
- Red Squirrel in the Dublin Mountains
- The Dublin Bay Biosphere Reserve
- Nitrogen deposition
- Sea-fisheries and the marine environment
- Relevant Legislation, Plans and Policies
- Potential Impacts on Sea-Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Sources of Marine Data
- Consultation
- Available Guidance & Resources
- Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Webtool
- SEA WebGIS Tool
- WFD Application
- AA GeoTool
- Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society
- Environmental Authorities
- consideration of mineral resources and potential resources
- Geohazards
- Geothermal Suitability mapping
- National Aquifer mapping
- Geothermal Suitability mapping
- Wastewater Infrastructure
- Water Infrastructure
- Suggested Text for the draft CDP
- Obligations under the Habitats Directive and other environmental legislation

3.3 Submissions on the Draft Plan, Proposed Amendments and Associated Documents

Various submissions were made on the Draft Plan, Proposed Amendments and/or associated environmental assessment documents while these documents were on public display. Certain submissions resulted in updates being made to the Plan's provisions.

Updates to the SEA/AA documents made on foot of submissions include:

- To provide reference in the final, consolidated SEA Environmental Report (prepared following adoption of the Plan), to the EPA's new State of the Environment Report Ireland's Environment – An Assessment 2020.
- To replace the following text from the Section 10 "Monitoring Measures" from the SEA Environmental Report:

"A stand-alone Monitoring Report on the significant environmental effects of

implementing the Plan will be prepared in advance of the beginning of the review of the Plan. This report will seek to address the indicators set out on Table 10.1. The Council is responsible for the ongoing review of indicators and targets, collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of monitoring evaluation report(s), the publication of these reports and, if necessary, the carrying out of remedial action.”

With:

“The Council shall, in conjunction with the Regional Assembly and other sources as relevant, implement the monitoring programme as set out on Table 10.1. This will include the preparation of stand-alone SEA Monitoring Reports:

1. To accompany the report required of the manager under Section 15(2) of the Act, including information in relation to progress on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan, as required by Article 13J(2) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended);
 2. On the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, in advance of the beginning of the review of the next Plan.”
- To update Appendix I to the SEA Environmental Report to ensure reference to the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020).
 - To incorporate new information on Infrastructure Assessment for the Plan into the SEA ER.
 - To include the following indicator as part of the Monitoring Programme: “Where monitoring reveals visitor or development pressure is causing negative effects on designated archaeological or architectural heritage, the Council will work with Regional Assembly, Fáilte Ireland and the National Monuments Service and other stakeholders, as relevant, to address pressures through additional mitigation.”
 - To update the list of fifteen Monuments in State Care (twelve in State Ownership and three in State Guardianship) in the Plan area.

These submissions also informed the integration of environmental considerations into the Plan, including through the amendment/modification of Plan provisions identified on Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 of this report. The Chief Executive’s Report on submissions received on the Draft Plan and

associated documents⁴ and the Chief Executive’s Report on submissions received on the Proposed Material Alterations and associated documentation⁵ accompany this SEA Statement and the adopted Plan documents and provide exact detail on how submissions were taken into account.

3.4 SEA documents including SEA Environmental Report

The Draft Plan and accompanying documents (including SEA Environmental Report and AA and SFRA documents) were placed on public display, having integrated various recommendations arising from the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. Responses to submissions made during the period of public display of a Draft Plan were integrated into a Chief Executive’s Report and considered by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

A number of material alterations were proposed after public display of the Draft Plan. The Proposed Material Alterations were subject to Screening for SEA and AA and a selection of Alterations were subject to SEA and Stage 2 AA.

On adoption of the Plan, the Environmental Report that had been placed on public display alongside the Draft Plan was updated to become a final Environmental Report that is consistent with the adopted Plan, taking into account all changes that were made to the original Draft Plan that was placed on public display.

⁴ “Chief Executive’s Report on Draft Plan Consultation” (2020) available on the Council’s website at

<https://www.dlrco.ie/en/county-development-plan/county-development-plan-2022-2028>

⁵ “Chief Executive’s Report on Proposed Amendments to the Draft Plan Consultation” available on the Council’s website at

<https://www.dlrco.ie/en/county-development-plan/county-development-plan-2022-2028>

Section 4 Summary of Alternatives considered

4.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternatives (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment.

