



**Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan
Amendment No. 1**

Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment

30th April 2015

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Meath County Council proposed to amend the 5 Local Area Plans for Ashbourne, Drogheda Southern Environs, Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace, Dunshaughlin and Dunshaughlin.

Proposed amendments to land use plans must undergo a formal “test” or “screening” to see if they would have likely significant effects on specific sites designated for their nature conservation importance. These sites are those designated under the European Commission’s Natura 2000 network of sites. These sites are designated on the basis of the presence of certain habitats and species that are deemed to be of international importance.

The EC Habitats and Birds Directives are the framework for the designation of these sites. The EC Habitats Directive requires the “screening” of plans and projects under Article 6(3). If the screening process results in a judgement that likely significant effects may occur or cannot be ruled out, then a more detailed ‘appropriate assessment’ (AA) is required. Whilst the structure of this assessment process is not laid down in law, there are guidance documents that are used to provide and indication of how this assessment may be carried out. This Report has been prepared in accordance with the national and international guidance.

In order to ensure that the proposed amended Local Area Plan complies fully with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and all relevant Irish transposing legislation (Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2011), Meath County Council appointed Brady Shipman Martin and Scott Cawley Ltd to prepare the relevant documentation to allow them to carry out the screening of the proposed amendments to see if they required an AA and carry out this assessment if required.

1.2 Aim of this Report

The aims of this report are to:

- to identify the Natura 2000 network within the “zone of influence” of the proposed amendments;
- to identify the linkages between the sensitivities of the individual European sites and the implications of the proposed amendments;
- to determine if the implementation of the proposed amendments could result in likely significant effects on the Natura 2000 sites in terms of impacts on their sensitivities (i.e. screening).

This Report will be used by Meath County Council to carry out their own AA Screening and to come to a conclusion as to the presence/absence of a risk of significant effects on the European sites.

2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

2.1 Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019

Meath County Council adopted the Meath County Development Plan 2013 – 2019 on 17th December 2012 and it took effect from 22nd January 2013. The County Development Plan sets out a vision and an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the County for a six-year period. It also sets out guiding policies and objectives for the development of the County in terms of physical growth and renewal, economic, social and cultural activity, and most critically for SEA, for protecting and enhancing local assets by preserving the quality of the landscape, open space, natural, architectural, archaeological and cultural heritage and material assets. The County Development Plan takes account of various national and regional strategies and guidelines and also reflects consultation with statutory bodies, the general public and other interested bodies.

2.2 Scope of the LAP Amendment Process

Meath County Council proposed to amend the 5 Local Area Plans for Ashbourne, Drogheda Southern Environs, Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace, Dunshaughlin and Dunshaughlin and placed these amendments on public display for a 6 week period.

This process follows on from the making of Variation 2 of the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019 in May of 2014, which introduced land use zoning objectives and an order of priority for the release of lands (residential land evaluation) in the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace LAP area.

The introduction of the land use zoning objectives was required pursuant to the Core Strategy objectives contained in the adopted County Development Plan. The land use zoning objectives for the 5 urban centres (including Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace) had previously been contained in their respective Local Area Plans. Variation No. 2 also included the introduction of policies and objectives for each urban centre following the undertaking of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Management Plan to inform same.

The Land Use Zoning Objectives and Map, together with the Additional Policies & Objectives and Residential Land Evaluation for the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace LAP area have already been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment as part of the making of Variation 2 to the Meath County Development Plan, May 2014.

Under Variation 2, the land use zoning objectives map identified the lands required to accommodate the household allocation required to meet the provisions under the Core Strategy. The land evaluation that took place for Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace under Variation 2 is based on a sequential approach to urban expansion, which ensures that development will be directed in the first instance to lands closest to the town centre and adjacent to the built up area of the town. In this context, the requirement for any further release of residential zoned land in Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace will be assessed following the making of the next County Development Plan in line with the population projections contained therein.

The proposed amendments to the 5 LAPs will now ensure that they are consistent with the Development Plan, as varied. The land use zoning objectives map for Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace as included in the proposed amendments is replicated from Volume 5 of the Meath County Development Plan 2013 – 2019 as introduced by Variation No. 2, referred to above. No changes to the land use zoning objectives can occur as part of this LAP amendment process.

Therefore, the objective of this amendment process is to ensure consistency between the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan (and other 4 LAPs) and the County Development Plan, as varied.

The scope of the proposed amendments was to:

- *Update the narrative / commentary provided in each Local Area Plan to reflect the changes in policy direction contained in the 2013-2019 County Development Plan and 2010-2022 Regional Planning Guidelines (both of which have been adopted since the Local Area Plans were prepared and adopted in 2009), reflect the 2011 Census of Population results, and update school enrolment figures, etc.*
- *Amend the policy direction contained in each Local Area Plan to reflect the revisions to the land use zoning objectives and phasing (Order of Priority) now contained in the County Development Plan for each centre and any other amendment required to ensure consistency with the County Development Plan. This also relates to changes arising from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Management Plan.*

The existing Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan 2009-2015 was subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment prior to its adoption. The current AA screening applied to the proposed amendments in isolation and also in the context of any changes that have occurred to the baseline environment since the previous AA Screening was undertaken.

