

Appendix A – Part 8 Design Drawings

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S24-01
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LEGEND
PACKAGE SITE NOTICE LOCATION
SCHEME BOUNDARY

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DELL

PART 8 PLANNING

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHKD
1	10/01/2017	ISSUED FOR COMMENT	DELL	DELL
2	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
3	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
4	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
5	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
6	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
7	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
8	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
9	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL
10	10/01/2017	REVISED	DELL	DELL

Authorised Description:
Blacklion to Delgany
Chapel Road L1027
Improvement Scheme
10/01/2017
10/01/2017
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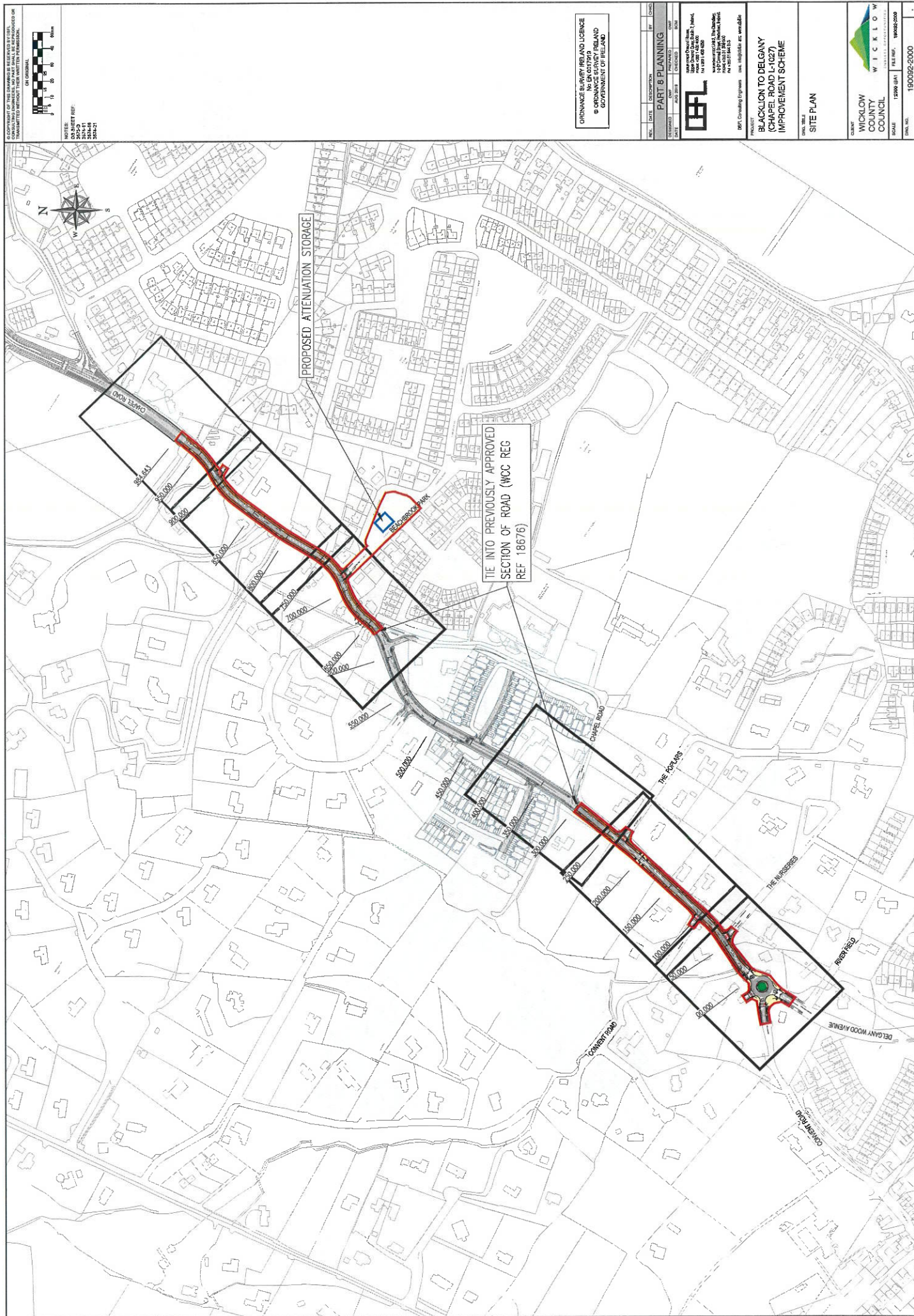
Project:
**BLACKLION TO DELGANY
(CHAPEL ROAD L1027)
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME**

