

**Strategic  
Environmental  
Assessment  
SEA Statement**

# SEA STATEMENT

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FOR THE

## DUNDRUM LOCAL AREA PLAN 2023

**for: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council**

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# Section 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction and Legislative Context

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement for the Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023.

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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 (these are not relevant to 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 have 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 Overview**

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 into the Plan's Urban Framework and Site Development Frameworks;
7. The integration of individual SEA, AA and SFRA provisions into the text of the Plan; and
8. The integration of individual provisions into the text of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.

All parts of the Plan-preparation process were informed by the SEA, AA and SFRA processes.

### **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 Council; Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Environment, Climate and Communications; Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage; South Dublin County Council; Dublin City Council; and Wicklow County 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 3.3).

### **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; and
- Cultural heritage (archaeological and architectural) sensitivities.

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

### **2.4 Appropriate Assessment**

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening and Stage 2 AA are being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. The requirement for AA is provided under the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 1992/43/EEC). As part of the AA Screening process, the Council determined that it could not be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the emerging Draft Plan, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects would have a likely adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site. Therefore, Stage 2 AA was required. The conclusion of the Stage 2 AA is that, following the application of

mitigation, the Plan will not affect the integrity of the European Sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.<sup>1</sup> 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) document accompanies this SEA Environmental Report and the Plan. Requirements in relation to SFRA are 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. Flood risk management and drainage provisions are already in force through the County Development Plan and related provisions have been integrated into the LAP.

## 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 area.

## 2.7 Integration of environmental considerations into the Plan's Urban Framework and Site Development Frameworks

Environmental considerations, including those relating to sustainable and compact growth, sustainable mobility, sustainable infrastructure, flood risk, landscape, views and

architectural heritage, were integrated into the Plan's Urban Framework and Site Development Frameworks through an interdisciplinary approach.

The Plan seeks to achieve sustainable and compact growth, taking into account the various requirements set out in the higher-level NPF, Eastern and Midland RSES and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.

## 2.8 Integration of individual 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.

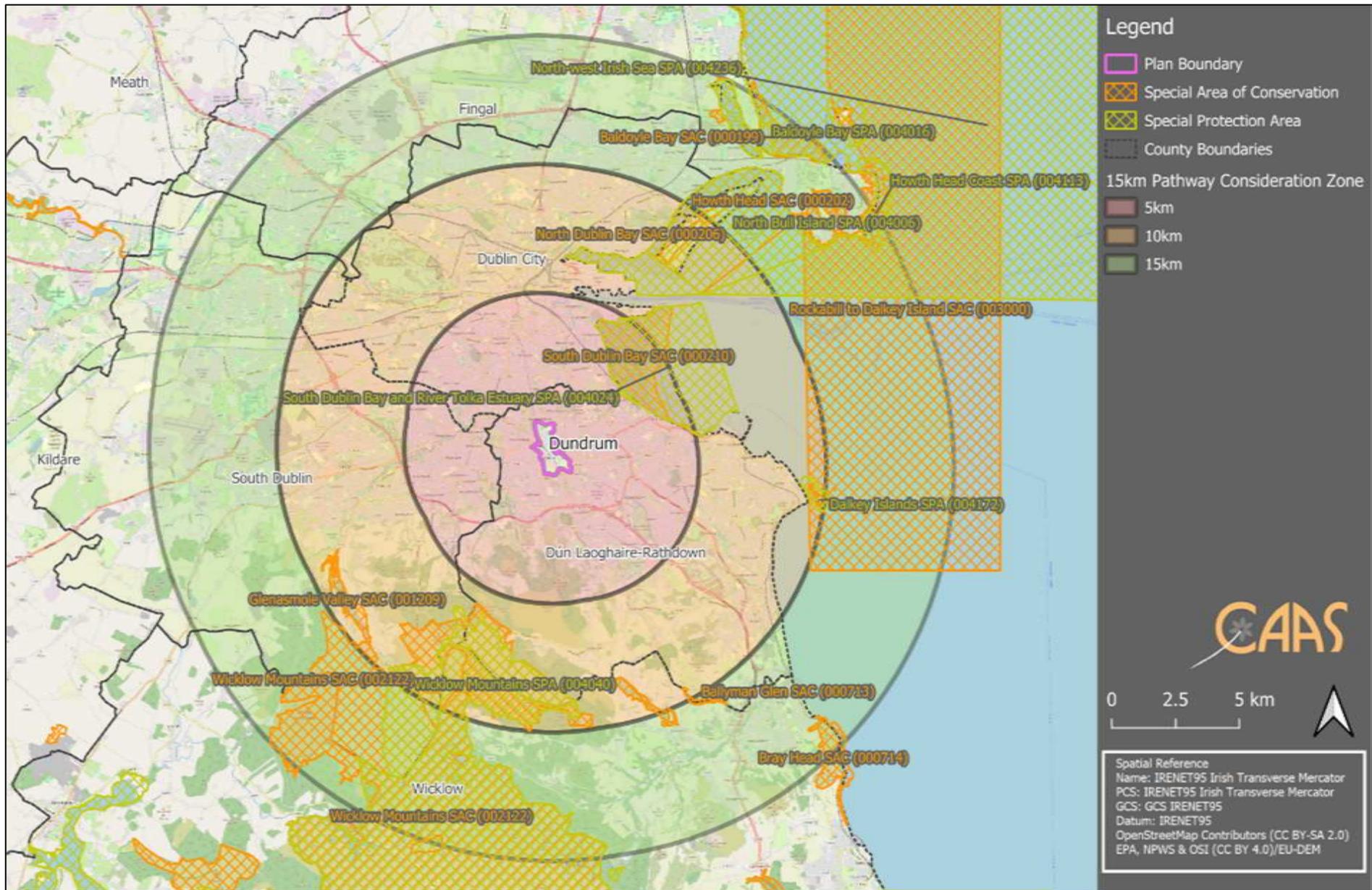
Table 2.1 links key mitigation measure(s) to the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan, if unmitigated. The measures generally benefit multiple environmental components i.e. a measure providing for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna could beneficially impact upon the minimisation of flood risk and the protection of human health, for example.

## 2.9 Integration of individual provisions into the text of the County Development Plan

In addition to the individual provisions integrated into the text of the Local Area Plan, individual provisions relating to environmental protection and management have been integrated into the existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028. These measures, which must be complied with by development under the Local Area Plan, are identified alongside the Local Area Plan measures on Table 2.1.

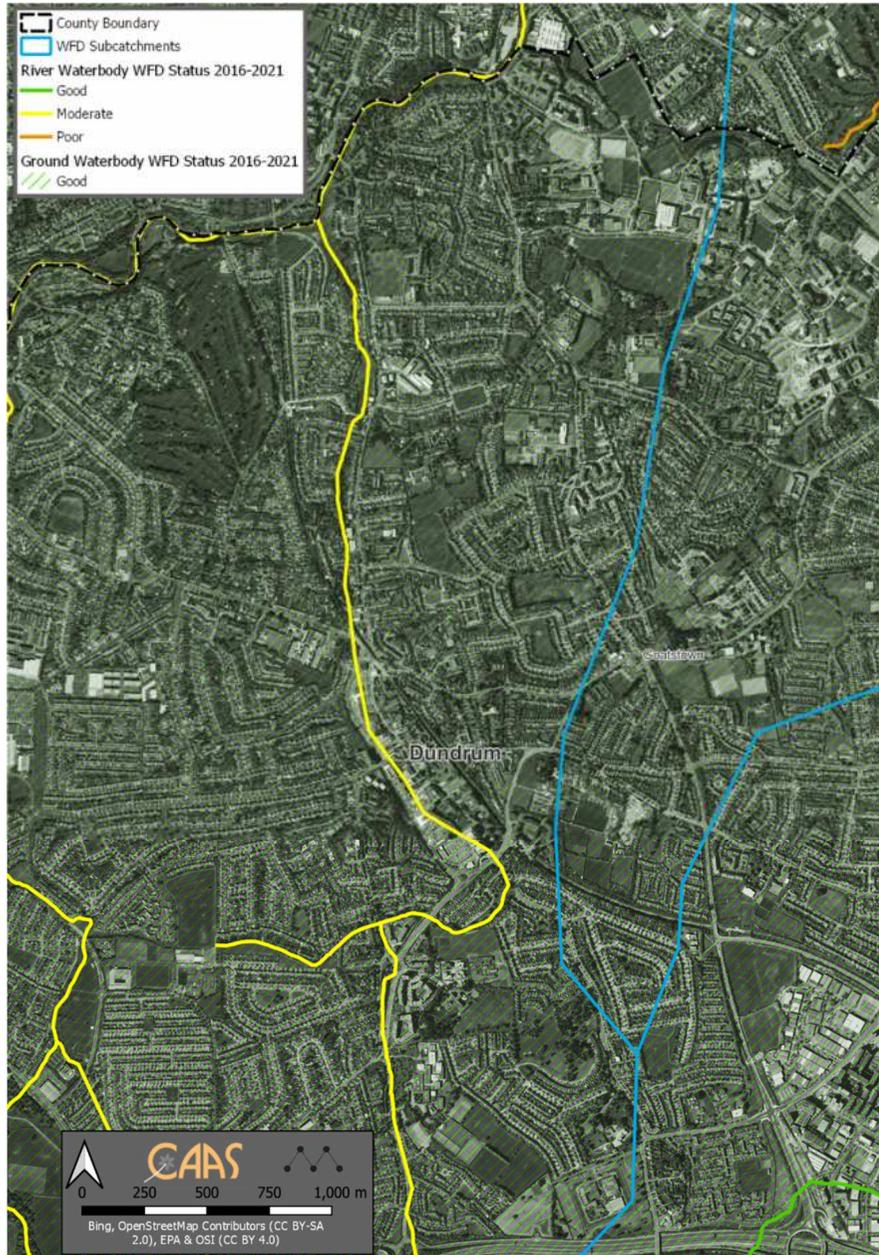
<sup>1</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

(a) no alternative solution available,  
(b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and  
(c) adequate compensatory measures in place.