In accordance with best practice in the Appropriate Assessment of plans, the screening stage is carried out prior to and during the final drafting of the objectives and policies. This is to allow the objectives and policies to be devised to take into account the relevant environmental safeguards that may be required to avoid posing an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 sites. The Screening Stage is therefore based upon the following documents:

- Land use zoning maps within current Local Area Plans;
- Policies and Objectives within current Local Area Plans;
- Stage 1 Appropriate Assessment Reports for the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan 2009-2015
- Natura Impact Report for the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019.

A Screening Report was issued alongside the proposed Amendment No. 1 on 4th November 2014. Submissions were then received on the proposed Amendment No.1 and a Chief Executive's report covering the submissions on all five Local Area Plans was published on 3rd February 2015. Proposed alterations to the Amendment were scrutinised for the need to undertake an Appropriate Assessment.

The proposed alterations comprised the following:

- RES OBJ 5 (iii): Inclusion of new objective in relation to extant planning permissions.
- RES OBJ 6: Inclusion of new objective in relation to Williamstown Stud unfinished housing development.
- WRS POL 5: Inclusion of new policy – water supply.
- WWT POL 1: Minor change re. separate foul and surface water drainage systems.
- WWT POL 2: Inclusion of new policy – wastewater treatment.
- FP POL 6: Inclusion of new policy – flood risk.
- RET POL 5: Minor amendment to include the word 'local'.

- RSS POL 2: Amendment to policy to include education as a permissible use on the Cow Park.
- MOV POL 9: Minor amendment in relation to annotation of regional road and separation of link to bypass from being only allowable in conjunction with development.

No likely significant effects on European sites as a result of these alterations were identified and as such, the Amendment was adopted on 2nd March 2015. This Screening Report is published alongside the adopted amended LAP and is accompanied by an AA Screening Determination issued by Meath County Council, the competent authority in this case.

2.3 Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace – The Plan Area

The current Local Area Plan (LAP) for Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace, which was subject to AA Screening, dates from 2009. Subject to limitations set out under Sub-section 1.3 Scope of the LAP Amendment Process (above), Meath County Council now proposes to amend the LAP for Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace. The boundary for the amended Local Area Plan is as provided on the land use zoning map for Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace introduced to the County Development Plan via Variation No. 2 in May 2014.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Formal Guidance

The Screening stage has taken account of guidance contained in the following documents:

- *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities.* (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 revision).
- *Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities.* Circular NPW 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC* (European Commission Environment Directorate-General, 2001); hereafter referred to as the EC Article 6 Guidance Document. The guidance within this document provides a non-mandatory methodology for carrying out assessments required under Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive.
- *Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC* (EC Environment Directorate-General, 2000); hereafter referred to as MN2000.
- *Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the Concepts of Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence.* Opinion of the European Commission (European Commission, January 2007).
- *Guidelines for Good Practice Appropriate Assessment of Plans Under Article 6(3) Habitats Directive* (International Workshop on Assessment of Plans under the Habitats Directive, 2011)

3.2 Sources of Information Used

Sources of information relied upon are listed below:

- Ordnance Survey of Ireland mapping and aerial photography available from www.osi.ie
- Online data available on Natura 2000 sites as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie
- Information on water quality in the area available from www.epa.ie
- Information on the River Basin Districts from www.wfdireland.ie
- Information on soils, geology and hydrogeology in the area available from www.gsi.ie

- *Status of EU Protected Habitats in Ireland.* (National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2008)
- *The Status of Birds in Ireland: An Analysis of Conservation Concern 2008-2013* (Lynas *et al*, 2007)
- Relevant County Development Plans in neighbouring counties.

4 SCREENING OF SITES

4.1 Identification of Natura 2000 sites

In accordance with the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government guidance (DoEHLG, 2010), an initial distance of 15km from Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace was selected for consideration of Natura 2000 sites.

This distance was deemed to be sufficient to cover all likely significant effects which may arise from the implementation of the amendments on European sites. Spatial boundary data on the Natura 2000 network were extracted from the NPWS website on 21st October 2014.

In addition to examining European sites, Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) which fall within 15km of Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace were also examined. Although NHAs and pNHAs do not form part of the Natura 2000 Network, they often provide an important supporting role to the network, particularly when it comes to fauna species which often do not obey site boundaries. For example, a pNHA/NHA that provides regular feeding grounds for a population of Golden Plover for which a separate site is designated as an SPA plays a role in the maintenance of the species at favourable conservation status for that SPA. In other words, in that example, in order to protect the Natura 2000 network it may also be important to protect the pNHA /NHA which provides a supporting role to it. There are however, NHAs and pNHAs that are designated for features that are not important at an international level and may not interact with the Natura 2000 network.