Whether or not alternatives for the County Development Plan are available has been identified by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

4.2 Limitations in Available Alternatives

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

4.3 Type 1: Alternatives for an Ecosystem Services Approach to the Plan

Although many natural capital⁶ and ecosystem⁷ service issues have been taken into account over previous Plan periods, the importance of these in fulfilling environmental obligations has increasingly emerged. An Ecosystems Services Approach would provide a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

- Type 1 - Alternative A: A Plan that takes an Ecosystems Services Approach.
- Type 1 - Alternative B: A Plan that does not take an Ecosystems Services Approach

Alternative A would integrate a strategy throughout the Plan for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

Principles that would be integrated throughout the Plan, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, would include:

- Consideration of natural systems - by using knowledge of interactions in nature and how ecosystems function
- Taking into account of the services that ecosystems provide - including those that underpin social and economic well-being, such as flood and climate regulation or recreation, culture and quality of life
- Involving people - those who benefit from the ecosystem services and those managing them need to be involved in decisions that affect them.

This would mean that there would be:

- An increased likelihood in the extent, magnitude and frequency of positive effects occurring with regard to natural capital⁸ and ecosystem service issues, such as the management of air quality, noise pollution, light pollution, pollination, flood risk, water bodies and river basins and natural resources supporting energy production and recreation; and
- A decreased likelihood in the extent, magnitude and frequency of adverse effects on natural capital and ecosystem services.

⁶ Renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals)

⁷ Ecosystems are multifunctional communities of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment. Ecosystems provide a series of services for human well-being (ecosystem services) either directly or indirectly contributing towards human wellbeing

⁸ Renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals)

Alternative B would not integrate a strategy throughout the Plan for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

As has been the case over previous plan periods, many natural capital and ecosystem service issues would be integrated into individual Plan Policy Objectives and into decision making at lower tiers of plan preparation and development management. However, this approach would be less coordinated and comprehensive than would be the case under an Ecosystems Services Approach.

This would mean that there would be:

- A decreased likelihood in the extent, magnitude and frequency of positive effects occurring with regard to natural capital and ecosystem service issues; and
- An increased likelihood in the extent, magnitude and frequency of adverse effects on natural capital and ecosystem services.

Selected Type 1 Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A, subject to review of the existing Green Infrastructure Strategy into which the Ecological Network which will be integrated and which will align with the DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan (see Plan Policy Objectives GIB1 and GIB23).

4.4 Type 2: Land Use Zoning

These types of alternatives consider the land use zoning of social, educational, health, religious, recreational and leisure, cultural and civic infrastructure (collectively referred to as neighbourhood infrastructure) to serve the local and wider community.

- Type 2 - Alternative A: Zone neighbourhood infrastructure as it currently is, along with residential uses, with Land Use Zoning Objective A (“To protect and/or improve residential amenity”).
- Type 2 - Alternative B: Zone neighbourhood infrastructure with Land Use Zoning Objective SNI “To protect, improve and encourage the provision of sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure”.

Alternative A would place the lands that provide this essential infrastructure at risk from coming under pressure for residential development. Such pressure could result in existing facilities / uses on site being lost or significantly downgraded to a degree that they would not adequately serve the expanding adjoining residential communities.

Because of this, opportunities would be lost for retaining community and other facilities within close proximity of the communities they serve and the result would be more unsustainable forms of development with increased travel times and a resultant need to travel by private car with associated transport generated emissions.

Alternative A would make living and working within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint less desirable. As areas within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint are generally more robust from an environmental perspective, better serviced and better connected, this alternative would hinder the County to sustainably accommodate new residents and maintain and improve services to existing and future communities in accordance with the NPF and RSES.

Alternative B would:

- Improve accessibility / permeability between new and existing residential communities and neighbourhood infrastructure, reducing travel times and the need to travel by private car with associated transport generated emissions; and
- Ensure that the existing and future, local and wider, communities are better served by this infrastructure in accordance with the NPF and RSES.

As a result, this alternative would make living and working within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint more desirable – these areas are generally more robust from an environmental perspective, better serviced and better connected. In this way, this alternative would contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, enabling the County to sustainably accommodate new residents and maintain and improve services to existing and future communities.