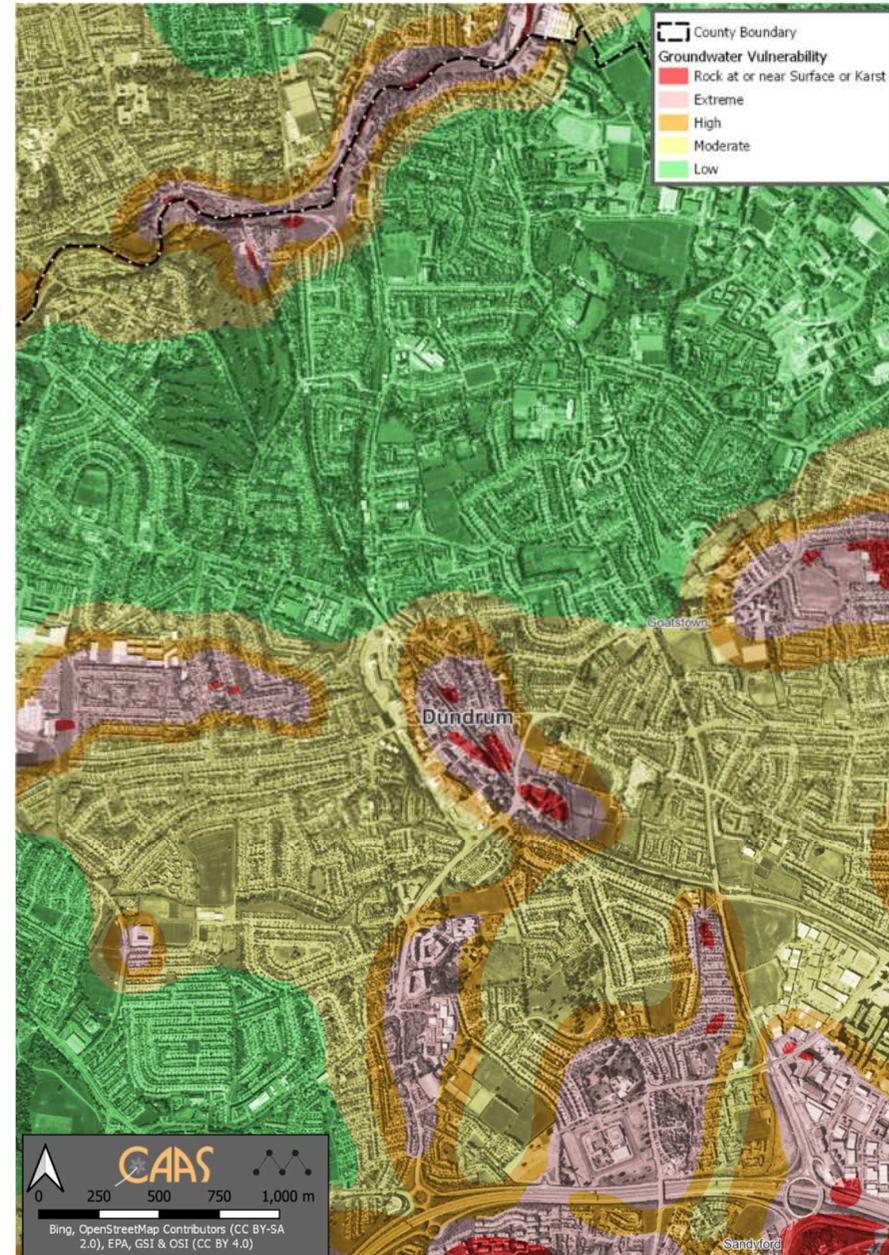


European sites within and within 15 km buffer of Plan area

**Figure 2.1 Selection of Individual Environmental Sensitivities taken into account (1 of 3)**



WFD Surface Waterbodies and WFD Ground Waterbodies Status (2016-2021)



Groundwater Vulnerability

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

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Archaeological Heritage



Architectural Heritage

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

**Table 2.1 Integration of Environmental Considerations into the Local Area Plan and the County Development Plan<sup>2</sup>**

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
Various	Various	<p>Various, detailed Urban Framework and Site Development Frameworks provisions, including those relating to sustainable and compact growth, sustainable mobility, flood risk, landscape, views and architectural heritage.</p> <p><b>Section 4.5 Overarching Transport policies</b> Relevant transport infrastructure projects, such as new greenways, that are not already permitted or provided for by existing plans/ programmes/etc that have been subject to environmental assessment, will be subject to the undertaking of a Corridor and Route Selection Process in two stages: Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection; and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection.</p> <p>New transport infrastructure will be considered subject to environmental constraints as appropriate, including those related to habitats and potential impacts (e.g. disturbance from lighting). This will include minimising river crossings, avoiding sensitive habitats, not increasing barriers to flood waters and sustainable design and construction techniques. Mapping of transport infrastructure in this Plan that is not already permitted or provided for by existing plans/programmes/etc. is indicative.</p>	<p><b>Policy Objective T25: Environmental Assessment of New Roads</b> 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> <p><b>Green Infrastructure</b> <b>Policy Objective GIB1: Green Infrastructure Strategy</b> 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> <p><b>Policy Objective OSR7: Trees, Woodland and Forestry</b> 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> <p><b>Policy Objective OSR8: Greenways and Blueways Network:</b> 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> <p><b>Requirements under Chapter 12: Development Management, including those under the headings of:</b> Impacts on the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Appropriate Assessment</li> <li>• Ecological Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Environmental Infrastructure</li> <li>• Air Pollution</li> <li>• Noise Pollution</li> <li>• Noise, Odour and Vibration Generating Uses</li> <li>• Construction Management Plans</li> <li>• Hours of Construction</li> <li>• New Development/Change of Use - Environmental Impacts</li> <li>• Waste Management Infrastructure facilities and refuse transfer stations</li> <li>• Telecommunications</li> <li>• Development and Overhead Power Lines</li> <li>• Public lighting</li> <li>• Drainage and Water Supply</li> <li>• Flood Risk Management</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity and flora and fauna</b>	<p>Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of/damage to biodiversity in</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors and Landscape.</p> <p><b>Objective PR3 – Dundrum Main Street Tree Planting and Urban Greening:</b> It is an objective to support and promote additional tree planting and urban greening at appropriate locations on public and privately-owned lands fronting Main Street connecting</p>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors and Landscape.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective CS8 – Ecosystem Services Approach:</b> It is a Policy Objective to promote an Ecosystem Services Approach in the preparation of lower-level Plans, Strategies and Development Management.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective T30: Street Lighting</b> 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>

<sup>2</sup> Non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
	<p>designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats 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"> <li>Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and</li> <li>Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species such as birds (e.g. swifts and owls) and bats.</li> </ul>	<p>into the line of mature trees on Sandyford Road.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP31 – Protected areas and habitats and species:</b> It is policy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve Protected Areas and other high-quality habitats and species thereby ensuring a rich and diverse environment within the Plan area.</li> <li>Ensure biodiversity is factored into nature based solutions when developing proposals within the DLAP area</li> <li>Conserve and restore biodiversity in line with the key theme of the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 – 2025.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective GI1 – Dodder/Slang corridor and linkages:</b> It is an objective to enhance and develop biodiversity along the Dodder and Slang rivers and the Wyckham Stream.</p> <p><b>Objective GI2 – Wildlife Corridor:</b> It is an objective to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow the relevant wildlife corridor – <i>Ticknock to the River Dodder Corridor</i> - as set out in the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025 to inform decision making within the DLAP area.</li> <li>Identify opportunities to enhance and restore the Ticknock to River Dodder Wildlife Corridor within the LAP lands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective GI3 – Deculverting:</b> It is an objective in accordance with the GI strategy of the County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 to seek opportunities where appropriate to open up the culverted elements of the River Slang and reconnect the riverine habitats. Any such proposals shall have regard to SFRA requirements and Appropriate Assessment requirements.</p> <p><b>Objective GI4 – Hedgerows:</b> It is an objective to protect and maintain important hedgerows/tree lines where appropriate within the LAP lands (including all those identified in the 'DLR Biodiversity Action Plan, 2021-2025' and any hedgerows which form part of townland boundaries) and promote native hedgerow enhancement and planting.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP32 – Sustainable Water Management:</b> It is a policy to implement the main elements of the DLR GI strategy in relation to water management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the rate, volume, and improve the quality of surface water runoff</li> <li>Managing runoff at -source through the use of infiltration systems</li> <li>Promoting local sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), 'Green Streets' and green roofs</li> <li>Enabling SuDS to be located in the public realm</li> <li>Utilizing the river Slang where possible as a natural foundations for a GI corridors</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy DLAP33– SuDS:</b> It is policy to ensure that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is applied to any development in the DLAP area and that site specific solutions to surface water drainage systems are developed which meet the requirements of the Water</p>	<p><b>Policy Objective GIB7: National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF)</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB18: Protection of Natural Heritage and the Environment</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB19: Habitats Directive</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB20: Biodiversity Plan</b> It is a Policy Objective to support the provisions of the forthcoming DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan, 2021 – 2025.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective GIB21: Designated Sites</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB22: Non-Designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB23: County-Wide Ecological Network</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB24: Rivers and Waterways</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB25: Hedgerows</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB27: Green Belts</b> 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><b>Policy Objective GIB28: Invasive Species</b> 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>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p>Framework Directive and associated River Basin Management Plan. SuDS measures may include green roofs, permeable paving, detention basins, infiltration systems etc.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP34 – Surface Waters Regulations:</b> It is a policy to ensure the implementation of the surface water legislation Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 to ensure that development permitted would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality including surface waters, ground water, river corridors, estuarine waters, bathing waters, coastal and transitional waters.</p> <p>Development within the LAP area shall comply with the policies and objectives of the County Development Plan relating to protection of existing water and drainage infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Objective GI5 – Extension and Enhancement of Woodlands:</b> It is an objective to - where possible - enhance and extend suitable woodland areas and treelines within the LAP lands. Any woodlands or treelines within areas demarcated as wildlife corridors and/or hedgerows on the Wildlife Corridor Map contained in the 'DLR Biodiversity Action Plan, 2021-2025' are targeted for enhancement and extension under this objective.</p> <p><b>Objective GI6 – Re-wilding and Habitat Restoration / Creation:</b> It is an objective to support the development and implementation of re-wilding projects on appropriate sites within the LAP and to promote the use of these sites for the enhancement and preservation of Biodiversity on the Ticknock to River Dodder Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p><b>Objective GI7 – Slang Parkland SuDS measures:</b> It is an objective that any areas of potential future linear parkland located along the Slang should look to incorporate Nature Based Solutions which include for biodiversity and habitat restoration such as wetlands, linear swales, bio-retention areas, filter drains etc. as part of any potential future works. .</p> <p><b>Objective GI8 Dundrum Library site &amp; SuDS measures:</b> It is an objective that any future works to the Dundrum Library site and existing brownfield site located to the rear shall look to incorporate as many SuDS elements as practical during the initial design stage.</p> <p><b>Objective GI9 – Sweetmount Park:</b> It is an objective to seek the upgrading of the open space facilities at Sweetmount Park to be accompanied by the preparation of a landscape plan to include, <i>inter alia</i>, details of all hard and soft landscaping including seating arrangements, pedestrian routes, play areas, all boundary treatments and internal walls and fences, etc. The plan will facilitate pedestrian and cycle links from the Dundrum Bypass to the Dundrum Old Shopping Centre site.</p> <p><b>Objective GI10 – Provision of new open spaces:</b> It is an objective to seek the provision of new high quality landscaped public open spaces in any redevelopment on the two key strategic regeneration sites of Central Mental Hospital</p>	<p><b>Policy Objective GIB29: Nature Based Solutions</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI1: Sustainable Management of Water</b> It is a Policy Objective to work with Irish Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Objective EI7: Water Supply and Wastewater treatment and Appropriate Assessment</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI8: Groundwater Protection and Appropriate Assessment</b> 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><b>Requirements under Chapter 12: Development Management, including those under the headings of:</b></p> <p>Impacts on the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Appropriate Assessment</li> <li>• Ecological Impact Assessment</li> </ul> <p>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Infrastructure</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Sensitive Landscapes and Site Features</li> <li>• High Amenity Landscapes, Views and Prospects</li> <li>• Fencing of Hitherto Open Land</li> </ul> <p><b>Construction Management Plan</b> requirements under Plan Sections 12.9.4 to 12.9.6</p> <p><b>References to the protection of European sites/Appropriate Assessment or the Habitats Directive in the detailed text under:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Objective T23: Roads and Streets</li> <li>• Policy Objective GIB18: Protection of Natural Heritage and the Environment</li> <li>• Policy Objective GIB19: Habitats Directive</li> <li>• Policy Objective GIB21: Designated Sites</li> <li>• Policy Objective GIB23: County-Wide Ecological Network</li> <li>• Policy Objective GIB24: Rivers and Waterways</li> <li>• Policy Objective EI3: Wastewater Treatment Systems</li> <li>• Policy Objective EI22: Flood Risk Management</li> <li>• Policy Objective OSR8: Greenways and Blueways Network:</li> </ul>