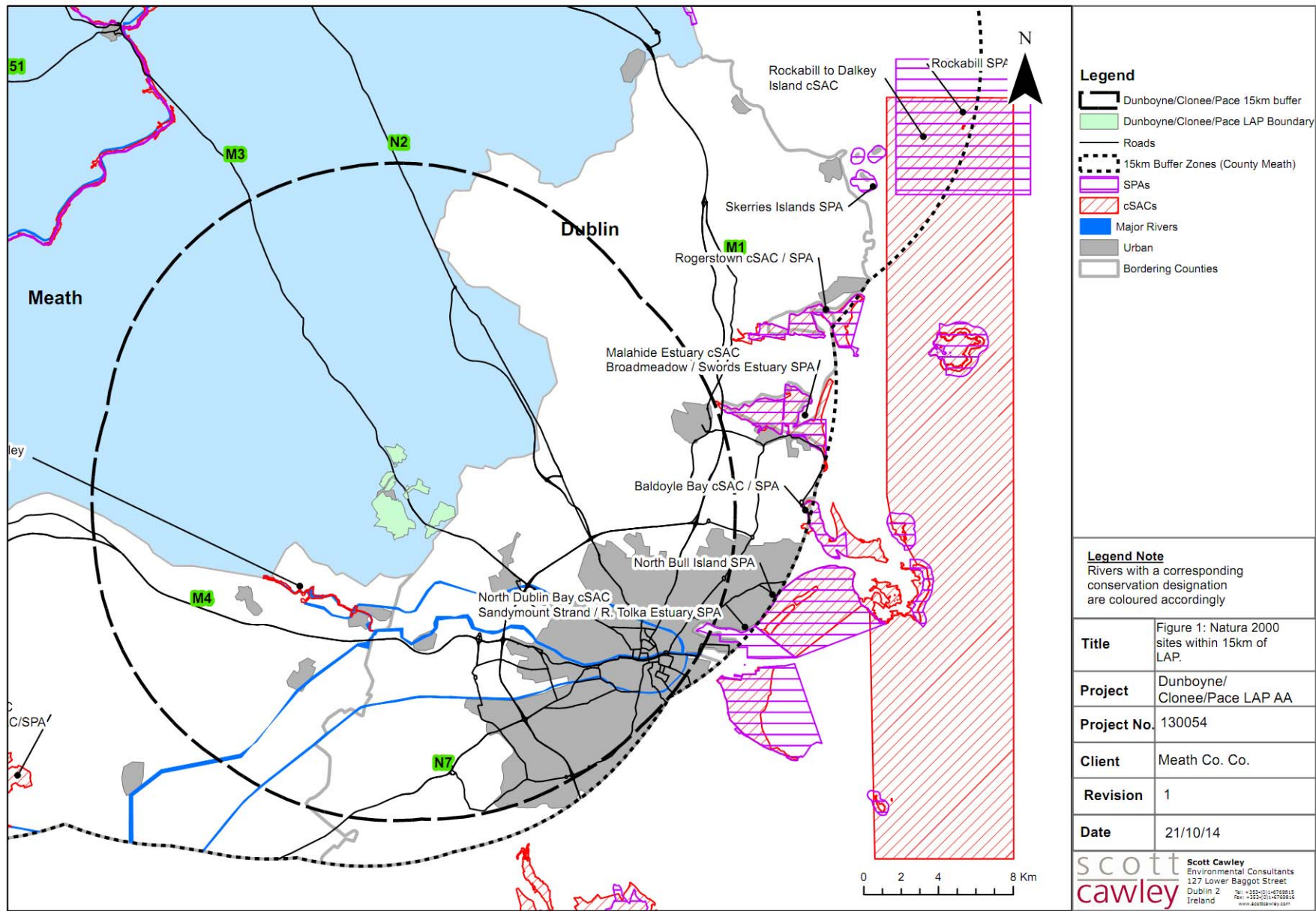
Three European sites fall within 15km of Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace and are listed in Table 1 below. Table 2 lists the non-Natura 2000 sites.