Selected Type 2 Alternative for the Plan: Alternative B: Zone neighbourhood infrastructure with Land Use Zoning Objective SNI “To protect, improve and encourage the provision of sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure”.

4.5 Type 3: Alternatives for Additional Accommodation in Existing Built-up Areas

The “0/0 Zone” in the 2016 Plan has an objective for “No increase in the number of buildings permissible”. This objective covers sensitive areas of Killiney and Dalkey proximate to the coast and much of this area is located close to the DART line, where higher densities would otherwise be permissible. The Office of the Planning Regulator requested for the “0/0 Zone” contained in the existing 2016 Plan not to be included in the new Plan.

Three alternatives were considered under this type as follow:

- Type 3 - Alternative A: Include “0/0 Zone”
- Type 3 - Alternative B: Do not include “0/0 Zone”
- Type 3 - Alternative C: Include “0/0 Zone” but reduce extent in comparison to the 2016 Plan’s coverage

By applying the “0/0 Zone” (which has an objective for “No increase in the number of buildings permissible”) over the widest area, **Alternative A** would provide the greatest amount of protection of areas which are often sensitive from an amenity (including that contributed towards by architectural structures/areas, archaeological monuments/zones and views, which are already protected under other Plan objectives) and ecological perspective (including the protected Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA).

However, this application of the “0/0 Zone” in locations close to public transport, where government policy supports higher densities, would not contribute towards objectives for sustainable mobility, minimising greenhouse gas emissions from transport, efficiently using land, compact growth and optimising the use of existing infrastructure. Development that could be sustainably accommodated in the area covered by the “0/0 Zone” under Alternative A would have the potential to be pushed out towards areas that are less well-serviced and less well-connected, resulting in unnecessary potentially significant adverse effects on all environmental components.

By not including the “0/0 Zone”, **Alternative B** would provide the least amount of protection of areas which are often sensitive from an amenity (including that contributed towards by architectural structures/areas, archaeological monuments/zones and views, which are already protected under other Plan objectives) and ecological perspective (including the protected Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA).

The removal of the “0/0 Zone” in locations close to public transport, where government policy supports higher densities, would contribute towards objectives for sustainable mobility, minimising greenhouse gas emissions from transport, efficiently using land, compact growth and optimising the use of existing infrastructure. Development that could be sustainably accommodated in the area currently covered by the “0/0 Zone” under the existing 2016 Plan would not be pushed out towards areas that are less well-serviced and less well-connected, avoiding unnecessary potentially significant adverse effects on all environmental components.

Alternative C involves including the “0/0 Zone” but reducing its extent in comparison to the 2016 Plan’s coverage, a mixture of Alternative A and B that takes into account traffic, visual and ecological designation issues and provides the “0/0 Zone” in some locations but not in others. The new objective for these areas would allow for sensitive infill in locations which are within 10 minutes’ walk of a DART station and which would not detract from the unique character of the area visually or by traffic generation which would necessitate changes to the road network.

Selected Type 3 Alternative for the Plan: Alternative C: Include “0/0 Zone” but reduce extent in comparison to the 2016 Plan’s coverage.

4.6 Type 4: Densities

Alternatives identified relating to densities comprise:

- Type 4 - Alternative A: Application of a single standard density across the whole County in order to calculate the potential residential yield relating to land zoned for residential purposes for the Core Strategy.
- Type 4 - Alternative B: Application of different densities at different locations, as appropriate; higher densities where sustainable transport mode opportunities are available and lower densities where constraints are presented by, for example, cultural heritage designations or the local road network.

Alternative A could lead to the potential over or undersupply of land for primarily residential purposes.

The application of a singular low net residential density across the County could fundamentally undermine both national and regional strategic outcomes including the efficient use of land, compact growth and the transition towards a low carbon and more climate resilient society. This would have the potential to push new development towards more environmentally sensitive lands outside of the County that are less well-served and less well-connected, resulting in unnecessary potentially significant adverse effects on all environmental components.

The application of a singular high net residential density could result in a potential mis-alignment between the supply of zoned land to meet the projected demand for new housing. This could result in a misalignment between new development and essential services provision with associated potential for adverse effects on environmental components.

Alternative B would provide for the most sustainable Core Strategy, which would contribute towards environmental protection and management the most.

