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**Screening for Appropriate Assessment**  
Redevelopment of St Anne's Court, Raheny

25 August 2023



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### **Executive Summary**

This *Screening for Appropriate Assessment* report has been prepared by NM Ecology Ltd on behalf of Dublin City Council (the applicant) regarding a proposed development at St Anne's Court, Raheny. The proposed development will involve the demolition of five existing two-storey apartment buildings containing 61 no. bedsit units, the construction of apartment buildings containing 102 no. dwellings, and ancillary development.

In accordance with their obligations under the *European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011* (SI 477/2011), the competent authority (in this case Dublin City Council) must assess whether the proposed development could have 'likely significant effects' on any European sites. This document provides information to support an Appropriate Assessment screening exercise, including: a description of the proposed development, a map and list of European sites in the surrounding area, a review of potential source-pathway-receptor links, and an appraisal of the suitability of the habitats for birds associated with nearby SPAs.

There is no risk of direct impacts on European sites. Potential pathways for indirect impacts were considered, but none were found to be feasible. Habitats within the site are unsuitable for any of the species associated with nearby SPAs. Therefore, with regard to Article 42 (7) of the *European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011*, it can be excluded on the basis of objective scientific information following screening, that the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site. On this basis, the assessment can conclude at Stage 1 of the Appropriate Assessment process, and it is not necessary to proceed to Stage 2.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background to Appropriate Assessment

Approximately 14% of the land area of Ireland is included in the European Network of Natura 2000 sites (hereafter referred to as European sites), which includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect important areas for birds, and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to protect a range of habitats and species. Legislative protection for these sites is provided by the *European Council Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)* and *E.C. Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC, as amended)*, which are jointly transposed into Irish law by the *European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477/2011, as amended)*.

Regulation 42 (1) states that: “*Screening for Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project for which an application for consent is received [...] shall be carried out by the public authority to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of the conservation objectives of the site, if that plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on [any European sites].*” To ensure compliance with this regulation, planning authorities must screen all planning applications for potential impacts on European sites. Supporting information may be requested from the applicant to assist with this process.

This document provides information to support the competent authority’s *Screening for Appropriate Assessment* exercise for the proposed development. It includes a description of the proposed development, a map and list of European sites in the surrounding area, a review of potential source-pathway-receptor links, and an appraisal of the suitability of the habitats for birds associated with nearby SPAs.

### 1.2 Statement of authority

This report was written by Nick Marchant, the principal ecologist of NM Ecology Ltd. He has sixteen years of professional experience, including thirteen years as an ecological consultant, one year as a local authority biodiversity officer, and two years managing an NGO in Indonesia. He provides ecological assessments for developments throughout Ireland and Northern Ireland, including wind farms, infrastructural projects (roads, water pipelines, greenways, etc.), and a range of residential and commercial developments.

He has an MSc in Ecosystem Conservation and Landscape Management from NUI Galway and a BSc in Environmental Science from Queens University Belfast. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, and operates in accordance with their code of professional conduct.

### 1.3 Methods

This report has been prepared with reference to the following guidelines:

- OPR Practice Note PN01: *Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management* (Office of the Planning Regulator 2021)
- *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4)*, (E.C., 2021)
- *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland* (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009)
- *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal* (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, 2018)

A desk-based study was carried out using data from the following sources:

- Plans and specifications for the proposed development
- Qualifying interests / conservation objectives of European sites from [www.npws.ie](http://www.npws.ie)
- Bedrock, soil, subsoil, surface water and ground water maps from the Geological Survey of Ireland webmapping service ([dcenr.maps.arcgis.com](http://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com)), the National Biodiversity Data Centre (<http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/>), and the Environmental Protection Agency web viewer ([gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/](http://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/))
- The *Dublin City Development Plan 2022 – 2028*, and details of permitted or proposed developments from the local authority's online planning records

Desktop data from internet resources was accessed in June 2023.

## 2 Description of the Project

### 2.1 Environmental setting

#### Site location and surroundings

The proposed development site (hereafter referred to as the Site) is located in a suburban setting in Raheny, Dublin 5. It contains five two-storey apartment buildings comprising 61 no. bedsit units, as well as semi-mature trees, amenity grassland and ornamental planting.