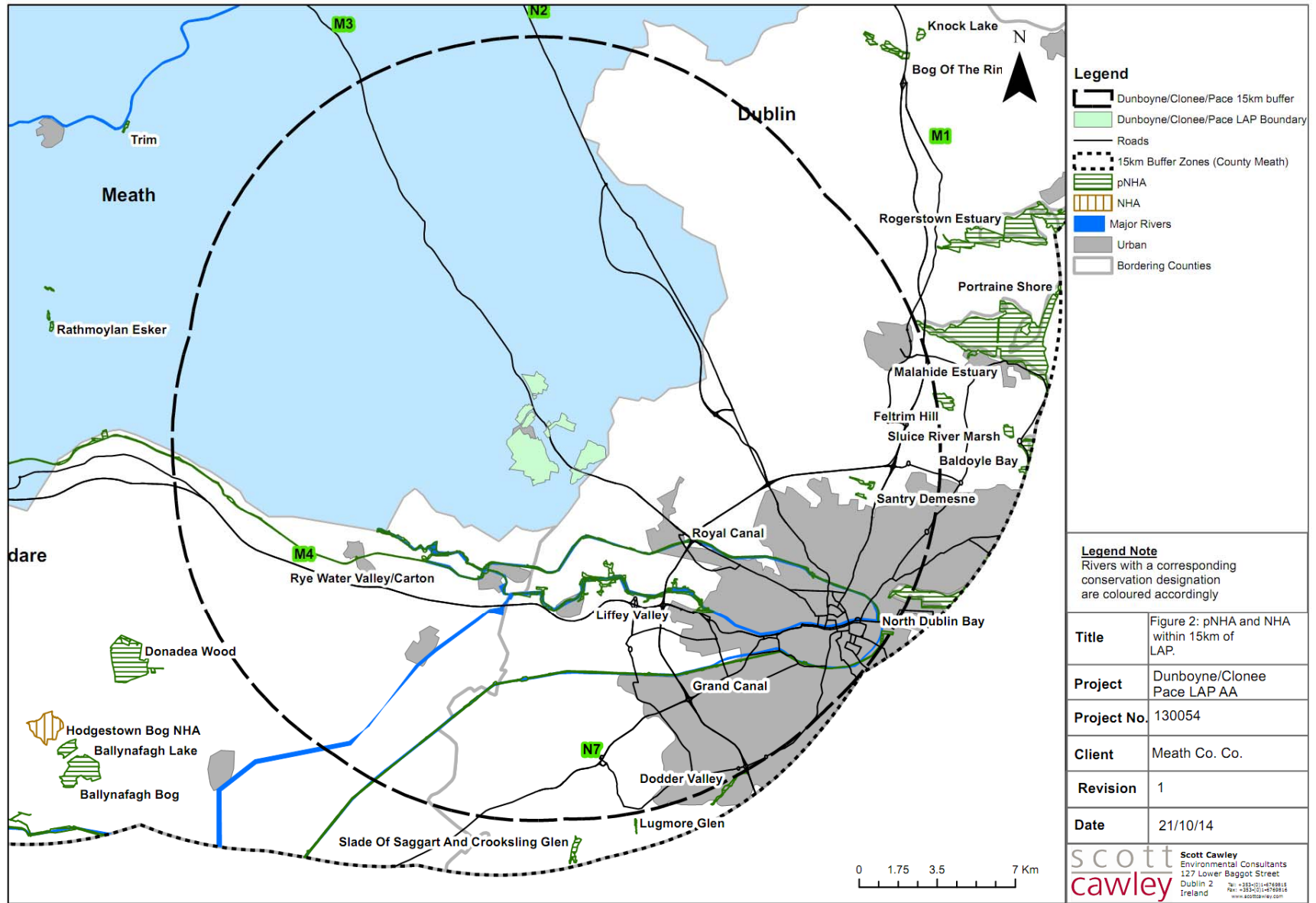
Table 1: Natura 2000 sites found within 15km buffer zone.

Sites within County Meath	
Candidate Special Areas of Conservation	Special Protection Areas
Rye Water Valley / Carton	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary
North Dublin Bay	

Table 2: Natural Heritage Areas and Proposed Natural Heritage Areas found within 15km buffer zone.

Sites within County Meath	
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas	Natural Heritage Areas
Royal Canal	<i>None</i>
Rye Water Valley / Carton	
Liffey Valley	
Santry Demense	
Royal Canal	
North Dublin Bay	





4.2 Reasons For Designation, Site Sensitivities And Threats

In order to identify those sites that could be potentially affected, it was necessary to describe the European site in the context of why it has been designated (i.e. its “Qualifying Interests”) and the environmental and ecological conditions that maintain the condition of these features. The Qualifying Interests and threats to the sites were extracted from the NPWS website database (www.npws.ie). Threats to sites were also scoped during informal consultation with regional NPWS staff during the AA of the County Development Plan.

The results of this desktop exercise are presented in are listed in Table A1, Appendix A and illustrated in Figure 2a of the Meath County Development Plan Natura Impact Report, Volume IV. In order to identify those sites that could be potentially affected, it was necessary to describe the European Sites in the context of why it has been designated (its “Qualifying Interests”) and the environmental and ecological conditions that maintain the condition of these features. The Qualifying Interests and threats to the sites were extracted from the NPWS website database (www.npws.ie) in 2012 and 2013 as part of the AA of the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019. The underpinning conditions that are required to maintain the ‘health’ of these features are listed in this table. Reference should be made to Appendix A to guide the reader. All European sites which fall within 15km of the County boundary are listed in Table 1, Volume IV and those that are within 15km of Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace are duplicated below in Table 1 in this AA Screening Report. These sites are also displayed in Figure 2a, Volume IV of the NIS.

Table 3 presents the full list of qualifying interests that are contained within European sites located within 15km of the LAP. The underpinning conditions that are required to maintain the ‘health’ of these features are listed in this table.

Table 3: Qualifying Interests in the relevant European sites and the underpinning environmental conditions.

Qualifying Interests	Key environmental conditions supporting site integrity
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	Calcium-rich, nutrient-poor groundwater/surface water supply.
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	Stable wetland water table. Emergent vegetation. Groundwater supply. Lime-rich conditions.
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Stable wetland water table. Emergent vegetation. Groundwater supply. Lime-rich conditions.
<i>Annual vegetation of drift lines</i>	Sandy substrate. Physical impact and nutrient supply from tidal flow.
<i>Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)</i>	Frequency of tidal submergence
<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>	Dune-building grasses Elytrigia juncea and Leymus arenarius. Supply of windblown sand
<i>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)</i>	Low wind, weakly saline conditions in shelter of Ammophila arenaria dunes. Grazing.
<i>Humid dune slacks</i>	High water maintained by groundwater and impermeable soils. Grazing. Salinity.
<i>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</i>	Frequency of tidal submergence.
<i>Mudflats and sandflats not</i>	Silt deposits in sheltered estuaries.