Higher densities would be provided where sustainable transport mode opportunities are available and lower densities would be provided where constraints are presented by, for example, cultural heritage designations or the local road network. This approach would contribute towards national and regional strategic outcomes including the efficient use of land, compact growth and the transition towards a low carbon and more climate resilient society.

Alternative B would help to ensure compact, sustainable development within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint and would conflict with the protection and management of environmental components the least. Alignment between new development and essential services provision would be most likely under Alternative B.

Selected Type 4 Alternative for the Plan: Alternative B: Application of different densities at different locations, as appropriate.

4.7 Type 5: Strategic Land Reserve for Old Connaught

In light of the population allocation approved by the Eastern Midland Regional Assembly to enable the planned growth of the Key Town of Bray to 2031 (falling outside the timeframe of the 2022-2028 Plan), and the regional designation of Old Connaught as a strategic residential development area to facilitate the westward expansion of Bray, it is considered appropriate to identify a Strategic Land Reserve (SLR) to meet this designated future growth. The SLR does not comprise a residential zoning status or any future zoning status however it does protect an area from ad hoc and inappropriate development and provide a framework for potential future growth beyond the timeframe of the Plan period of 2028.

Alternatives identified relating to the SLR, as identified and considered in the Draft Background Paper for the SLR for Old Connaught, comprise:

- Type 5 - SLR 1 Alternative A: Old Connaught North (see Figure 4.1)
- Type 5 - SLR 2 Alternative B: Old Connaught North West (see Figure 4.2)
- Type 5 - SLR 3 Alternative C: Old Connaught South West (see Figure 4.2)

Alternative A: SLR 1 Old Connaught North

The SLR 1 lands are considered to be strategically located to benefit from planned strategic infrastructure upgrades in the area. The location of the lands immediately adjacent to and within walking distance of planned high frequency transport including the Green Line Luas extension, a Core Bus Corridor and the DART, would support the potential of the lands to comprise a sustainable urban extension of the Old Connaught area with access, through sustainable means, to strategic employment locations, local services and amenities. Constraints relating to the SLR 1 lands include the loss of existing agricultural and forestry land, impacts on identified protected views, proximity to a protected structure and potential noise pollution associated with the M11. While the lands would comprise 'greenfield' expansion of the built-up area as opposed to brownfield/infill compact growth it is considered that, subject to planned infrastructure upgrades, the SLR 1 lands would comprise a sustainable extension to the Old Connaught area.

Alternative B: SLR 2 Old Connaught North West

The SLR 2 lands are considered to be well located to benefit from planned strategic infrastructure upgrades in the area. The location of the lands in proximity to the planned Green Line Luas extension would support the potential of the lands to comprise a sustainable urban extension of the Old Connaught area with access, through sustainable means, to strategic employment locations, local services and amenities. Constraints relating to the SLR 2 lands include the loss of an active sporting facility serving the local and wider community and impacts on identified protected views. While the lands would not be considered to comprise compact growth it is considered that, in the context of planned infrastructure upgrades, the SLR 2 lands could, in part, comprise a sustainable extension to the Old Connaught area.

Alternative C: SLR 3 Old Connaught South West

The SLR 3 lands are considered to be well located to benefit from planned strategic infrastructure upgrades in the area. The lands do however have a number of constraints including: the comparative distance of part of the lands from planned high frequency transport and resultant connectivity to requisite amenities, services and employment locations; loss of existing agricultural lands; proximity to the Ballyman Glen, a Special Area of Conservation; impact on views identified for preservation; existing utility infrastructure locating at the lands; and, archaeology.

Selected Type 5 Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A: SLR 1 Old Connaught North. Having appraised each of the potential sites and undertaken a comparative analysis, SLR 1 (Alternative A) emerges as the most preferable on a number of fronts, and in particular those criteria identified in the NPF and RSES, and it is therefore recommended that SLR 1 is advanced as a potential strategic land reserve for inclusion in the Plan. The rationale for this recommendation is expanded upon further in the main SEA Environmental Report.