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p>and Dundrum Old Shopping Centre. Public open space shall accord with the site frameworks set out in Chapter 2 and the design of new open spaces will be required to have regard to all users, regardless of age or ability (refer to Policies and Objectives in Chapter 3).</p> <p><b>Objective GI11 – Provision of a local park:</b> It is an objective to provide for a local park of minimum 2000 sq metres on the site of the Old Shopping Centre, Dundrum (see chapter 2 for further detail).</p> <p><b>Objective GI12 – Dundrum Library/HSE site</b> It is an objective to provide a local park incorporating SUDs, wetland and semi natural habitat elements on the site to the rear of the existing Carnegie library. Any proposals should explore wildlife corridor connectivity along the river and between the site and Finsbury Park and Sweetmount Park.</p>	
<b>Population and human health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential adverse effects arising from flood events.</li> <li>• Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors.</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors.</p>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective T27: Traffic Noise</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI14: Air and Noise Pollution</b> It is a Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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 <a href="http://www.epa.ie/air/quality">www.epa.ie/air/quality</a>.</li> <li>• To support the implementation of objectives of the 'Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023'.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Objective EI15: Light Pollution</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI16: Water Pollution</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI17: Major Accidents</b> 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>
<b>Soil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource</li> <li>• Potential for riverbank erosion.</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Water.</p>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Water.</p> <p><b>12.9.6 New Development/Change of Use - Environmental Impacts 12.9.6 New Development/Change of Use - Environmental Impacts, including:</b> 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>
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Increase in flood risk and associated effects</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets.</p> <p><b>Objective GI1 – Dodder/Slang corridor and linkages:</b> It is an objective to enhance and develop biodiversity along the Dodder and Slang rivers and the Wyckham Stream.</p> <p><b>Objective GI2 – Wildlife Corridor:</b> It is an objective to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow the relevant wildlife corridor – <i>Ticknock to the River Dodder Corridor</i> - as set out in the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025 to inform decision making within the DLAP area.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities to enhance and restore the Ticknock to River Dodder Wildlife Corridor within the</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective EI5: River Basin Management Plans (RMBPs)</b> It is a Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To support Irish Water in the development of Drinking Water Protection Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Objective EI8: Groundwater Protection and Appropriate Assessment</b> 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</p>

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
	<p>associated with flood events.</p>	<p>LAP lands.</p> <p><b>Objective GI3 – Deculverting:</b> It is an objective in accordance with the GI strategy of the County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 to seek opportunities where appropriate to open up the culverted elements of the River Slang and reconnect the riverine habitats. Any such proposals shall have regard to SFRA requirements and Appropriate Assessment requirements.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP32 – Sustainable Water Management:</b> It is a policy to implement the main elements of the DLR GI strategy in relation to water management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the rate, volume, and improve the quality of surface water runoff</li> <li>• Managing runoff at -source through the use of infiltration systems</li> <li>• Promoting local sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), 'Green Streets' and green roofs</li> <li>• Enabling SuDS to be located in the public realm</li> <li>• Utilizing the river Slang where possible as a natural foundations for a GI corridors</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy DLAP33– SuDS:</b> It is policy to ensure that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is applied to any development in the DLAP area and that site specific solutions to surface water drainage systems are developed which meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and associated River Basin Management Plan. SuDS measures may include green roofs, permeable paving, detention basins, infiltration systems etc.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP34 – Surface Waters Regulations:</b> It is a policy to ensure the implementation of the surface water legislation Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 to ensure that development permitted would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality including surface waters, ground water, river corridors, estuarine waters, bathing waters, coastal and transitional waters. Development within the LAP area shall comply with the policies and objectives of the County Development Plan relating to protection of existing water and drainage infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Objective GI6– Re-wilding and Habitat Restoration / Creation:</b> It is an objective to support the development and implementation of re-wilding projects on appropriate sites within the LAP and to promote the use of these sites for the enhancement and preservation of Biodiversity on the Ticknock to River Dodder Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p><b>Objective GI7 – Slang Parkland SuDS measures:</b> It is an objective that any areas of potential future linear parkland located along the Slang should look to incorporate Nature Based Solutions which include for biodiversity and habitat restoration such as wetlands, linear swales, bio-retention areas, filter drains etc. as part of any potential future works.</p> <p><b>Objective GI8 Dundrum Library site &amp; SuDS measures:</b> It is an objective that any future works to the Dundrum</p>	<p>protect sources of public water supply and their contributing catchment.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective EI16: Water Pollution</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI21: Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM)</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI22: Flood Risk Management</b> It is a Policy Objective to support, in cooperation with the OPW, the implementation of the EU Flood Risk Directive (20010/60/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>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p>Library site and existing brownfield site located to the rear shall look to incorporate as many SuDS elements as practical during the initial design stage.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP35 – Flood Risk Assessment:</b></p> <p>It is policy to manage flood risk in the DLAP area in accordance with the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG and OPW (2009) and Circular PL02/2014 (August 2014), and to require all proposed developments to carry out a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment that shall demonstrate compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG/OPW, 2009), as may be revised and/or updated.</li> <li>• The prevailing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan.</li> <li>• Any SSFRA shall not be required to carry out a Plan-Making Justification Test, given that this exercise was already carried out at County Development Plan-level.</li> <li>• The SSFRA shall pay particular emphasis to site specific mitigation measures and any necessary management measures, as per Appendix B4 of the above 2009 National Guidelines.</li> </ul> <p><b>OSC18</b></p> <p>Any redevelopment of the site shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be guided by the Sequential Approach.</li> <li>• Carefully consider road/access and servicing requirements to preclude flow from entering any basement excavated below flood level.</li> <li>• Include a full emergency plan with access and egress to Main Street.</li> <li>• Ensure that Finished Floor Levels (FFLs) are guided by the residual risk related to spill over the road at Taney Cross. Other FFLs should be higher than the Dundrum Bypass and potential flood levels (see also FFL requirements under Section 5.8.3 of the SFRA for the County Development Plan 2022-2028).</li> <li>• Ensure that existing flow paths along the Dundrum Bypass are maintained.</li> <li>• Be accompanied by a Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) that demonstrates that there is no impact in flood risk outside the site boundary due to additional development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy DLAP40 – Water Framework Directive:</b></p> <p>It is policy to facilitate compliance with the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive and any relevant legislation. In this regard, the Council will facilitate compliance with the relevant objectives and measures set out in the forthcoming 'River Basin Management Plan' (2022- 2028) and associated Programme of Measures, where relevant. Applications for development under the Plan must demonstrate that the proposal for development would not adversely affect a water body's ability to meet its objectives under the Water Framework Directive, individually as a result of the proposed development or cumulatively, in combination with other developments.</p>	

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p><b>Policy DLAP41 – Groundwater:</b> It is policy to ensure the protection of groundwater resources within the DLAP area and associated habitats and species in accordance with the EU Groundwater Directive. All new planning applications within the DLAP boundary shall have regard to the likely impacts the proposed development may have on groundwater resources.</p>	
<p><b>Air and Climatic Factors</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential conflict between development under the Plan and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line with local, national and European environmental objectives.</li> <li>• Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality.</li> <li>• Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors.</li> <li>• Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management.</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to the overall approach to land use zoning and sustainable mobility provided by the Plan.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP5 Public Realm:</b> It is policy that all significant new development provides connected, attractive, interesting and well used public realm and open spaces using place making and urban design principles, creating a pedestrian centred environment with active, inviting public spaces and parks.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP6 Public Realm Rebalancing:</b> It is policy that there is a rebalance of available space toward pedestrians, cyclists and urban greening.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP7 - Provision of SNI uses and delivery of the ten minute neighbourhood:</b> It is a policy to support the delivery of sufficient SNI uses including community and educational uses that will be required to ensure sustainable living - in line with ten minute neighbourhood concept - for existing and future residents of the Dundrum LAP area.</p> <p><b>Objective DBP4 – Pedestrian and Cyclist Access:</b> It is an objective to support and facilitate enhanced pedestrian and cyclist access to Dundrum Business Park, including through the provision of a new active travel link from Beechmount Drive.</p> <p><b>Objective DBP5 – Cycle Infrastructure:</b> It is an objective to support the provision of additional cycle infrastructure as part of any upgrade or redevelopment works within Dundrum Business Park, including dedicated secure cycle parking, lockers and shower facilities.</p> <p><b>Objective EMP2 – Luas to Airfield:</b> It is an objective to support the provision of sufficient wayfinding signage and a comfortable pedestrian environment between Balally Luas stop and Airfield Estate.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP24 – Connected Network:</b> It is policy to provide attractive high-quality inclusive and connected walking and cycling networks with direct routes to local destinations and public transport hubs.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP25 – 10-Minute Concept:</b> It is policy to promote the '10-minute' settlement concept in Dundrum with reduced walking times to essential daily services.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP26 - Modal Shift:</b> It is policy to provide an environment which supports moving people from the private car to more sustainable modes. This can be done by way of further developing the network where a range of facilities and services are accessible in a short walking and cycling timeframe from homes, or are accessible by high quality public transport located within a short walk from home.</p>	<p><b>Policy Objective CA1: National Climate Action Policy</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA2: Regional Climate Action</b> 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, 36, 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><b>Policy Objective CA3: Measuring Greenhouse Gas Impacts</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA4: Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 (DLR CCAP)</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA5: Energy Performance in Buildings</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA6: Retrofit and Reuse of Buildings</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA7: Construction Materials</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA8: Sustainability in Adaptable Design</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA9: Radon Gas</b> It is a Policy Objective, in partnership with other relevant agencies, to promote best practice in the implementation of radon prevention measures.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective CA10: Renewable Energy</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA11: Onshore and Offshore Wind Energy and Wave Energy</b> 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 RPO 7.36 and 10.24 of the RSES).</p>