Qualifying Interests	Key environmental conditions supporting site integrity
<i>covered by seawater at low tide</i>	
<i>Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</i>	Frequency of tidal submergence. Absence of erosion.
<i>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)</i>	Supply of wind-blown sand.
<i>Petalwort Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Lime-rich sandy habitat. Overgrazing. Fluctuating water table for damp conditions.
<i>Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota)</i>	Food availability (intertidal aquatic vegetation/ pasture/ crops). Undisturbed coastal roosting sites close to feeding sites. Grazing.
<i>Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus)</i>	Food availability (intertidal fauna/pasture). Flooding regime of coastal grasslands. Undisturbed coastal roosting sites close to feeding areas.
<i>Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria)</i>	Food availability (intertidal fauna/pasture). Flooding regime of coastal grasslands. Undisturbed coastal roosting sites close to feeding areas.
<i>Sanderling (Calidris alba)</i>	Food availability (intertidal fauna/pasture). Flooding regime of coastal grasslands. Undisturbed coastal roosting sites close to feeding areas.
<i>Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica)</i>	Food availability (intertidal fauna/pasture). Flooding regime of coastal grasslands. Undisturbed coastal roosting sites close to feeding areas.
<i>Redshank (Tringa totanus)</i>	Food availability (intertidal fauna/pasture). Flooding regime of coastal grasslands. Undisturbed coastal roosting sites close to feeding areas.
<i>Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii)</i>	Sea level. Natural/artificial nest site availability. Undisturbed breeding sites. Regularity of extreme weather events. Marine prey availability (sand eel). Predation.
<i>Common Tern (Sterna hirundo)</i>	Sea level. Natural/artificial nest site availability. Undisturbed breeding sites. Regularity of extreme weather events. Marine prey availability (sand eel).
<i>Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea)</i>	Sea level. Natural/artificial nest site availability. Undisturbed breeding sites. Regularity of extreme weather events. Marine prey availability (sand eel). Predation.

The key output of this stage was the identification of the types of threats to the integrity of the European sites. These can then be related to the consequences of implementing the proposed amendments to see if there is a risk of any likely significant effects.

The following generic threats to the European sites were identified and are listed below. It should be noted that many of these activities and their consequences would not be expected to result from the implementation of the proposed amendments (e.g. motorways) due to the nature of the proposed land uses and the geographic location of the settlements concerned.

Rural/Agricultural activities

- Agricultural Intensification;
- Fertilisation;
- Restructuring agricultural land holdings;
- Forestry (afforestation/deforestation);

- Stock Feeding;
- Drainage/flooding; and;
- Pesticides,

Economic and Infrastructural Development

- Golf Courses;
- Roads, motorways;
- Sewage outflows;
- Housing developments;
- Communications Networks;
- Quarries;
- Canalisation;
- Landfill land reclamation;
- Disposal of household waste;
- River Channel Maintenance, and;
- Invasive Alien Species.

Recreation and Leisure

- Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles;
- Offshore motorised vehicles;
- Bait Digging, and;
- New Paths and Tracks.

The above list describes generic threats and does not take account of specific sensitivities at the European sites. Section 5 presents the impact types that are deemed to be relevant to the amendment of the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan 2009-2015.

Consultation of the NPWS Natura 2000 data forms and liaison with regional staff allowed site-specific sensitivities to be identified. These site-specific sensitivities are presented in the following sections.

5 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

5.1 Likely Significant effects in isolation and combination

This section documents the final stage of the screening process. It used the information collected on the sensitivity of each Natura 2000 site and describes any likely significant effects of implementation of the proposed amendments. This assumes the absence of any controls, conditions or assumption of mitigation measures.

5.2 Potential linkages between the LAP and European Sites

Table 4 identifies the sensitivities of the qualifying interests for the European sites that are within 15km of the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan. It was clear that nearly all of the qualifying interests were influenced by changes to the aquatic and particularly the hydrogeological environment. Therefore any changes that would result from the implementation of the LAP could transfer to the European sites.

Meath County Council currently exports waste water from Dunboyne and Clonee to Fingal County Council via the '9C' trunk foul sewer at Mulhuddart. This is then conveyed through its network to Dublin City Council for treatment at the Ringsend Water Treatment Plant. The design of the sewer pipe system can accommodate up to 18,000 PE of which approximately 12,000 PE is currently being utilised.

The Council has completed rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing sewer network in the Dunboyne and Clonee area, which has reduced the level of groundwater infiltration and increased capacity. However, the '9C' sewer is nearing capacity. There are plans to provide a duplicate sewer under the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage project. This project is being led by Fingal County Council and subject to funding it could be realised by 2022. Protective Policy WS OBJ8 in the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019 ensures that foul and surface water will be separated for all new developments and WS POL 11 will seek to ensure that sustainable growth will be dictated by wastewater treatment capacity.