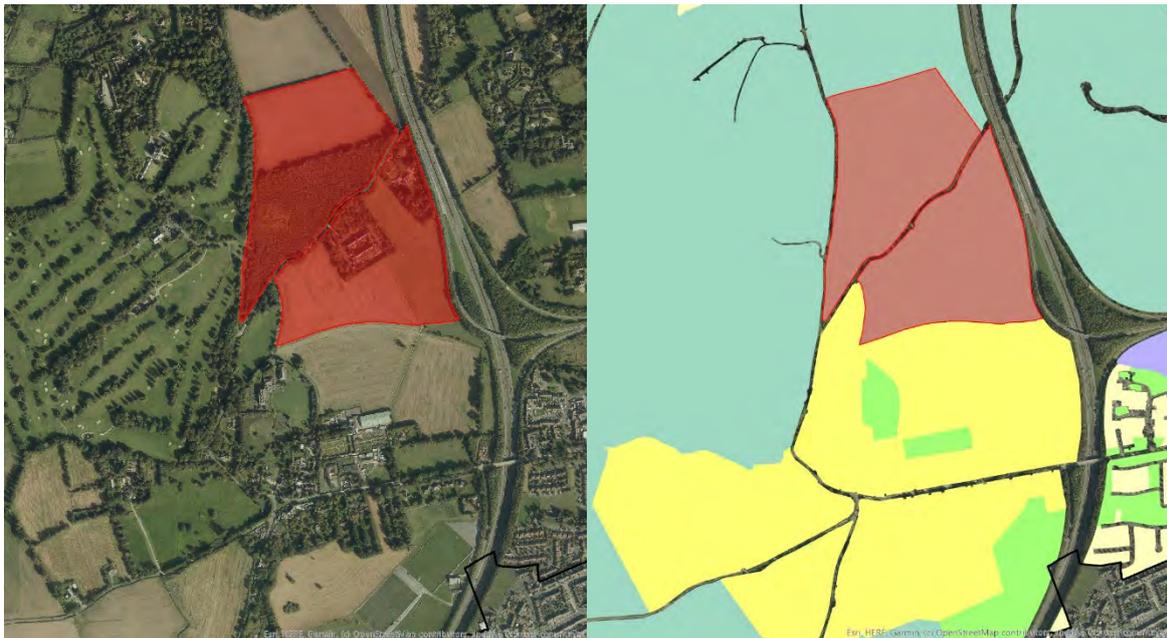


Figure 4.1 Type 5, Alternative A: SLR 1 Old Connaught North

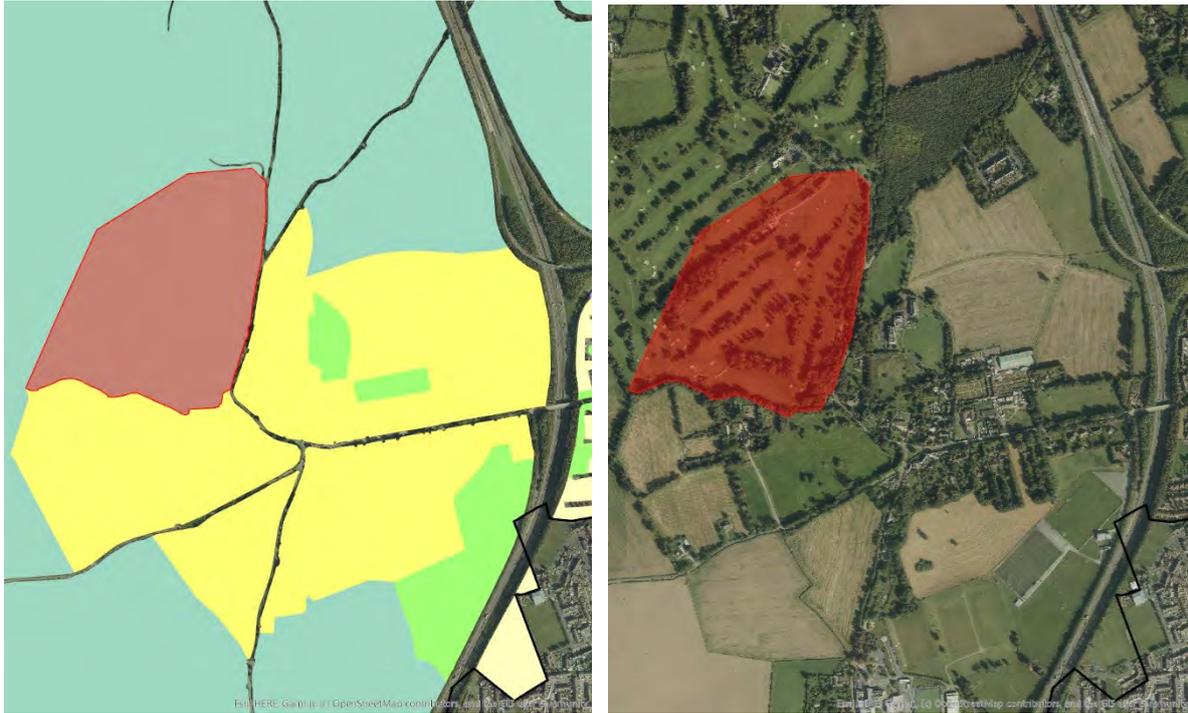


Figure 4.2 Type 5, Alternative B: SLR 2 Old Connaught North West

4.8 Reasons for Choosing the Selected Alternatives in light of Other Reasonable Alternatives Considered

Selected alternatives for the Plan from each of the tiers of alternatives that emerged from the planning/SEA process are indicated above.

These alternatives have been incorporated into the Plan having regard to both:

1. The environmental effects which are identified by the SEA and are detailed above; and
2. Planning - including social and economic - effects that also were considered by the Council.

Section 5 Monitoring Measures

5.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes are monitored. This section details the measures which will be used in order to monitor the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan. It has been guided by the EPA guidance on this issue, “Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring” (2020).

Monitoring can both demonstrate the positive effects facilitated by the Plan and can enable, at an early stage, the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action.

The occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects not predicted and mitigated by this assessment, which are directly attributable to the implementation of the Plan, would necessitate consideration of these effects in the context of the Plan and potential remediation action(s) and/or review of part(s) of the Plan.

5.2 Indicators and Targets

Monitoring is based around indicators which allow quantitative measures of trends and progress over time relating to the Strategic Environmental Objectives identified in the main SEA Environmental Report and used in the evaluation. Each indicator to be monitored is accompanied by the target(s) which were identified with regard to the relevant strategic actions. Given the position of the Development Plan in the land use planning hierarchy beneath the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES), the measures identified in that RSES SEA have been used – as they are, or having been slightly modified – in most instances. This consistency across the hierarchy of land use plans will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future monitoring programmes.