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		<p><b>Policy DLAP27 – Improved Environment:</b> It is policy to seek to improve the air quality and pedestrian environment along the streets through Dundrum village including, Main St, Sandyford Road, Kilmacud Rd Upper and Ballinteer Road as well as at school zones and along the main pedestrian access routes immediately adjacent to the school.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP28 – Employment Access:</b> It is policy to support improved economic competitiveness of Dundrum Major Town Centre by improving access for all.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP29 – Vehicle Reduction:</b> It is policy to reduce the need for vehicular travel within Dundrum by enhancing the integration of land-use and transport.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP30 – Safe Schools:</b> It is policy to provide safe access to schools via walking/cycling, safe front of school environment and to support the Safe Routes to School initiative.</p> <p><b>Objective T1 – Retention &amp; Extension of existing One-Way Traffic Layout</b> It is an objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain the existing one-way northbound traffic layout on Main St/Sandyford Rd and to extend it out to the junction of Main St with Dundrum bypass</li> <li>Retain the existing one-way westbound traffic layout on Kilmacud Rd Upper to Dundrum Cross (right turn only onto Main Street).</li> </ul> <p>These layouts shall be transitioned to a permanent scheme with associated public realm improvements.</p> <p><b>Objective T2 Retention &amp; Extension of the Southbound Cycle Lane</b> It is an objective to retain the existing southbound cycle lane on Main St/Sandyford Rd. The layout shall be transitioned to a permanent scheme with associated public realm improvements.</p> <p><b>Objective T3 – DLR Connector:</b> It is an objective to support the delivery of the DLR Connector scheme elements which fall with the LAP. The scheme will provide safe and attractive cycling facilities connecting surrounding residential areas to Dundrum as well as to both Holy Cross and Taney parish primary schools while also facilitating the safe passage of cyclists travelling on the wider cycle network.</p> <p><b>Objective T4 – Safe Routes to School</b> It is an objective to support the delivery of the Safe Routes to School scheme at Holy Cross Primary School on Kilmacud Road Upper, which will provide a safer environment for children travelling to school on foot or by bicycle / scooter.</p> <p><b>Objective T5 Taney Cross and Bus – Luas Interchange upgrade:</b> It is an objective to upgrade Taney Cross junction and environs, including the Bus – Luas Interchange, to provide a safe, efficient and attractive environment for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users. Any proposal shall positively address the public realm area in front of the existing Carnegie Library.</p>	<p><b>Policy Objective CA12: Small-Scale Wind Energy Schemes</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA13: Solar Energy Infrastructure</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA14: Energy Storage Systems</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA15: District Heating</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA16: Low Emission Vehicles</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA17: Electric Vehicles</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA18: Urban Greening</b> 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><b>Policy Objective CA19: Community Woodlands</b> It is a policy objective to promote and support Community Woodland Schemes in line with government policy</p> <p><b>Policy Objective T27: Traffic Noise</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI14: Air and Noise Pollution</b> It is a Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>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 <a href="http://www.epa.ie/air/quality">www.epa.ie/air/quality</a>.</li> <li>To support the implementation of objectives of the ‘Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023’.</li> </ul>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p><b>Objective T6 Mobility Hub and Luas Access Improvements</b> It is an objective to develop a Mobility Hub, at the Dundrum Bus – Luas Interchange and to also improve accessibility to Dundrum Luas Station, including provision for direct access to the platform from the Mobility Hub area.</p> <p><b>Objective T7 Taney Cross and Environs Cycle Facilities</b> It is an objective to support of the delivery of the Taney Rd to N11 cycle scheme, and to progress a network of segregated cycle facilities and improved pedestrian facilities for Taney Cross and Environs to provide safe and efficient facilities for pedestrians and cyclists and to support any safe Routes to Schools initiatives that may be brought forward for nearby schools located in the vicinity of Taney Cross and Environs.</p> <p><b>Objective T8: North Sandyford Road</b> It is an objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a two-way segregated cycle track on Sandyford Road from the junction with Overend Avenue to the entrance to the Riversdale Apartments.</li> <li>• Reduce carriageway widths, widen footpaths and provide public realm improvements to reinforce North Sandyford Road's place as a town centre street and encourage slower vehicle speeds.</li> <li>• Create a school zone and safe access route for pedestrians and cyclists to Holy Cross National School via the Dom Marmion car park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective T9 – Sydenham Road Upgrades:</b> It is an objective to implement a one-way southbound traffic layout on Sydenham Road with the reallocation of road space to facilitate a two-way segregated cycle track along with general footpath improvements, creating a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists and for children travelling to school.</p> <p><b>Objective T10 – Dundrum Bypass Cycle Infrastructure:</b> It is an objective to provide a two-way segregated cycle track along the western side of Dundrum Bypass.</p> <p><b>Objective T11 – Pedestrian and Cycle Connectivity across Dundrum Bypass:</b> It is an objective to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new pedestrian and cycle crossing at an appropriate location on the southern end of the Bypass to allow access from adjacent residential areas direct to the Dundrum Shopping Centre access routes and bus stops located on the eastern side of the Bypass.</li> <li>• New accessible pedestrian and cycle crossings between Sweetmount Park and the Old Dundrum Shopping Centre redevelopment site (Both at grade and a bridge crossing may be required to achieve full accessibility – see also OSC3 in chapter 2).</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective T12 Vehicular Access to Parking from Dundrum Bypass</b> It is an objective to require future vehicular access to parking within the Old Dundrum Shopping Centre redevelopment site, to be solely from Dundrum Bypass.</p>	

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p><b>Objective T13 Disabled &amp; Age Friendly Car Parking:</b> It is an objective to ensure adequate provision of both Disabled and Age Friendly car parking spaces at appropriate locations within the town.</p> <p><b>Objective T14 Cycle Parking Facilities:</b> It is an objective to ensure that secure, off – street, publicly accessible cycle parking facilities, together with charging facilities for eBikes, are provided as part of any significant new developments in Dundrum or as part of any significant change of use or redevelopment proposals in the town. In addition, it is objective to ensure the continued provision of on-street cycle parking at appropriate locations and to ensure that all cycle parking, both on and off street adequately provides for outsized cycles such as cargo bikes.</p> <p><b>Objective T15 – Wyckham Way Roundabout Upgrades:</b> It is an objective to upgrade the existing roundabout on the Wyckham Way at the junction with Dundrum Bypass to a signalised junction providing a safer and more efficient environment for pedestrians and cyclists, while also allowing better control of traffic movements.</p> <p><b>Objective T16 Sandyford Road/Wyckham Way/Overend Avenue Junction Upgrade:</b> It is an objective to upgrade the existing signalised junction to provide a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists, better catering for all modes of travel.</p> <p><b>Objective T17 Overend Avenue Cycle Facilities Upgrade:</b> It is an objective to upgrade the existing cycle infrastructure on Overend Avenue, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A two-way segregated cycle track on the western side from the junction with Sandyford Road to the Sydenham Villas access point;</li> <li>• A two-way segregated cycle track connecting the Sandyford Road junction to Balally Luas station; and</li> <li>• Upgrade of remaining cycle lanes on Overend Avenue to permanent segregated facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>T18 Balally Luas Mobility Hub:</b> It is an objective to develop a Mobility Hub, at Balally Luas station in order to promote interchange between modes including cycling and eMobility.</p> <p><b>Objective T19 – Dundrum Road – Neighbourhood Street:</b> It is an objective to transition Dundrum Road to a neighbourhood street, using traffic calming and public realm improvements to create a safer, more accessible and attractive environment for local residents.</p> <p><b>Objective T20 – Windy Arbour Neighbourhood Centre:</b> It is an objective to enhance the existing neighbourhood centre on Dundrum Road at Windy Arbour (located immediately north and south of Mulvey Park) and to strengthen the area, as a village centre and focal point for the local community, through the delivery of an enhanced public realm, urban greening, traffic calming and improved pedestrian and cycle accessibility (As this policy objective focuses on transport see also Objective NC3 chapter 6).</p>	

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p><b>Objective T21 – Dodder to Dundrum Pedestrian and Cycle Route:</b> It is an objective of the Local Area Plan, to create a new pedestrian and cycle route connecting the Dodder Greenway to Dundrum Major Town Centre via the site of the former Dundrum Central Mental Hospital.</p> <p><b>Objective T22 – Localised Boundary Set-back:</b> It is an objective of the Plan to seek the set-back of roadside boundaries at the pinch points illustrated in figure 4.13 to facilitate the delivery of improved pedestrian and cycle infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Objective T23 – Former Central Mental Hospital site:</b> It is an objective to require the development of a high quality pedestrian and cycle facility through the site of the former Central Mental Hospital, to form part of the proposed Dodder to Dundrum cycle route.</p> <p><b>Objective T24 – St. Columbanus’ Road Safe School Zone:</b> It is an objective of the LAP to progress the transition of St Columbanus’ Road to a “Safe school zone” in line with NTA “Safe Routes to School” Design Guidance.</p>	
<b>Material Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).</li> <li>Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Increases in waste levels.</li> <li>Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure.</li> <li>Interactions between agricultural waste and</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP36 – Sustainable Energy Use:</b> It is a policy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the initiatives where relevant of any Sustainable Energy Communities within Dundrum.</li> <li>Support initiatives where relevant which improve sustainable energy use within the Plan lands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy DLAP37 – Renewable Energy Use:</b> It is a policy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourage and support the development of solar energy infrastructure, including photo voltaic (PV) in appropriate locations</li> <li>support the development of district heat networks and the utilisation of waste heat recovery.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy DLAP38 – Supporting Uisce Éireann:</b> It is policy to support Uisce Éireann in the provision of adequate water and waste water treatment infrastructure to serve the needs of the existing and future population of the Plan area and ensuring that such infrastructure is provided prior to, or in tandem with, new development.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP39 – Wastewater Treatment:</b> It is policy to facilitate Uisce Éireann in ensuring that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance.</p>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air, various Land Use provisions.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective T26: Traffic and Transport Assessments and Road Safety Audits</b> 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><b>Policy Objective T29: Traffic Management</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI1: Sustainable Management of Water</b> It is a Policy Objective to work with Irish Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Objective EI2: Irish Water Enabling Policies</b> <b>Irish Water’s Plans and Programmes</b> 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><b>Reducing Leakage</b> 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) 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>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
	<p>soil, water, biodiversity and human health – including as a result of emissions of ammonia from agricultural activities (e.g. manure handling, storage and spreading) and the production of secondary inorganic particulate matter.</p>		<p><b>Promote Water Conservation</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI3: Wastewater Treatment Systems</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI4: Water Drainage Systems</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI6: Sustainable Drainage Systems</b> It is a Policy Objective to ensure that all development proposals incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p><b>Policy Objective EI7: Water Supply and Wastewater treatment and Appropriate Assessment</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI9: Drainage Impact Assessment</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI10: Storm Overflows of Sewage to Watercourses</b> 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><b>Section 12.10.3 Waste Water Treatment Systems</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 location of the site.</li> </ul>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>12.10.2.2 Non-domestic wastewater treatment systems 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"> <li>• Should the proposed discharge be greater than 5m<sup>3</sup>/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.</li> <li>• 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”).</li> </ul> <p>Information on Groundwater data mapping and Groundwater protection responses are available on the GSI website (<a href="https://www.gsi.ie">https://www.gsi.ie</a>) 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. 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.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective EI11: Resource Management</b> 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><b>Policy Objective EI12: Waste Management Infrastructure, Prevention, Reduction, Reuse and Recycling (Circular Economy approach)</b> It is a Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To ensure any waste amenity facilities adhere to the Waste Regional Offices Waste Management Infrastructure siting guidelines.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To promote the inclusion of such centres in all large retail developments to maximise access by the public.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Objective EI13: Hazardous Waste</b> 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><b>Construction Management Plan</b> requirements under Plan Sections 12.9.4 to 12.9.6 Various provisions under Chapter 6: Enterprise and Employment</p>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Policy DLAP48 – Historic Character</b> It is Council Policy to ensure the protection of the historical character of Dundrum and ensure that any future development / redevelopment is carried out in a manner sympathetic to its special character thus ensuring that the distinct character and intrinsic heritage qualities of the Dundrum area are recognised.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP49 – Built Heritage</b> It is Policy to conserve, protect and enhance (as appropriate) the built heritage of Dundrum, including the Architectural Conservation Areas, Protected Structures and attendant grounds, in accordance with best conservation practice and policy objectives set out in the County Development Plan, 2022-2028.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP50 – Character</b> It is Policy to seek to achieve an interesting and vibrant mix of the old and the new, to enhance the sense of place, character and identity of the Dundrum area.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP51 – High Quality Architecture</b> It is Policy to support the development of appropriate, architecturally significant development in Dundrum that has regard to Dundrum’s historical past character but contributes new and exciting elements.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP52 – Alterations to Protected Structures</b> It is Policy to promote proposals that improve, alter, extend or change the use of Protected Structures that result in a viable modern use, subject to appropriate design, materials and construction methods. All such proposals must ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise and will be subject to assessment by the Council’s Conservation Officer(s).</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP53 – Reuse of Protected Structures</b> It is a Policy to consider positively the change of use of protected structures where it can be shown that the structure, character, appearance and setting will not be adversely affected and where its reuse for an alternative purpose is necessary to maintain the viability of the structure and to enable its upkeep.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP54 – Architectural Conservation Areas</b> It is Policy to ensure the design of any development in Architectural Conservation Areas, including any changes of use of an existing building, should preserve and / or enhance the character and appearance of the Architectural Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP55 – Dundrum ACA(s):</b> It is policy to protect, conserve and where appropriate, enhance the ACA(s) in Dundrum. Any proposal for development within, or adjacent to, the ACA shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect the scale and form of existing structures within the ACA in terms of proportion, scale and materials and finishes, particularly along street frontages;</li> <li>Seek where possible and appropriate to contribute to or enhance the streetscape of the ACA (with particular reference to Main Street);</li> <li>Seek to retain/ reinstate exterior features which</li> </ul>	<p><b>Archaeological Heritage</b> <b>Policy Objective HER1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER5: Historic Burial Grounds</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology</b> 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><b>Architectural Heritage</b> <b>Policy Objective HER7: Record of Protected Structures</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER8: Work to Protected Structures</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials;</li> <li>Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the character and special interest of the Protected Structure;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features;</li> <li>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).</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy Objective HER9: Protected Structures Applications and Documentation</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER10: Protected Structures and Building Regulations</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER11: Energy Efficiency of Protected Structures</b> 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>