The broader surroundings are characterised by housing estates, a national school (Scoil Assam), and St Anne's Park.

#### Geology and soils

The underlying geology is limestone (described as 'dark limestone and shale' on the GSI database), which is a locally-important aquifer. Subsoils are limestone till, and soils are predominantly made ground with some residual loam.

### Hydrology

There are no rivers or streams within or adjacent to the Site. The closest watercourse is the River Santry, which is approx. 320 m to the north-east, but it has no connection to the Site. The Nanniken Stream is located approx. 400 m to the south-west, but it also has no connection to the Site. The topography of the Site is level, so it is not expected that surface water would flow by gravity in the direction of any watercourse.

Therefore, the Site has no apparent association with any watercourses.

## **2.2 Description of the proposed development**

The proposed development will involve:

- (i) Demolition of five existing buildings containing 61 no. bedsit units
- (ii) Construction of new apartment buildings containing 102 no. dwellings
- (iii) Landscaping works, boundary treatments and all associated works necessary to facilitate the development

Foul water will be discharged to a local authority foul sewer and conveyed to the Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Works. Rainwater from roofs and external hard surfaces will soak to ground in swales and soakaways.

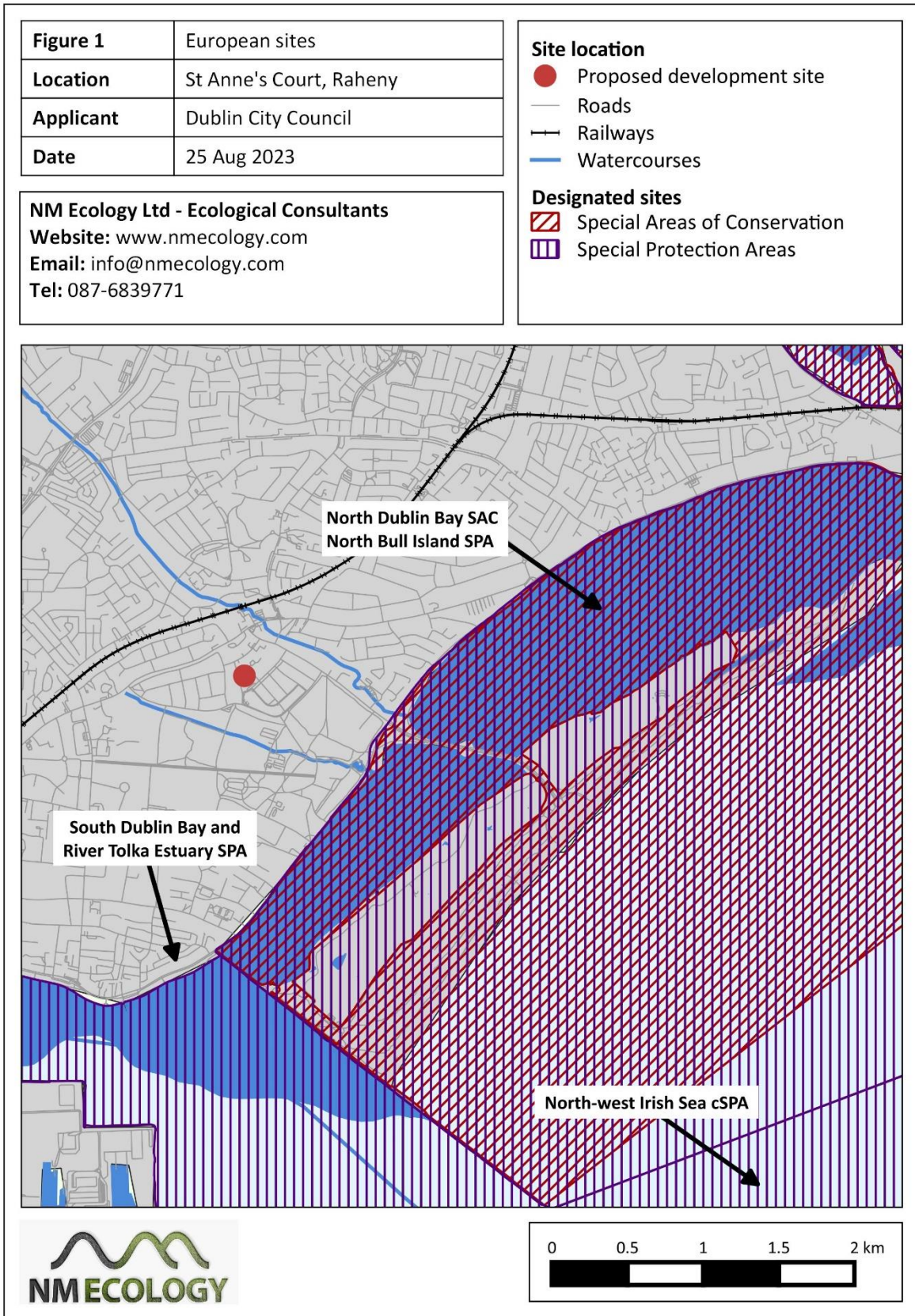
## **3 Review of relevant European sites**