Table 5.1 overleaf shows the indicators and targets which have been selected for monitoring the likely significant environmental

effects of implementing the Plan, if unmitigated.

Monitoring is an ongoing process and the programme allows for flexibility and the further refinement of indicators and targets. The Monitoring Programme may be updated to deal with specific environmental issues – including unforeseen effects – as they arise

5.3 Sources

The Plan will form part of the wider land use planning framework comprising a hierarchy of policies, plans, programmes, etc. This wider framework, including the National Planning Framework and the Eastern and Midland RSES, is subject to its own SEA (and associated monitoring) requirements. At lower tiers of the hierarchy, Local Area Plans and individual projects will be subject to their own monitoring requirements as relevant.

In implementing the Monitoring Programme the Council will take into account this hierarchy of planning and environmental monitoring.

Sources for indicators may include existing monitoring databases (including those maintained by planning authorities and national/regional government departments and agencies) and the output of lower-tier environmental assessment and decision making (including a review of project approvals granted and associated documents and the output of any EIA monitoring programmes).

5.4 Reporting and Responsibility

The Council shall, in conjunction with the Regional Assembly and other sources as relevant, implement the monitoring programme as set out on Table 5.1. This will include the preparation of stand-alone SEA Monitoring Reports:

1. To accompany the report required of the manager under Section 15(2) of the Act, including information in relation to progress

on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan, as required by Article 13J(2) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended); and

2. On the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, in advance of the beginning of the review of the next Plan.

IME1 "SEA Monitoring" provides that: "It is a Policy Objective to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the County Development Plan through the monitoring measures and reporting requirements set out in Section 10 of the SEA Environmental Report for the County Development Plan."