Due to the distance from major drainage catchments or surface or ground water abstraction points, the provision of a sustainable water supply continues to create difficulties for the development of settlements within the Corridor. Providing these services is difficult on both economic and technical grounds necessitating regional solutions involving the co-operation of adjoining Local Authorities. Accordingly, Meath County Council currently imports potable water from Fingal County Council; Dunboyne is supplied at Clonee and Clonee from Coolquay.

The existing supply serves the entire Local Area Plan area except for the area to the north of the M3. In 2002 it was calculated that the requirement to serve the then total zoned lands in the Dunboyne area was 5,872 cubic metres per day. While no formal agreement is in place, Fingal County Council has undertaken to provide Meath County Council with potable water up to this requirement until it can become self-sufficient in this regard. Currently, there is a cap of 3,000 cu. m. per day in place; demand runs at c. 2,000 cu. m. per day which has been reduced by c.1,000 cu. m. since 2005 through the implementation of water conservation techniques. Accordingly, if there is increased demand in the interim it can be accommodated via the existing supply lines. There is presently spare capacity of up to 1,000 cu. m. per day.

The Dunboyne/Clonee Water Supply Scheme Stage 1 involves the laying of approximately 6km of new trunk/distribution main from Fingal to Dunboyne together with provision of necessary storage and a new booster pumping station. This infrastructure will allow Meath County Council to import up to 5,400m³/day of water from Fingal. The additional water necessary will be available once Fingal's ongoing project to expand their Leixlip WTP is completed in late 2014. If included in the next Water Services Investment Programme, these proposed works could be realised by 2016. In this regard, the Council will be working with Irish Water to try to get this project included in the next (2014 – 2015) WSIP.

The longer term solution requires a new major supply source and a public consultation process is currently underway with a possible alternate supply being available from the River Shannon. The availability of a long term water supply for this area needs to be addressed in conjunction with the phasing of construction of units in the Local Area Plan. Protective Policy WS SO7 in the Meath County Development Plan ensures that any additional loading on the water supply must undergo AA screening.

On the basis of this information regarding water supply and water treatment and discharge, it was concluded that there was no real risk of significant effects on the integrity of the European sites.

In Table 4, likely significant effects of the proposed amendments are presented both in isolation and potentially in combination with other plans.

Table 4: Likely Significant Effects of implementing the proposed Amendments (in the absence of mitigation)

Site	Potential Impacts arising from the Amendments	Is there a likely risk of a Significant Effect?	Other plans to be considered in Combination?¹	Is there a risk of Significant Impact in combination?
CANDIDATE SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION				
Rye Water Valley / Carton	Analysis of the proposed amendments indicated that there were no proposals for water abstraction for potable water supply within catchment of springs and no direct or reasonable indirect surface water connections.	No	Kildare County Development Plan, Maynooth and Leixlip Local Area Plans, River Basin Management Plan. All have protective clauses in them in order to prevent any likely significant effects arising.	No
North Dublin Bay cSAC	No connection between proposals under the amended LAP and the physical coastal processes in the coast and estuary habitats so no direct or indirect impacts on these elements. Indirect impacts due to increased levels of recreational activities unlikely given the range of policies and objectives promoting zoning of inland sites for recreational facilities in the existing LAP.	No	Dublin and Fingal County/City Development Plans and local plans and other regional plans and strategies.	No
SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA				
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary	Direct impacts on the SPA and pNHA sites within Meath will be avoided and hence no consequences on population dynamics of birds. Indirect impacts due to increased levels of recreational activities unlikely given the range of policies and objectives promoting zoning of lands for recreation facilities in the existing LAP.	No	Dublin and Fingal County/City Development Plans and local plans and other regional plans and strategies.	No

¹This list is not considered to be exhaustive.

5.3 Ecological Network Supporting European Site Integrity

An analysis of the proposed Natural Heritage Areas and designated Natural Heritage Areas in terms of their role in supporting the species using European sites was undertaken. It was assumed that these supporting roles mainly related to mobile fauna such as mammals and birds which may use pNHAs and NHAs as “stepping stones” between Natura 2000 sites.

Article 10 of the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations 2011 place a high degree of importance on such non-Natura 2000 areas as features that connect the Natura 2000 network. Features such as ponds, woodlands and important hedgerows were taken into account during the rest of the AA process.

Table 5: Other Ecological designations that may support the Natura 2000 network.

Name of Proposed Natural Heritage Area/Natural Heritage Area.	Feature and Habitat Used by Feature	Natura 2000 Site potentially linked to the pNHA/NHA Supported
Royal Canal (002103)	Narrow-mouthed and Desmoulin's Whorl Snails and emergent vegetation.	Rye Water cSAC (001398).

6. PROTECTIVE POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES IN THE MEATH COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013-2019.