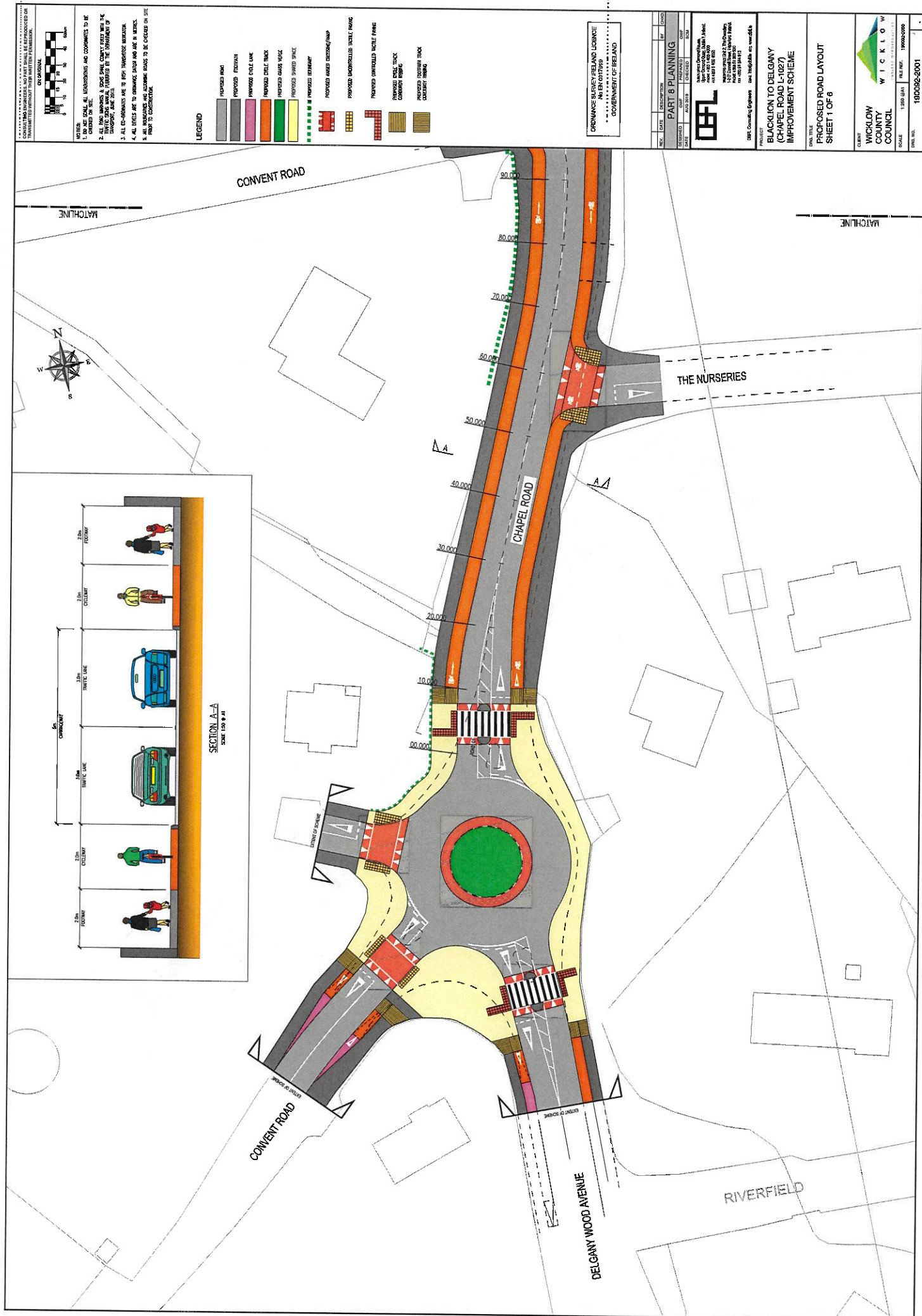
Scale:
SITE LOCATION MAP

**WICKLOW
COUNTY
COUNCIL**

10/01/2017
10/01/2017
10/01/2017
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NOTES:

1. DO NOT SCALE. ALL DIMENSIONS AND COORDINATES TO BE TAKEN FROM THE DRAWING.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE CENTRE LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
3. ALL CO-ORDINATES ARE TO THE TRACKING DATUM.
4. ALL LEVELS ARE TO ORDNANCE DATUM AND ARE IN METRES.
5. ALL DIMENSIONS AND ALLOCATIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE.

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED ROAD
- PROPOSED FOOTPATH
- PROPOSED CYCLE LANE
- PROPOSED CYCLE TRACK
- PROPOSED CROSS WALK
- PROPOSED SHARED SPACE
- PROPOSED BRIDGEOVER
- PROPOSED MIXED CROSSING
- PROPOSED UNPAVED TACTILE PAVING
- PROPOSED CONTROLLED ACCESS (HAWK)
- PROPOSED CYCLE LANE CROSSING
- PROPOSED FOOTPATH CROSSING
- PROPOSED TRACK CROSSING

ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA AND LICENCE
No. EN007919
GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

PROJECT:
BLACKLION TO DELGANY
(CHAPEL ROAD L-1027)
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

CLIENT:
WICKLOW COUNTY COUNCIL

FILE NO.: 100000-0000

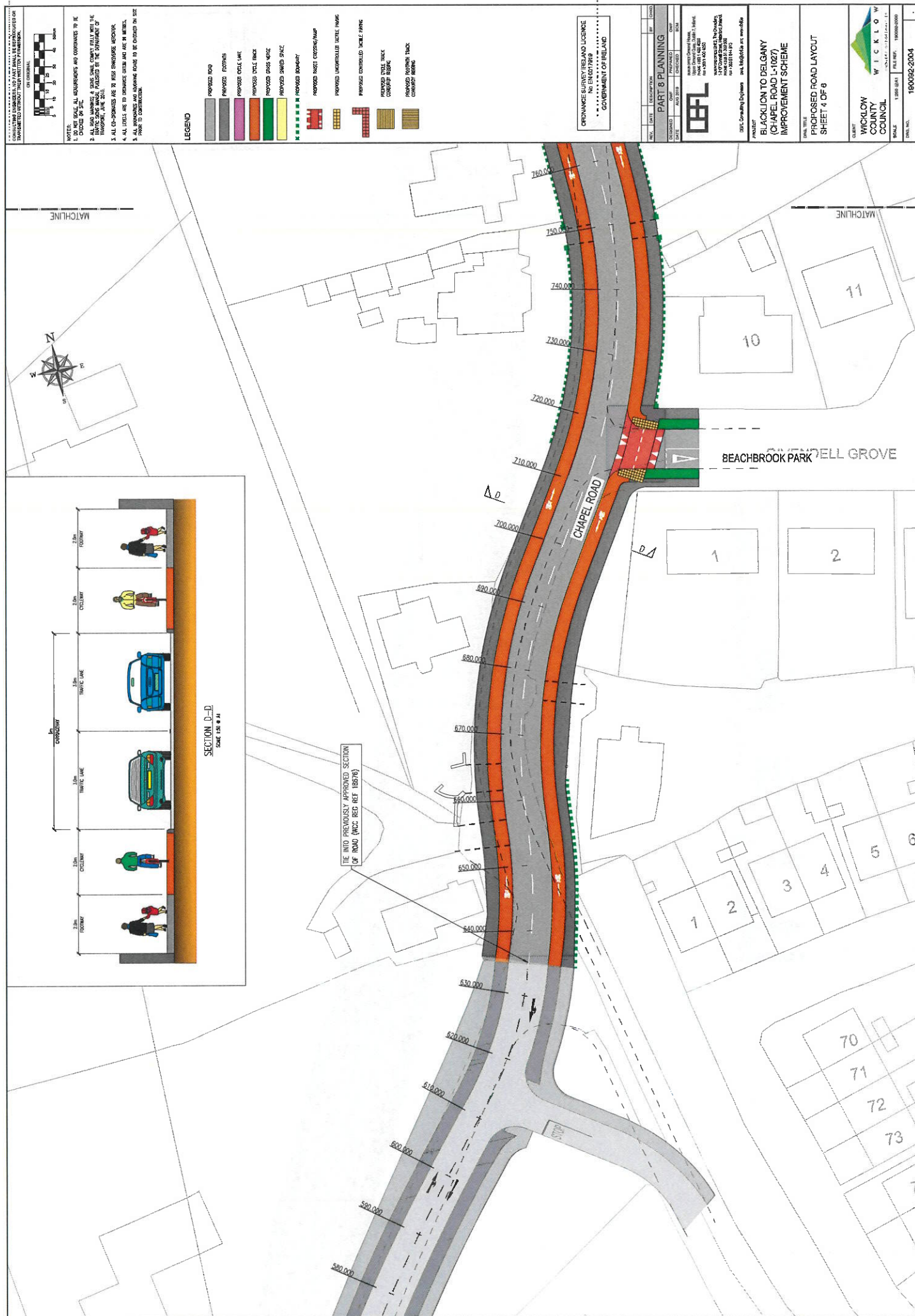
DATE: 10/06/2020

SCALE: 1:500

PROJECT NO.: 100000-0000



TIE INTO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED SECTION
OF ROAD (MCC REF 10079)



Appendix B – AA Screening Report



**Appropriate Assessment Screening Report
for the BlackLion to Delgany Road Upgrade
(Chapel Road L1027)**

on behalf of DBFL

Project No.	Rev.	Author	Reviewed By	Approved By	Issue Date
190201	101	SR	SOD	AS	09/09/2019

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1 Introduction

This report, which contains information required for the competent authority (in this instance Wicklow County Council) to undertake a screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA), has been prepared by Scott Cawley Ltd. on behalf of the applicant. It provides information on and assesses the potential for the proposed development to impact on the Natura 2000 network (hereafter referred to as European sites)¹. The proposed development consists of the upgrade of the Blacklion to Delgany Road (Chapel Road L-1027).

An AA is required if likely significant effects on European sites arising from a proposed development cannot be ruled out at the screening stage, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. It is the responsibility of the competent authority to make a decision as to whether or not the proposed development is likely to have significant effects on European sites, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

For the reasons set out in detail in this AA Screening Report, an **Appropriate Assessment of the proposed development is not required in this instance** as it can be concluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed development, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on any European sites.

2 Methodology

2.1 Guidance

This Appropriate Assessment Screening Report has been prepared with regard to the following guidance documents, as relevant:

- *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, 2001);
- *Communication from the Commission on the precautionary principle* (European Commission, 2000); and,
- *Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC* (European Commission, 2018).

¹ The Natura 2000 network is a European network of important ecological sites, as defined under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, which comprises both special areas of conservation and special protection areas. Special conservation areas are sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I, and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, of the Habitats Directive, and are established under the Habitats Directive itself. Special protection areas are established under Article 4 of the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC for the protection of endangered species of wild birds. The aim of the network is to aid the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