In this section we identify European sites that could potentially be affected by the proposed development. The primary consideration is whether the proposed development is within the boundaries of any European sites, because this could lead to direct effects. This is discussed in Section 3.1.

It is also possible that the proposed development could cause indirect effects on European sites located outside the boundary. This is considered using the *source-pathway-receptor* model, which identifies potential *pathways* (e.g. surface water) between the *source* (the Site) and the *receptor* (a European site). This is discussed in Section 3.2.

Some of the bird species associated with SPAs can use secondary habitats outside the SPA boundaries, e.g. brent geese feeding on urban grasslands. The suitability of habitats within the Site for SPA bird species is discussed in Section 3.3.

To support the above assessments, a map of European sites in the surrounding area is shown in Figure 1, and details of relevant European sites are provided in Table 1.



**Table 1: European sites of relevance to the Site**

Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Interests
North Dublin Bay SAC (site code 206)	950 m south-east	<b>Annex I habitats:</b> inter-tidal mudflats / sandflats (including patches of <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals), salt marshes, annual vegetation of drift lines, embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dune slacks <b>Annex I habitats:</b> petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
North Bull Island SPA (2006)	950 m south-east	<b>Special conservation interests:</b> wintering populations of light-bellied brent goose, shelduck, teal, pintail, shoveler, oystercatcher, golden plover, knot, sanderling, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew, redshank, turnstone, black-headed gull
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (4024)	1.8 km south	<b>Key habitats:</b> coastal wetlands <b>Special conservation interests:</b> light-bellied brent goose, oystercatcher, ringed plover, grey plover, knot, sanderling, dunlin, bar-tailed godwit, redshank, black-headed gull (wintering populations), arctic tern, roseate tern (passage), and common tern (breeding and passage)
North-west Irish Sea cSPA	4.3 km south-east	<b>Key habitats:</b> pelagic / off-shore waters <b>Special conservation interests:</b> Common Scoter, Red-throated Diver, Great Northern Diver, Fulmar, Manx Shearwater, Shag, Cormorant, Little Gull, Kittiwake, Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Little Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Puffin, Razorbill and Guillemot

The Conservation Objectives of all European sites discussed in this report are available at <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>. They are lengthy and repetitive documents, so in the interests of brevity they are not reproduced here.

### 3.1 European sites within the Site boundary (potential direct effects)

The Site is not within or adjacent to any European sites (Figure 1). Therefore, the proposed development poses no risk of direct impacts on any European sites.

### 3.2 European sites outside the Site boundary (potential indirect effects)

In this section we identify potential *pathways* (e.g. surface water) between the *source* (the Site) and the *receptor* (a European site). The most common pathway is surface water, which typically occurs when a pollutant is washed into a river and carried downstream into a European site.

Other potential pathways are groundwater, air (e.g. airborne dust or sound waves), or land (e.g. flow of liquids, vibration). The zone of effect for hydrological effects can be several kilometres, but for air and land it is rarely more than one hundred metres.

#### Surface water

There are no rivers or streams within or adjacent to the Site (refer to Section 2.1 and Figure 1), so surface water can be ruled out as a pathway to any European sites.