The screening of the proposed amendments involved the analysis of the proposed policies and objectives and where necessary, the inclusion of mitigation measures to ensure that the implementation of the proposed amendment does not result in adverse impacts on European sites. In doing so, there were several “protective” policies and objectives that existed within the County Development Plan (CDP) - whose specific function was to protect the integrity of the sites and the environmental conditions underpinning them. These were taken into account in the screening of the proposed amendments as these protective policies in the CDP could help to mitigate any potential impacts on designated sites.

Table 6 shows a summary of the Policies and Objectives contained within the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019 which act cumulatively to protect the individual European sites. This list does not cover all of the Policies or Objectives of a protective or mitigatory nature but identifies those that address specific sensitivities of the sites.

Table 6: Policies protecting individual European sites.

Site	Sensitivity/threat	Mitigation Policy/Objective
Candidate SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION		
Rye Water Valley / Carton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater changes near springs • Water quality and changes to flood regime 	ED OBJ 2; TRAN OBJ 9; TRAN POL 32; WS SO 7; WS SO 8; WS POL 2; WS OBJ 15; NH POL 5; NH OBJ 2; RUR DEV SO 9
North Dublin Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activities 	ED OBJ 2; ED POL 9; NH POL 5; NH OBJ 2
(South Dublin Bay) Sandymount Strand / River Tolka Estuary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect effects on shared metapopulations 	ED OBJ 2; ED POL 9; NH POL 5; NH OBJ 2

7. INTERACTION WITH OTHER PLANS

The E.C. Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations 2011 require that the impacts on European sites be assessed from the plan or project in question and also in the presence of other plans and projects that could affect the same European sites.

The screening process identified other plans and projects that could act in combination with the Amendments to theoretically pose likely significant effects on European sites. This Section identifies if these other Plans and Projects have undergone an appropriate assessment themselves as it is assumed that if a Plan has been adopted following an AA then it cannot pose likely significant adverse effects on European sites.

The cumulative/in-combination impact assessment focused on the other County Development Plans and Local Area Plans that had the highest potential to affect the same European sites that could be affected by the Amendments. Other higher-level plans that could promote infrastructure are integrated within the County Development Plan 2013-2019 itself and have been assessed as such.

- Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019
 - The AA of the County Development has addressed many of the potential issues arising from the amended Local Area Plan. The implementation of the amended Local Area Plan will refer to the protective policies in the County Development Plan as a form of mitigation of potential effects on the European Sites. Therefore, assuming that both the County and Local Area Plan are implemented in accordance with the policies and objectives in both Plans then significant adverse effects on European sites will be avoided.
- Fingal County Development Plan 2011-2017
 - Potential for impacts from recreational users of the beach at the River Nanny and Shore SPA are acknowledged and policies integrated to the Plan to ensure the AA is carried out for such proposals. Cumulative impacts caused by increased populations in East Meath and in Fingal, on Rogerstown and Malahide

Estuaries have been addressed by mitigation policies in the Fingal County Development Plan.

- Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017
 - There are no European sites shared by the two Counties. There could be indirect impacts if bird populations in Meath SPAs and pNHAs were adversely affected (Shelduck, Black-tailed Godwit, Golden Plover and others) but these have been ruled out.
 - Policies have been proposed to provide for protection of the coastal European sites in Dublin City that could share species with the River Nanny and Boyne Estuary sites in Meath. As a result there are no predicted cumulative impacts from the implementation of this Plan.

- Eastern River Basin District Management Plan (2008)
 - A review of the Article 6 Assessment indicated that the Measures proposed within the Plan are consistent with the mitigation policies within the LAP. Key issues such as buffer strips alongside rivers, control of invasive species, upgrade and capacity of wastewater treatment plants lend support for the Policies in the Plan.

- Heritage Capital- Marketing Tourism in Meath 2005 – 2010
 - Whilst the Strategy does not appear to have undergone any AA, there are several recommendations that overlap with protective Policies in the LAP. Proposals to protect the beaches from parking and to provide adequate parking whilst respecting the need to protect the designated sites, is one such example.
 - It is noted that this Strategy was prepared in the peak of the Celtic Tiger era and that pressures to develop hotel and leisure developments are no longer viable. Such developments could have posed a conflict with the protection of some European sites.

- Regional Planning Guidelines for Greater Dublin Area 2010-2022²
 - Section 4.6 of the Habitats Directive Assessment of the Regional Planning Guidelines set out the mitigation measures that have been passed down into the current AA of the amended Local Area Plan. These include, but are not limited to:
 - GIP2; SIR6: Ensure that plans and projects relating to recreational, leisure or tourism activity which have the potential to negatively impact on European sites undergo a HDA in the early stages of planning. Where mitigation is feasible, measures should be prescribed to actively manage visitor access and ensure that sensitive areas are protected. Where such measures are not feasible or uncertain, mitigation is through avoidance.
 - GIP2; GIP3; GIP4; PIR18; GIR21; GIR22, GIR23: Ensure protection of coastal waters and coastal sites, which have been identified as particularly vulnerable to increased pressure, through integrated coastal zone management and early consideration of Article 6 requirements for all plans and projects potentially impacting on European site.