SEA Statement for the Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p>contribute or enhance the character and streetscape of the ACA such as shop fronts, sash windows, gutters and down pipes, decorative plasterwork etc;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure priority is given to the pedestrian, to inclusive access, and to facilitating the improvement of the quality of the public realm.</li> <li>• Ensure any signage is sensitive to the buildings and streetscape (see also chapter 2 for urban design policy and objectives and specific objectives relating to the old shopping centre site and the "Village" character area.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy DLAP56 – Design Rationale:</b> It is policy to require a design rationale to accompany all significant proposals for development within/proximate to ACAs within the DLAP area, which demonstrates how the proposed development supports and enhances the character and architectural quality of the ACA. This design rationale should address the design process for the development and how the proposal will integrate with the historic environment with reference to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban grain;</li> <li>• Urban structure;</li> <li>• Density and mix;</li> <li>• Scale;</li> <li>• Materials and detailing;</li> <li>• Landscape;</li> <li>• Views and landmarks; and</li> <li>• Historical development.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Policy Objective HER12: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)</b> 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> <p><b>Policy Objective HER13: Architectural Conservation Areas</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Ensure street furniture is kept to a minimum, is of good design and any redundant street furniture removed.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy Objective HER14: Demolition within an ACA</b> It is a Policy Objective to prohibit the demolition of a structure(s) that positively contributes to the character of the ACA.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective HER15: Shopfronts within an ACA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy Objective HER16: Public Realm and Public Utility works within an ACA</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Encourage the undergrounding of over-head services and the removal of redundant wiring/cables within an ACA.</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy Objective HER17: Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER18: Development within a Candidate Architectural Conservation Area</b> 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><b>Policy Objective HER19: Protection of Buildings in Council Ownership</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to demonstrate best practice with regard to Protected Structures, Recorded Monuments and other elements of architectural heritage in its ownership and care.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy Objective HER20: Buildings of Vernacular and Heritage Interest</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Ensure that appropriate materials be used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric.</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy Objective HER21: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features:</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the appropriate development of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates to ensure their</li> </ol>

SEA Statement for the Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
			<p>character is not compromised.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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> <p><b>Policy Objective HER22: Protection of Historic Street Furniture and Public Realm</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective HER23: Industrial Heritage</b> It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <p>i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey listed in Appendix 4 when assessing any development proposals.</p> <p>ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.</p> <p><b>Policy Objective HER25: Heritage Plan</b> It is a Policy Objective to support the preparation and implementation of the third DLR County Heritage Plan 2021 – 2025.</p> <p><b>Requirements under Chapter 12: Development Management, including those under the headings of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage</li> <li>• Archaeological Heritage</li> <li>• Architectural Heritage - Protected Structures</li> <li>• Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)</li> <li>• New Development within an ACA</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape.</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna and Cultural Heritage</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP18 – Building Height:</b> It is policy that building height in DLAP generally accords with the height guidance set out in chapter 2, subject to policy objectives BHS1 and BHS2 of the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028. (consistent with NP035 of the NPF, SPPR 3 of the 'Urban Development and Building Height; Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2018) or policy objectives in any subsequent County Development Plan. Having regard to the Building Height Guidelines and more specifically in order to apply SPPR 3 there may be instances where an argument can be made for increased height and/or taller buildings. In circumstances where compliance with policy objective BHS1 and BHS2 of the County Development Plan (see Appendix 5) can be demonstrated additional height may be appropriate, subject to complying with; the safeguards outlined in the CDP, the policies and objectives of this local area plan and the performance based criteria as set out in Table 5.1 of the BH Strategy (See Appendix 5) or as set out in any subsequent County Development Plan.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP56 – Design Rationale:</b> It is policy to require a design rationale to accompany all significant proposals for development within/proximate to ACAs within the DLAP area, which demonstrates how the proposed development supports and enhances the character and architectural quality of the ACA. This design rationale should address the design process for the development and how the proposal will integrate with the historic environment with reference to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban grain;</li> <li>• Urban structure;</li> </ul>	<p>Also refer to measures under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna and Cultural Heritage.</p>

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Density and mix;</li> <li>• Scale;</li> <li>• Materials and detailing;</li> <li>• Landscape;</li> <li>• Views and landmarks; and</li> <li>• Historical development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective HC1 – Saint Nahi’s:</b> It is an Objective to ensure that any development, including improvements to the public realm and publicly owned lands in the vicinity of Saint Nahi’s graveyard, protects and enhances the setting of the church and graveyard.</p> <p><b>Objective HC2 – Maher’s Terrace</b> It is an Objective to promote the sensitive adaptation and reuse of Maher’s Terrace to open up the courtyard and rear buildings.</p> <p><b>Objective HC3 – Holy Cross Church:</b> It is an objective of the Council to preserve, enhance and extend the public realm areas adjacent to Holy Cross Church and Parochial House, in order to enhance the setting and visual appeal of Main Street and Pembroke Cottages.</p> <p><b>Objective HC4 – Taney National School:</b> It is an objective to ensure that any significant development at Taney Parish Primary School seeks to improve the streetscape which addresses the Sydenham Villas ACA. It is envisaged that this would include the re-design of the public realm with more suitable streetscape/public realm features which protect and enhance the character of the ACA. Any redesign should give consideration to retaining turning provision for vehicles including buses and coaches, and to parking, setdown and pickup requirements.</p> <p><b>Objective HC5 – Undergrounding of telephone / electricity infrastructure:</b> It is an objective to support the undergrounding of the telephone and electricity wires that are within and adjacent to the Sydenham Villas ACA, in order to enhance the ACA’s character.</p> <p><b>Objective HC6 – New Development:</b> It is an objective to ensure that all new development within the Main Hospital Complex character area seeks to preserve the special conservation interest of the Protected Structures and secure their re-use as part of the wider re-development of the CMH lands. The architectural merits of subsequent extension elements to these buildings should also be sufficiently considered, and the re-use of these extension elements will be sought where such extensions are of sufficient heritage value.</p> <p><b>Objective HC7 – Reuse of Protected Structure:</b> It is an Objective of the Council to seek the sensitive reuse and adaptation of the main hospital building and associated historical elements to provide for residential, cultural, office, employment, civic, retail, enterprise, or community uses. Any use should not detract from any adjoining residential uses.</p> <p><b>Objective HC8 – Boundary Treatment:</b> It is an Objective of the Council to seek the retention of substantial elements of the perimeter wall as part of the re-development of the CMH lands, except where their removal in</p>	

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Local Area Plan measures, including:	Existing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures, including:
		<p>part is required to facilitate permeability and connectivity, as per the objectives set out in Chapters 2 and 3 of this Plan.</p> <p><b>Objective HC9 – Adaptive reuse of features:</b> It is an Objective of the Council to seek the retention and adaptive re-use of the gate lodge, the walled garden and substantial elements of the perimeter wall as part of the re-development of the CMH lands. Any re-use should respect the contributions that these features of conservation interest make to the setting of the CMH lands.</p> <p><b>Objective HC10 – Open Character</b> It is an Objective of the Council to ensure that the 'open' character and landscaped setting of the CMH lands informs the re-development of the lands. Any design should seek to celebrate and enhance the setting of the unique built and natural features that contribute to the character of these lands.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP57 – Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings:</b> In addition to Policy HC1 of this draft LAP and in accordance with the Policy Objectives set out in section 11.4.3 of the 'Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, 2022-2028', it is policy to promote the retention and re-use of older buildings and structures within Dundrum which, though they may not meet the criteria for inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures, make a positive contribution to the historic built environment of the town. In particular, this may include exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings and features, whose character, setting and remaining original fabric should be suitably respected as part of any future development.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP58 – Archaeological Heritage:</b> It is policy to manage the development of Dundrum in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the area and fully recognises its role in protecting this resource for future generations to enjoy.</p> <p><b>Policy DLAP59 – Monuments and Places:</b> It is policy that no development in the vicinity of a feature included in the Record of Monuments &amp; Places (RMP) will be permitted which seriously detracts from the setting of the feature or which is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value.</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 authorities<sup>3</sup> 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.

Submissions were made by the following environmental authorities:

- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing; and
- Department of Environment, Climate and Communications.

The issues raised in these submissions and how these issues have been taken into account during preparation of the Plan and the SEA are provided on Table 3.1 below. Taking into account these submissions included integrating environmental considerations into the Plan, including through the selection of Plan provisions identified on Table 2.1.