#### Groundwater

If any pollutants soaked to ground within the Site, they would be filtered through 950 m of intervening subsoils / bedrock before reaching the closest European sites (the *North Dublin Bay* SAC and *North Bull Island* SPA). This would reduce any pollutants to negligible concentrations before reaching the SAC / SPA, in which case they would pose no risk of impacts. Therefore, groundwater can be ruled out as a feasible pathway.

#### Land

As there is a distance of 950 m between the Site and the closest European sites, land can be ruled out as a pathway.

#### Air

As there is a distance of 950 m between the Site and the closest European sites, air can be ruled out as a pathway.

#### Summary

In summary, no feasible pathways were identified between the Site and any European sites.

### **3.3 Habitat suitability for SPA birds**

The *North Bull Island* SPA and *South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary* SPA are located 0.95 km south-east and 1.8 km south of the Site, respectively. Both SPAs cover extensive areas of intertidal mudflat and sandflat in Dublin Bay, and they are designated to protect a range of species that are present in winter months.

The primary feeding and roosting habitat for all of these species is the coastal and intertidal habitats within the SPA boundaries, where they feed on intertidal vegetation and invertebrates. However, some species also fly inland (outside the SPA boundary) to feed on amenity grasslands and / or agricultural land. This is commonly observed in brent geese, whose primary food source – eelgrass, algae and saltmarsh plants – is only available at low tide. At high tide, or when food resources are depleted, brent geese fly inland to feed in terrestrial habitats, particularly playing fields, urban parks and intensive agricultural land.



The Site contains some small fragments of amenity grassland, but they have over-hanging trees that would obstruct flight paths for geese and other birds. There is also a high level of human activity in the area, as well as domestic dogs. For these reasons, the Site is considered to be unsuitable for brent geese or any other species associated with the SPAs in Dublin Bay.

The *North-west Irish Sea* cSPA is located approx. 4.3 km south-east of the Site. It was designated to protect pelagic (i.e. off-shore) foraging and roosting habitat for a range of bird species off the coasts of Dublin, Meath and Louth. The habitats within the Site are unsuitable for any of the SCI species, so there is no risk that they would use the Site.

## 4 Screening Statement

In Section 3 of the OPR guidance (OPR 2021), it is stated that the first stage of the AA process can have two possible conclusions:

### 1. No likelihood of significant effects

Appropriate assessment is not required and the planning application can proceed as normal. Documentation of the screening process including conclusions reached and the basis on which decisions were made must be kept on the planning file.

### 2. Significant effects cannot be excluded

Appropriate assessment is required before permission can be granted. A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) will be required in order for the project to proceed.

Having considered the particulars of the proposed development, we conclude that this application meets the first conclusion, because there is no likelihood of significant impacts on any European sites. This is based on three key conclusions:

- The Site is not within or adjacent to any European sites, so there is no risk of direct effects
- There are no surface water or other pathways linking the Site to any European sites, so there is no risk of indirect effects on water quality
- Habitats within the Site are unsuitable for any of the birds associated with nearby SPAs, so there is no risk of indirect effects from noise or visual disturbance

Appropriate Assessment Screening must consider the potential implications of a project both in isolation and in combination with other plans and projects in the surrounding area. An 'in-combination effect' can occur when a project will have a perceptible but non-significant effect on a European site (when considered in isolation), that subsequently becomes significant when the additive effects of other plans and projects are considered. However, as the proposed development poses no risk of impacts on European sites in isolation, the risk of in-combination effects can also be ruled out.

Therefore, with regard to Article 42 (7) of the *European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011* (as amended), it can be excluded on the basis of objective scientific information following screening, that the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site. On this basis, the assessment can conclude at Stage 1 of the Appropriate Assessment process, and it is not necessary to proceed to Stage 2.

In accordance with the OPR 2021 guidance, we note that no mitigation measures have been considered when reaching this conclusion.

## References

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, 2018. *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the U.K and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). C.I.E.E.M., Hampshire, England.

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009. *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland*. National Parks and Wildlife Service, DAHG, Dublin, Ireland.

European Commission. 2020. *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

Office of the Planning Regulator 2021. *Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management*. Available online at opr.ie