² <http://www.rpg.ie/>

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- GIP2; FRI; FR4: Ensure protection of Natura 2000 sites supporting rivers or streams by avoiding development on floodplains and ensure that flood risk assessment policies, plans or projects are compliant with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and avoid or mitigate negative impacts on Natura 2000 sites.
 - Regional Planning Guidelines for the Border Region 2010-2022³
 - INFP 1, FRP3, ENVP 4, ENVP 5: Ensure the protection of the Natura 2000 sites' supporting rivers and streams by avoiding development in areas at risk from flooding, whilst facilitating the continued growth and expansion of the key urban settlements that are at risk from coastal or fluvial flooding. INFP 1, FRP 1, ENVP 4, and ENVP 5: Ensure that development and local area plans adopt a strategic approach to flood risk management to avoid any negative impacts on Natura 2000 sites. INFP 1, INFP 19, ENVP 4, and ENVP 5: Ensure that all plans and projects associated with the provision of water and sewerage facilities comply with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.
 - Draft Transport Strategy for Greater Dublin Area 2011-2030⁴
 - The Natura Impact Statement identified the potential for significant impacts on the River Boyne and Blackwater cSAC (SPA not designated at that time). It stated: "It is considered possible that general pressures on water quality in the Boyne and Blackwater catchments resulting from, agriculture, forestry, housing, industry, etc, in combination with any deterioration in water quality resulting from construction activity during construction of either the new Navan Rail Line or the Leinster Orbital Route, could potentially result in significant negative impacts on the cSAC and this needs to be taken account of in any Appropriate Assessment at project level". It identified that the most effective mitigation for both of these transport impacts would be at the project level.
 - Meath Local Authorities Climate Change Strategy and Energy Management Action Plan 2011-2012⁵
 - The Plan has not undergone an AA but many of the proposed measures would combine with the measures proposed in the amended Local Area Plan to reduce the likelihood of any significant effects on the European sites. Many of the policies aiming for better water usage, increased energy efficiency, waste, housing and planning are directly compatible with the Draft Local Area Plan. Only policies that promote cycling at the coast could put increased pressure on the coastline in the form of potential disturbance. However the mitigation measures in the current Draft Plan would offset the potential for such an impact to occur.

³ <http://www.border.ie/downloads/RPGs/Regional%20Planning%20Guidelines%202010%20-%202022.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.nationaltransport.ie/publications/transport-planning/>

⁵ <http://www.meath.ie/CountyCouncil/Environment/ClimateChange/LargeFileDownload,44533,en.pdf>

8. SCREENING CONCLUSIONS

The Screening process has identified that only three European sites were within 15km of the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace LAP boundary. This would be sensitive to changes in the hydrogeological environment. Analysis of the proposed amendments to the Local Area Plan did not highlight any policies or objectives that would pose a risk of likely significant effects to the integrity of the European sites in terms of both direct impacts in isolation and on a cumulative basis.

9. REFERENCES

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Comhairle Chontae na Mí

Roinn Pleanáil,
Teach Buvinda, Bóthar Átha Cliath,
An Uaimh, Contae na Mí
Fón: 046 – 9097500/Fax: 046 – 9097001
R-phost: planning@meathcoco.ie
Web: www.meath.ie



Meath County Council

Planning Department
Buvinda House, Dublin Road,
Navan, Co. Meath.
Tel: 046 – 9097500/Fax: 046 – 9097001
E-mail: planning@meathcoco.ie
Web: www.meath.ie

Tel: 046 9097500

Forward Planning Section

14th May, 2015.

Appropriate Assessment Screening Determination under Section 177U (5), Part XAB, Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010

Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan Amendment No. 1

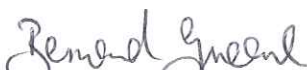
An Appropriate Assessment screening determination has been made by Meath County Council regarding Amendment No. 1 to the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace Local Area Plan.

This decision has been informed by information prepared by Scott Cawley Ltd. on behalf of the Council - Appropriate Assessment Screening Report dated April 30th 2015 and consideration of drawings and other information provided in the Amendment documentation. This AA Screening report described the nature of the proposed amendment, the nature of the European sites within the zone of influence of the LAP and the relationship between the two such that any impact pathways could be identified. It sets out the nature of the proposed works and assesses any potential for direct, indirect or cumulative impacts of the proposed works on all relevant European Sites.

The Council has examined likely significant effects of the proposed works on European Sites within the zone of influence of the proposed works, in light of the specific Qualifying Interests and conservation objectives of all relevant European Sites.

Having reviewed and considered this Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and general information on the nature of the amendment, the Council has been able to conclude that there was no likelihood of any significant effects on any European Sites arising from the proposed amendment, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The Council agrees with the Screening process that three European sites were within 15km of the Dunboyne/Clonee/Pace LAP boundary. This would be sensitive to changes in the hydrogeological environment. Analysis of the proposed amendments to the Local Area Plan did not highlight any policies or objectives that would pose a risk of likely significant effects to the integrity of the European sites in terms of both direct impacts in isolation and on a cumulative basis.

Therefore it is our view, in relying on the information prepared by Scott Cawley and details in the amendment documentation, that an Appropriate Assessment is not required for the proposed amendment.



Bernard Greene,
Senior Executive Planner.



Patrick Gallagher,
Senior Planner.