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

**Table 3.1 Taking into account SEA Scoping Submissions**

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
<b>1</b>	<b>Submission from Environmental Protection Agency</b>	
<b>A</b>	We acknowledge your notice, dated 14 December 2022, in relation to the Draft Dundrum LAP 2023-2029 (the 'Plan').	Noted.
<b>B</b>	The EPA is one of the statutory environmental authorities under the SEA Regulations. In our role as an SEA environmental authority, we focus on promoting the full and transparent integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan and advocating that the key environmental challenges for Ireland are addressed as relevant and appropriate to the plan. Our functions as an SEA environmental authority do not include approving or enforcing SEAs or plans.	Noted.
<b>C</b>	As a priority, we focus our efforts on reviewing and commenting on key sector plans. For land use plans at county and local level, we provide a 'self-service approach' via the attached guidance document 'SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources'. This document is updated regularly and sets out our key recommendations for integrating environmental considerations into Local Authority land use Plans. We recommend that you take this guidance document into account in preparing the Plan and SEA.	The 'SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources' document has been considered in the preparation of the SEA Scoping Report and will be kept on file for reference throughout the SEA process.
<b>D</b>	<p>In preparing the Plan, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council should also ensure that the Plan aligns with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes and is consistent with the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midlands Region.</p> <p>The EPA may provide additional comments upon receipt of the SEA Environmental Report and Draft Plan at the next stage of the SEA process.</p>	The SEA will seek to ensure that the Plan aligns with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes and is consistent with the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midlands Region.
<b>E</b>	<p>Available Guidance &amp; Resources</p> <p>Our website contains various SEA resources and guidance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SEA process guidance and checklists</li> <li>- Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA</li> <li>- topic specific SEA guidance (including Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment (EPA, 2020), Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring (EPA, 2020), Integrating climatic factors into SEA (EPA, 2019), Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA (EPA, 2015), and Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (EPA, 2012))</li> </ul> <p>You can access these guidance notes and other resources at: <a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/strategic-environmental-assessment/sea-topic-and-sector-specific-guidance/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/strategic-environmental-assessment/sea-topic-and-sector-specific-guidance/</a></p>	These resources and guidance have been considered in the preparation of the SEA Scoping Report and will be accessed, as relevant, for reference throughout the SEA process.
<b>F</b>	<p>Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool</p> <p>The ESM Webtool is a new decision support tool to assist SEA and planning processes in Ireland. The tool brings together over 100 datasets and allows users to explore environmental considerations within a particular area and create plan-specific environmental sensitivity maps. These maps can help planners anticipate potential land-use conflicts and help identify suitable development locations, while also protecting the environment. The ESM Webtool is available at <a href="http://www.enviromap.ie">www.enviromap.ie</a>.</p>	The ESM Webtool has been considered in the preparation of the SEA Scoping Report and will be considered throughout the SEA process, where relevant.
<b>G</b>	<p>EPA SEA WebGIS Tool</p> <p>Our SEA WebGIS Tool has been updated recently and is now publicly available at <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA</a>. It allows public authorities to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area. It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.</p>	Available online EPA resources, including mapping resources, have been considered in the preparation of the SEA Scoping Report and will be considered throughout the SEA and AA processes.
<b>H</b>	<p>EPA WFD Application</p> <p>Our WFD Application provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the national WFD monitoring programme. The Application is accessed through EDEN <a href="https://wfd.edenireland.ie/">https://wfd.edenireland.ie/</a> and is available to public agencies. Publicly available data can be accessed via the <a href="http://Catchments.ie">Catchments.ie</a> website.</p>	
<b>I</b>	<p>EPA AA GeoTool</p> <p>Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is available at: <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool</a>.</p>	

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
<b>J</b>	State of the Environment Report – Ireland’s Environment 2020 In preparing the Plan and SEA, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within our State of the Environment Report Ireland’s Environment – An Integrated Assessment 2020 (EPA, 2020) should be considered, as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. It should also be taken into account, in preparing the Plan.	The recommendations, key issues and challenges described within the current version of Ireland’s Environment will be considered in the preparation of the Plan and SEA.
<b>K</b>	Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.	The SEA will seek to ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.
<b>L</b>	Environmental Authorities Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with: Environmental Protection Agency; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage;</li> <li>• Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications; and</li> <li>• Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.</li> <li>• any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation or local area plan.</li> </ul>	Notice has been given to relevant environmental authorities as part of the SEA scoping process.
<b>2</b>	<b>Submission from Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</b>	
<b>A</b>	Archaeology It is noted that the current SEA Scoping Draft Report includes three monuments that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP): ‘an ecclesiastical enclosure located at Churchtown Road Upper; Dundrum Castle ruins; and the Mill Pond/Mill Race’. It is important to acknowledge that the ecclesiastical enclosure at Churchtown Road comprises three recorded monuments that are listed in the RMP. These are: RMP Nos. DU022-016001- Ecclesiastical enclosure; DU022-016002- Church; DU022-016003- Graveyard;). These monuments are subject to statutory protection in the Record of Monuments and Places established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1930-2014. An additional two monuments at the ecclesiastical enclosure are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and are due for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP. These are: SMR Nos. DU022-016004- Graveslab; DU022-016005- Graveslab. The Dundrum Castle ruins comprises two recorded monuments that are listed in the RMP. These are: RMP Nos. DU022-023001- Castle - tower house; DU022-023002- Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle. The RMP No. DU022-100001- Redundant Record was listed as a Mill Site and recorded to the west of Main Street. This site is not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP. The following is provided for information on the detail of current national archaeological heritage protection and policy. It is strongly recommended that a Local Area Plan cross references the Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown and County Development Plan which also includes much of the following detail.	Noted. Archaeological and architectural come under the scope of the assessment, as detailed throughout the SEA Scoping Report. This Department’s submission will inform the assessment as relevant and appropriate, taking into account considering the various provisions contained within the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan for the protection of archaeology and architecture (with which the LAP and development within the Plan area must comply).
<b>B</b>	Definition of archaeology and archaeological heritage It is very important that the Local Area Plan’s archaeological policies and objectives be informed by a clear understanding of the nature of archaeology and the archaeological heritage, and it is recommended that a statement on this be included in the section on archaeological heritage. The following is noted by way of assistance in drafting such text. Archaeology is the study of past societies through their material remains and the evidence of their environment. It is not restricted solely to ancient periods; it includes the study of relatively recent societies through, for example, industrial and military sites. The archaeological heritage is comprised of all material remains of past societies with the potential to add to our knowledge of such societies. It therefore includes the remains of features such as settlements, monuments, burials, ships and boats and portable objects of all kinds, from the everyday to the very special. It also includes evidence of the environment in which those societies lived. Archaeological heritage occurs in all environments, urban and rural, upland and lowland, grassland, tillage and forestry, inland and coastal, dryland, wetland (including peatlands) and underwater (including watercourses, lakes and the sea). Archaeological heritage may exist in the form of upstanding or visible remains, or as subsurface features with no surface presentation. Given the above, archaeological heritage is present as yet unidentified in all environments.	
<b>C</b>	Recommended over-arching objective for the protection of the archaeological heritage It may be appropriate in the Draft Plan to include: It will be an objective of the planning authority to protect in an appropriate manner all	

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
	<p>elements of the archaeological heritage and other features of the following categories:</p> <p>(a) Sites and monuments included in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as maintained by the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH);</p> <p>(b) Monuments and Places included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994;</p> <p>(c) Historic monuments and archaeological areas included in the Register of Historic Monuments as established under section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987;</p> <p>(d) National monuments subject to Preservation Orders under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and National Monuments which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage or a local authority;</p> <p>(e) Archaeological objects within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts;</p> <p>(f) Wrecks protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 or otherwise included in the Wreck Viewer/Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database maintained by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage;</p> <p>(g) Where, under Section 3 of the National Monuments (Amend.) Act 1987 a place on, in or under the seabed (of the territorial waters) or land covered by water where a wreck or an archaeological object lies or formally lay;</p> <p>(h) Archaeological features not as yet identified but which may be impacted on by development.</p> <p>In securing such protection, both generally and in the context of any particular planning decision, the planning authority shall take full account of, and be guided by, national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage as set out in the Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999). Any specific recommendations made by the Government Minister responsible for the protection of the archaeological heritage, as a statutory consultee in the planning process, shall be given full consideration by the planning authority.</p> <p>The planning authority shall protect the archaeological heritage through ensuring preservation in-situ or preservation by record, as appropriate, with preservation in-situ being the first option to be considered being presumed to be the preferred option. If preservation in-situ cannot be achieved, or can only be achieved in-part, then preservation by record of the archaeological heritage will be required—this will require the full archaeological excavation and recording of the monument/site, according to best professional practice. Where excavation is required this shall also include the preparation of appropriate reports, post-excavation analyses and publications. The costs of assessing and mitigating archaeological impacts will be considered to be part of development costs which are appropriate to be borne by the developer.</p>	
<b>D</b>	<p>Recommended further objectives and policies to protect the archaeological heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance archaeological monuments, historic wrecks and archaeological objects and their settings and amenities, having particular regard to the importance of historic graveyards, national monuments in the ownership/guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage or the Local Authority and, in general, monuments, historic wrecks, and archaeological objects which, through their presence in the landscape or seascape, provide tangible evidence of the past;</li> <li>• To promote and facilitate appropriate forms of access (including but not limited to educational and disabled access for example) to archaeological monuments and historic wrecks, including maintaining or developing means of access (including working with landowners to secure appropriate access over private lands), providing appropriate, accurate signage and interpretive material and providing appropriate forms of virtual access where physical access is not possible;</li> <li>• To ensure that all aspects of archaeological heritage and underwater cultural heritage, in all environments, are considered in the development process, including impacts on unidentified elements of the archaeological and underwater cultural heritage;</li> <li>• To promote knowledge and appreciation of archaeological and underwater cultural heritage and facilitate access to appropriate guidance regarding its protection and conservation, including at all stages of the development process (including preplanning application consultations);</li> <li>• To promote early and comprehensive public access to the results of archaeological excavations carried out as a result of development or conservation projects through publications and the provision of on-site interpretive material even where no physical remains are visible;</li> <li>• To support community initiatives and projects regarding preservation, presentation and access to archaeological heritage and underwater cultural heritage, provided such are compatible with appropriate conservation policies and standards, having regard to the guidance and advice of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage;</li> <li>• It would be general policy that developments will not be permitted which would result in the removal of archaeological monuments with above ground features/surface expression. This will be especially the case in relation to archaeological monuments which form significant features in the landscape, whether or not visible from public spaces;</li> </ul>	

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If preservation in-situ cannot be achieved, or can only be achieved in-part, then preservation by record of the archaeological heritage will be required;</li> <li>• To secure the preservation in-situ of historic wrecks, and where this is not possible, their preservation by record;</li> <li>• To ensure that provision is made in the planning process ensuring the preservation in-situ of significant medieval masonry remains found during the course of a development and (where practicable) the presentation of such remains as part of completed developments;</li> <li>• To secure the preservation in-situ of surviving above-ground urban medieval and early modern structures, by ensuring that permission for a development does not result in the loss of the remains of such structures which may survive within buildings which are, or appear to be, of later date;</li> <li>• To secure the preservation in-situ of significant examples of industrial, military and nautical/maritime heritage that form part of our post-medieval archaeological heritage, and examples of which may date from periods up to and including the twentieth century;</li> <li>• To preserve the setting and amenity of all archaeological monuments, with particular regard for upstanding monuments, by ensuring that development in the vicinity of these archaeological monuments is not detrimental to their character or setting by reason of the development's location, scale, bulk or detailing;</li> <li>• To preserve means of access to monuments currently accessible to the public and to develop further and better access to monuments, including as part of the design of development in their vicinity (where appropriate);</li> <li>• To retain the existing street layout, historic building lines, and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or other origins within towns or villages;</li> <li>• To protect historic graveyards, including through the avoidance of extensions to them where this would have an inappropriate level of impact on sub-surface archaeological remains or on their setting or amenity and, in that regard, as an alternative to extensions to historic graveyards to endeavour to find alternative locations where additional land for burial is considered necessary;</li> <li>• To ensure that historic graveyards in the ownership or care of the Local Authority are managed and maintained in accordance with appropriate conservation standards and that local communities involved in care and maintenance of historic graveyards receive appropriate advice regarding such standards;</li> <li>• To ensure that landscapes of particular historic or archaeological interest or significance are appropriately considered as part of a landscape character assessment, and to ensure the continued preservation of the character, interest and amenity of such landscapes;</li> <li>• To ensure that in appropriate cases developments include as a long-term measure appropriate interpretive material regarding the archaeological features identified or uncovered in the course of development or pre-development work, whether or not such features have been preserved in-situ or are themselves presented;</li> <li>• To ensure that all signage placed at or near archaeological monuments is appropriate in design, form, and accuracy of content;</li> <li>• To support the incorporation of monuments into designated open spaces and public amenity spaces, provided this is done in a manner compatible with the protection and proper management and conservation of the monument in question, in particular through ensuring that such monuments are not left vulnerable, e.g. to erosion or to becoming the focus of vandalism or anti-social behaviour, or are not left or allowed to deteriorate to a condition incompatible with public safety.</li> </ul> <p>Accordingly, where such incorporation takes place an appropriate and enforceable permanent management and conservation plan will be required.</p>	
E	<p>Recommended development control objectives and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That proposed developments which may, due to their location, size, or nature, have implications for elements of the archaeological heritage (including the underwater cultural heritage) be subject to an archaeological assessment, which should in general be carried out before any grant of permission. Such developments include those that are located at or close to archaeological sites or monuments or historic wrecks, those which are extensive in terms of area (ground disturbance of 1/2 hectare or more) or length (1km or more) even if no known elements of the archaeological heritage are present, those which would affect significant areas of environments such as wetlands, reclaimed areas of rivers, lakes and coastlines and underwater areas even if no known elements of the archaeological heritage are present, and any developments that require the carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Proposed developments in areas of the marine environment or inland waterways for which there are no located wrecks may be considered to be areas of high archaeological potential due to the number of historic ship losses recorded for these areas over time or areas that have a record for locations of archaeological objects in the past, such as those from the River Suck. Therefore, developments in riverine, lacustrine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments of archaeological potential should be subject to an underwater archaeological impact assessment, which should in general be carried out before any grant of permission;</li> <li>• To ensure that archaeological assessment is carried out in accordance with relevant</li> </ul>	