Table 5.1 Indicators, Targets, Sources and Remedial Action

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	BFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of European sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans 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 Complete the review of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 and implement the revised Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years). Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the under Article 12 (every 3 years) Consultations with the NPWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where condition of European sites is found to be deteriorating this will be investigated with the Regional Assembly and the DHLGH to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either revised or drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans 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 Complete the review of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 and implement the revised Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of local land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of water quality in the County's water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included under Water below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included under Water below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included under Water below
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 8 “Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that they comply with all Plan measures providing for the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 8 “Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
Population and Human Health	PHH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 “Enterprise and Employment Strategy” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 “Enterprise and Employment Strategy” By 2020 all citizens will have access to speeds of 30Mbps, and that 50% of citizens will be subscribing to speeds of 100Mbps (Also relevant to Material Assets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives Consultations with Department of Environment, Climate and Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems Consultations with Department of Environment, Climate and Communications

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Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors resulting from development permitted under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial plans that include specific green infrastructure mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all local level land use plans to include specific green infrastructure mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of local land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
Soil (and Land)	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield (also relevant to Material Assets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain built surface cover nationally to below the EU average of 4% as per the NPF Achieve the 50% target for all new homes within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown To map brownfield and infill land parcels across the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Geoportal Compilation of greenfield and brownfield development for the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage AA/Screening for AA for each application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the proportion of growth on infill and brownfield sites is not keeping pace with the targets set in the NPF and the RSES, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly to establish reasons and coordinate actions to address constraints to doing so.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instances where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of grants of permission where contaminated material must be disposed of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the EPA and Development Management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental assessments and AAs as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen for and undertake environmental assessments and AA as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
Water	W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the WFD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan by 2021 (and subsequent iterations as relevant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where water bodies are failing to meet at least good status this will be investigated with the DHLGH Water Section, the EPA Catchment Unit, the Regional Assembly and, as relevant, Irish Water to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance. Where marine water bodies are failing to meet good ecological status, this will be interrogated with the Marine Institute and the DHLGH to establish if the pressures are related to RSES activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with the Marine Institute and DHLGH in such a circumstance. Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the Wastewater treatment

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
					Plant (WWTP) or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the EMRA, EPA and Irish Water to achieve the necessary capacity.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incompatible developments permitted within flood risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where planning applications are being permitted on flood zones, the Council will ensure that such grants are in compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines and include appropriate flood risk mitigation and management measures.
Material Assets	MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmed delivery of Irish Water infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Irish Water Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan Where septic tanks are proposed, for planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that the outfall from the septic tank will not – in combination with other septic tanks – contribute towards any surface or ground water body not meeting the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive Facilitate, as appropriate, Irish Water in developing water and wastewater infrastructure See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Consultations with the Irish Water Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in conjunction with Local Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the Wastewater treatment Plant (WWTP) or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the EMRA, EPA and Irish Water to achieve the necessary capacity.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.
Air	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels of 74% NO_x, SO_x, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions of NO_x and particulate matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Data from the National Travel Survey EPA Air Quality Monitoring Consultations with Department of Transport and Department of Environment, Climate and Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response. See also entry under Population and human health above

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
Climatic Factors ⁹	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions including those provided for and referenced in Chapter 3 “Climate Action” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions including those provided for and referenced in Chapter 3 “Climate Action” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 EPA Annual National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory reporting Climate Action Regional Office Consultations with Department of Environment, Climate and Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where targets are not achieved, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of renewable energy in transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards the target of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), for all Member States to reach a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by facilitating the development of electricity charging and transmission infrastructure, in compliance with the provisions of the Plan 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions of at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050 across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where trends toward carbon reduction are not recorded, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for residential heating 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the County using private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.
Cultural Heritage	CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where monitoring reveals visitor or development pressure is causing negative effects on designated archaeological or architectural heritage, the Council will work with Regional Assembly, Fáilte Ireland and the National Monuments Service and

⁹ Please also refer to relevant legislation and requirements under Section 4.10, Section 8.6, Section 8.8.3 and Appendix I of the main SEA Environmental Report. Targets under the national Climate Action Plan are reviewed and updated periodically and include those under the headings of Electricity, Built Environment, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry & Land Use and Enterprise.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
		protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	permission under the Plan		other stakeholders, as relevant, to address pressures through additional mitigation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage 	
Landscape	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where monitoring reveals developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, the Council will re-examine Plan provisions and the effectiveness of their implementation