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
	<p>policies and standards, in particular those set out in the Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999) and the Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (Government of Ireland 1999) and the advice in particular cases of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, with all relevant techniques (including documentary research, aerial photographic research, geophysical survey and archaeological test excavation) being required as appropriate. This will also include, in appropriate cases, the carrying out of building surveys and assessments of upstanding structures to determine the extent to which they are, or contain within them, structures of medieval or early modern date;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that all planning applications for developments of categories set out above are referred to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, through its Development Applications Unit, that such referrals take place in due time and that full account is taken of the recommendations made by the Department;</li> <li>• To ensure that all such assessments are carried out by professionally qualified and experienced personnel;</li> <li>• That permission for proposed development will be refused where the development cannot be carried out in a manner compatible with the protection of the archaeological heritage as provided for in the policies and objectives contained in the development plan and in relevant national policies, in particular the Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999);</li> <li>• That where permission is granted for proposed development such grants of permission will contain appropriate conditions to secure the protection of the archaeological heritage, either by preservation in-situ or, where impact cannot be avoided, by way of preservation by record. In imposing such conditions, the planning authority will act in accordance with relevant policies and standards, in particular the Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999) and the Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (Government of Ireland 1999), and be guided in particular cases by the advice of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Such conditions may require, as appropriate, archaeological assessment, preservation in-situ, preservation by record and/or archaeological monitoring as well as postexcavation conservation, analysis and reporting;</li> <li>• That where preservation in-situ is required as a condition, further conditions may require appropriate immediate and long term conservation and management of the archaeological features in question and long term monitoring of the effectiveness of conservation measures, with appropriate steps required to be taken in the event conservation measures are proving in-effective;</li> <li>• That where preservation by record is required as a condition, such conditions will further require preparation of appropriate follow-up reports, analyses and publications and the conservation as necessary of archaeological material and objects recovered during the archaeological excavations as carried out;</li> <li>• That where permission is granted conditions may require presentation to the public of archaeological features preserved in-situ on the site, where practicable, and/or provision of interpretive material at the site (including on a permanent basis) whether or not any features have been preserved in-situ;</li> <li>• That where archaeological excavation is required as a condition of permission, further conditions may be imposed requiring the provision of public access to such excavations, subject to appropriate safeguards;</li> <li>• That where conditions are imposed for the protection or preservation of the archaeological heritage, these will make clear that the costs of implementing these are to be borne by the developer.</li> </ul>	
<b>F</b>	<p>Recommended climate change policies and objectives for archaeological heritage</p> <p>The following further recommendations are made for climate change policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote awareness and the appropriate adaptation of Ireland's built and archaeological heritage to deal with the effects of climate change;</li> <li>• To identify the built and archaeological heritage in Local Authority ownership and areas at risk from climate change including, but not necessarily restricted to, the Record of Monuments and Places, protected structures and architectural conservation areas designated in the local area plan and county development plan;</li> <li>• To undertake climate change vulnerability assessments for the historic structures, sites and wrecks in its area;</li> <li>• To develop disaster risk reduction policies addressing direct and indirect risks to the built and archaeological heritage (including underwater cultural heritage) in its area;</li> <li>• To develop resilience and adaptation strategies for the built and archaeological heritage (including underwater cultural heritage) in its area;</li> <li>• To develop the skills capacity within the Local Authority to address adaptation/mitigation/emergency management issues affecting historic structures and sites in order to avoid inadvertent loss or damage in the course of climate change adaptation or mitigation works.</li> </ul>	
<b>G</b>	<p>Overview of policy context</p> <p>The drafting of a number of key national policy documents pertaining to archaeology and built heritage, including Heritage Ireland 2030, the Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation</p>	

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
	<p>Plan for the Built and Archaeological Heritage (published in 2019), the Built Vernacular Strategy (published in 2021) and the National Policy on Architecture (2022), provide the context for this response. The Department welcomes where possible that the policies and objectives of these core documents be inserted into future development plans. The Department notes that research into the symbiotic relationship between cultural heritage and the biodiversity provides opportunities to build capacity as per the National Biodiversity plan 2017–2021 actions and to focus not just on protection but also on the conservation/restoration of diminishing or under threat cultural assets i.e. the archaeological and built heritage of the county.</p> <p>The development of these new policy documents, position archaeology and built heritage as a central and integrated theme within all government policy, planning and funding frameworks. These new policies are of strategic importance in terms of our alignment with EU policies and funding programmes ensuring resilience in the face of significant challenges particularly the impacts of Brexit, climate change and the COVID 19 pandemic. The Department recognises that this is an important time to be working collaboratively and strategically with Local Authorities particularly with regard to vulnerable built and archaeological heritage sites, the safeguarding of vacant buildings and the promoting/enabling reuse and repurposing of existing cultural assets. In this regard the Department notes the importance of new areas of interest including our built vernacular architecture and its setting both rural and urban, and the protection and potential of planned and designed landscapes for recreational and amenity purposes.</p> <p>The Programme for Government supports the 17 No. Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations and built on the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. Cultural and natural heritage as part of the wider built environment is represented by Goal No. 11—make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Targets to be achieved are wide-ranging including the adoption and implementation of integrated policies and plans towards 'inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels', whilst targets for cultural and natural heritage are focused on strengthening its protection.</p> <p>The Department welcomes the opportunity for making cultural heritage more accessible and better integrated with wider tourism and recreational opportunities of the county. This will be strategically important to enhancing as well as spreading the tourism capacity through the county's heritage sites and historic towns. The Department supports the integration and communication of multiple strands of cultural and natural heritage, particularly through the implementation of blue and green infrastructural projects that holistically deal with all aspects of archaeological, built and natural heritage. By delivering high quality renewal and enhancement to existing places the social, environmental and economic objectives for sustainable development of communities will be met and cultural heritage significance, conservation best practice, preservation and protection of biodiversity of these places will be raised in general to the benefit of all.</p>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Department of Environment, Climate and Communications</b>	
<b>A</b>	<p>Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and advice and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our website for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.</p> <p>With reference to your email received on the 19 December 2022, concerning the Draft Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023-2029, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. This data can add to the content and robustness of the SEA process. With this in mind please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The information and recommendations in the Geological Survey of Ireland submission are noted. Relevant GSI data sets have been considered in the preparation of the SEA Scoping Report and will be considered throughout the SEA process.</p> <p>This submission will inform the assessment as relevant and appropriate, taking into account considering the various provisions contained within the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 relating to the management and protection of geology and related issues (with which the LAP and development within the Plan area must comply).</p>
<b>B</b>	<p><b>Geoheritage</b></p> <p>A national inventory of geoheritage sites known as County Geological Sites (CGSs) is managed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland. CGSs, as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include sites that are of national importance which have been selected as the very best examples for NHA (Natural Heritage Areas) designation. NHA designation will be completed in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online Map Viewer.</p> <p>The audit for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was carried out in 2014. The full report details can be found here. Our records show that there are no CGSs in the vicinity of the proposed Draft Dundrum LAP.</p>	<p>Aquifer productivity and</p>

No.	Submission text	SEA Scoping Response
<b>C</b>	<p>Groundwater</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland’s Groundwater and Geothermal Unit, provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.</p> <p>Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our Map viewer which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.</p> <p>The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates two aquifers classed as a ‘Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones’ and a ‘Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones’ underlie the LAP. The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the range of groundwater vulnerabilities within the area covered is variable. We would therefore recommend use of the Groundwater Viewer to identify areas of High to Extreme Vulnerability and ‘Rock at or near surface’ in your assessments, as any groundwater-surface water interactions that might occur would be greatest in these areas.</p>	<p>vulnerability mapping will be included in the SEA Environmental Report.</p> <p>The SEA will reference datasets available from GSI that may be useful to lower-tier project planning, including those relating to Aquifer Productivity, Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Geology, Quaternary Geology, Mineral deposits, Aggregate Potential, Groundwater Resources, Geohazards, such as Landslide Events and Landslide Susceptibility Mapping, Physiographic Units Mapping, Geochemistry data and Geophysical data of soils and rocks.</p>
<b>D</b>	<p>GWClimate is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the Map viewer.</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater. The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here: <a href="https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx</a></p>	
<b>E</b>	<p>Geological Mapping</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found here, in your future assessments.</p> <p>Our 3D models can help stakeholders visualize, understand and characterise geology, for deposit and resource mapping, for flooding and for urban geology applications including basement impact assessment, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and subsurface management. Our 3D models offer a key element of geotechnical risk management by identifying areas requiring further site investigation.</p> <p>Further information on the bedrock and Quaternary 3D models of Dublin is available here and here.</p> <p>Please note we have recently launched QGIS compatible bedrock (100K) and Quaternary geology map data, with instructional manuals and videos. This makes our data more accessible to general public and external stakeholders. QGIS compatible data can be found in our downloadable bedrock 100k.zip file on the Data &amp; Maps section of our website.</p>	

### 3.3 Submissions on the Draft Plan and Environmental Report

Various submissions were made on the Draft Plan and/or associated environmental assessment documents, including the SEA Environmental Report, while these documents were on public display.

Updates made to the Plan that were considered by the environmental assessment processes included:

- The addition of various Plan Objectives (OSC1, TC1, DM1 and CMH1) requiring preparation of Masterplans for various sites to accompany all planning applications for significant development. Masterplans are required to accord with the Guiding Principles and objectives set out in the Plan's relevant Site Development Framework and must be accompanied by a 'Consistency Statement' detailing how each of the Guiding Principles and objectives in the relevant Site Development Framework are to be delivered.
- The addition of a Plan Objective (OCS18) relating to flood risk management requirements.
- The addition of a Plan Objective (HC11) to facilitate, provide and/or retain where appropriate, plaques, signage and maps communicating an interpretation of the historical and natural heritage of Dundrum and environs.

For further information on how submissions were considered, refer to the Chief Executive's Report on submissions received on the Draft Plan and associated document, available at <https://www.dlrcoco.ie/>.

All parts of the Plan-preparation process were informed by the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. The mitigation integrated into the final, adopted Plan includes that identified at Table 2.1 of this report.

### 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 public display of the Draft Plan and associated SEA, AA and SFRA documents were integrated into a Chief Executive's Report and considered by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. A number of changes were proposed after public display of the Draft Plan. These changes were considered by the SEA, AA and SFRA processes.

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.

## 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. Summaries of the alternatives for the Plan and their assessment are provided below.

### 4.2 Limitations in Available Alternatives

The Plan is required to be prepared by the existing, already in force, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), which specifies various types of objectives that must be provided for by the Plan.

The alternatives available for the Plan are significantly limited by the provisions of higher-level planning objectives, including those of the National Planning Framework (NPF), the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Eastern and Midlands Region and the County Plan. These documents set out various requirements for the content of the Plan including on topics such as land use zoning.

### 4.3 Plan Boundary/Area Alternatives

Under **Plan Boundary/Area Alternative 1** (covering the area set out in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan) less elements integral to achieving the sustainable '10-minute neighbourhood' concept would be available for consideration by the Local Area Plan. The '10-minute neighbourhood' concept is set out under policy objective PHP4 in the County Development Plan 2022-2028, whereby people can access their day-to-day requirements such as shops, employment, open space and schools within a ten-minute journey from their home by bike, foot or public transport.

Plan Boundary/Area Alternative 1 would not, in addition to the area set out in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, include the Dundrum Business Park, lands at Fernbank, the former Notre Dame School site and adjoining open space zoned land to the south. This would make the articulation of the sustainable '10-minute neighbourhood' concept, and associated benefits with respect to sustainable mobility, compact development, emissions and energy use, more difficult.

Under **Plan Boundary/Area Alternative 2** more elements integral to achieving the sustainable '10-minute neighbourhood' concept would be available for consideration by the Local Area Plan.

Plan Boundary/Area Alternative 1 would, in addition to the area set out in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, include the Dundrum Business Park, lands at Fernbank, the former Notre Dame School site and adjoining open space zoned land to the south. This would make the articulation of the sustainable '10-minute neighbourhood' concept, and associated benefits with respect to sustainable mobility, compact development, emissions and energy use, easier. The extension of the Plan boundary allows for a clearer articulation of the ten-minute neighbourhood concept as it increases the range of everyday needs that are available within the Plan lands.

Selected Plan Boundary/Area Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 2

## 4.4 Area Based Transport Assessment Alternatives

Informing the Plan with an Area Based Transport Assessment, which focuses on delivering travel solutions that support moving people from the private car to more sustainable modes, (**Area Based Transport Assessment Alternative 1**) would provide a more coordinated and more orderly provision of transport infrastructure and services, with delivery of projects, and associated benefit with respect to sustainable mobility and compact development, more likely. This approach would be more likely to improve the potential for meeting important objectives relating to emissions and energy use. Potentially adverse impacts on environmental components including ecology and water would need to be adequately mitigated at project level.

Not informing the Plan with an Area Based Transport Assessment, which focuses on delivering travel solutions that support moving people from the private car to more sustainable modes, (**Area Based Transport Assessment Alternative 2**) would provide a less coordinated and less orderly provision of transport infrastructure and services, with delivery of projects, and associated benefit with respect to sustainable mobility and compact development, less likely. This approach would be less likely to improve the potential for meeting important objectives relating to emissions and energy use. Potentially adverse impacts arising from more coherently planned transport developments on environmental components, including ecology and water, could be mitigated at both LAP and project level.

Selected Area Based Transport Assessment Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 1

## 4.5 Ecosystem Services Approach Alternatives

**Ecosystem Services Approach Alternative 1** 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 capital 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.

**Ecosystem Services Approach Alternative 2** 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 Ecosystem Services Approach Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 1

## 4.6 Built Heritage Alternatives

A Plan that adds detailed, local-level provisions to the existing planning framework relating to the conservation of built heritage (**Built Heritage Alternative 1**) would further contribute the protection of existing heritage that is already contributed towards by the existing planning framework. By integrating heritage considerations into the Plan, Alternative 1 would be most likely to ensure that new development respects the historic grain of the built environment and archaeology that currently exists.

A Plan that does not add detailed, local-level provisions to the existing planning framework relating to the conservation of built heritage, relying solely on existing provisions, including those included as part of the County Development Plan (**Built Heritage Alternative 2**) would not further contribute the protection of existing heritage that is already contributed towards by the existing planning framework. By not integrating heritage considerations into the Plan, Alternative 2 would be least likely to ensure that new development respects the historic grain of the built environment and archaeology that currently exists.

Selected Built Heritage Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 1

## 4.7 Approach to Site Development Frameworks Alternatives

A Local Area Plan for Dundrum, including Key Development Sites, would help to direct incompatible development away from the most sensitive areas in the County and beyond and to focus on directing compact, sustainable development within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint of Dundrum. Development of areas within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint of Dundrum, which is generally more robust, better serviced and better connected than other lands elsewhere in the County and beyond, would contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development would be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Dundrum to become a more desirable place to live – so it can sustainably accommodate new residents and maintain and improve services to existing and future communities.

Not including Site Development Frameworks that would provide location specific guidance for future planning applications at Key Development Sites (**Approach to Site Development Frameworks Alternative 1**) would reduce the likelihood of sustainable development. Development would be market-led and would seek to comply with relevant planning provisions in the absence of additional guidance. The sustainable development of the Plan area would be less likely than under Alternative 2.

By including Site Development Frameworks that would provide location specific guidance while, at the same time, allowing for flexibility in final design, layout and uses, for future planning applications at Key Development Sites, **Alternative 2** would increase the likelihood of sustainable development.

Including Site Development Frameworks that would outline criteria (which would not allow for flexibility in final design, layout and uses) for future planning applications at Key Development Sites (**Approach to Site Development Frameworks Alternative 3**) would increase the potential to

hinder compliance with rigid criteria in the longer term, in a context of evolving market needs and planning requirements.

Selected Approach to Site Development Frameworks Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 2

## 4.8 Densities Alternatives

The Application of a single standard density across the whole Plan area in order to calculate the potential residential yield relating to land zoned for residential purposes for the Core Strategy (**Density Alternative 1**) could lead to the potential over or undersupply of land for primarily residential purposes. The application of a singular low net residential density could fundamentally undermine 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 Plan area that are less well-serviced 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 misalignment 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.

The Application of different densities at different locations, as appropriate, (**Density Alternative 2**) 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 the efficient use of land, compact growth and the transition towards a low carbon and more climate resilient society. Alternative 2 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 2.

Selected Density Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 2

## 4.9 Transport Infrastructure Alternatives

Under **Transport Infrastructure Alternative 1**, new transport infrastructure would be considered subject to environmental constraints, including those related to habitats and potential impacts (e.g. disturbance from lighting). This would include minimising river crossings, avoiding sensitive habitats, not increasing barriers to flood waters and sustainable design and construction techniques. By focusing on mitigation at both plan and project levels, Alternative 1 would offer the most certainty for environmental protection and management and would be more likely to result in important individual projects (relating to sustainable mobility and emissions/energy objectives) receiving permission.

Under **Transport Infrastructure Alternative 2**, all additional environmental mitigation would be left to be defined in the future, at project level. This would offer the least certainty for environmental protection and management and would be more likely to result in important individual projects (relating to sustainable mobility and emissions objectives) not been given permission.

Selected Transport Infrastructure Alternative for the Plan: Alternative 1

#### **4.10 Reasons for choosing the Plan in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with**

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

These alternatives have been adopted by the Members having regard to both:

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

## 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 can be considered and used as appropriate when it comes to monitoring the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan. The measures may be updated over time, as new requirements and information emerge, for example.

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 used in the evaluation. Indicators are accompanied by targets which are identified with regard to the relevant strategic actions.

Given the position of the Local Area Plan in the land use planning hierarchy beneath the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, the measures identified in that County Development Plan 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.

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 forms part of the wider land use planning framework comprising a hierarchy of policies, plans, programmes, etc. This wider framework, including the National Planning Framework, the Eastern and Midland RSES and the County Development Plan is subject to its own SEA (and associated monitoring) requirements. 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).

Internal monitoring of the environmental effects of grants of permission in the Council would provide monitoring of certain indicators on a *grant of permission*<sup>4</sup> basis. Where significant adverse effects as a result of the development to be permitted are identified, such effects could be identified, recorded and used to inform monitoring evaluation.

<sup>4</sup> The likely significant effects of development proposals on environmental sensitivities are further determined during the development management process. Documenting any identified effects as a result of a development to be permitted can help to fulfill monitoring requirements.

## **5.4 Reporting**

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. The measures set out on Table 5.1 can be considered and used as appropriate when it comes to monitoring the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan. The indicators may be updated over time, as new requirements and information emerge, for example.

Reporting may be undertaken in conjunction with the monitoring reporting on other plans, such as the County Development Plan and other Local Area Plans.

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.

**Table 5.1 Indicators, Targets, Sources and Remedial Action**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	BFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condition of European sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Complete the review of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 and implement the revised Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the under Article 12 (every 6 years)</li> <li>Consultations with the NPWS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Complete the review of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 and implement the revised Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal review of local land use plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review internal systems</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review internal systems</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of water quality in the County's water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included under Water below</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included under Water below</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included under Water below</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 8 "Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity" of the County Development Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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" of the County Development Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review internal systems</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	PHH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 "Enterprise and Employment Strategy" of the County Development Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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" of the County Development Plan</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives</li> <li>Consultations with Department of Environment, Climate and Communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review internal systems</li> <li>Consultations with Department of Environment, Climate and Communications</li> </ul>

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

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					whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the EMRA, EPA and Uisce Éireann to achieve the necessary capacity.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of incompatible developments permitted within flood risk areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<b>MA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programmed delivery of Uisce Éireann infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Uisce Éireann Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated</li> <li>Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan</li> <li>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</li> <li>Facilitate, as appropriate, Uisce Éireann in developing water and wastewater infrastructure</li> <li>See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Consultations with the Uisce Éireann</li> <li>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in conjunction with Local Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Uisce Éireann to achieve the necessary capacity.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO data</li> <li>Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above Previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.</li> </ul>
<b>Air</b>	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels</li> <li>NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels</li> <li>Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and particulate matter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO data</li> <li>Data from the National Travel Survey</li> <li>EPA Air Quality Monitoring</li> <li>Consultations with Department of Transport and Department of Environment, Climate and Communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above Previous CSO 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</li> </ul>

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Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
<b>Climatic Factors</b> <sup>5</sup>	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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" of the County Development Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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" of the County Development Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review internal systems</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</li> <li>EPA Annual National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory reporting</li> <li>Climate Action Regional Office</li> <li>Consultations with Department of Environment, Climate and Communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of renewable energy in transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO data</li> <li>Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for residential heating</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the County using private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO data</li> <li>Monitoring of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above Previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Please also refer to relevant legislation and requirements in the SEA Environmental Report.

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Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 permission under the Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</li> </ul>	
<b>Landscape</b>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>