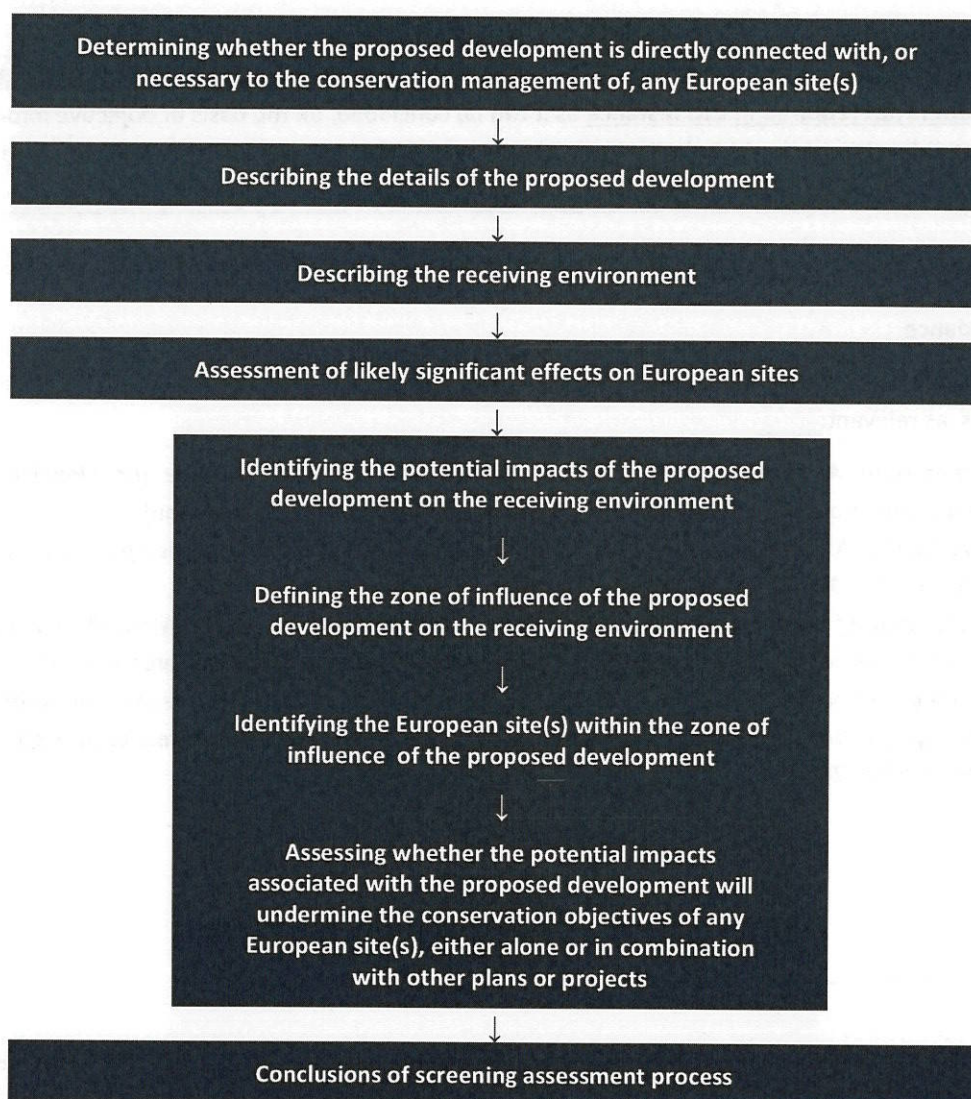
In Ireland these sites are designed as *European sites* - defined under the Planning Acts and/or the Birds and Habitats Regulations as (a) a candidate site of Community importance, (b) a site of Community importance, (c) a candidate special area of conservation, (d) a special area of conservation, (e) a candidate special protection area, or (f) a special protection area. They are commonly referred to in Ireland as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

2.2 Assessment Methodology

The above referenced guidance sets out a staged process for carrying out Appropriate Assessment. To determine if an Appropriate Assessment is required, documented screening is required. Screening identifies the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of European sites, if any, which would arise from a proposed plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects (i.e. likely significant effects).

Significant effects on a European site are those that would undermine the conservation objectives supporting the favourable conservation condition of the Qualifying Interest (QI) habitats and/or the QI/Special Conservation Interest (SCI) species of a European site(s).

Screening for Appropriate Assessment involves the following steps:



If the conclusions at the end of screening are that there is no likelihood of significant effects occurring on any European sites as a result of the proposed plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, then there is no requirement to undertake an Appropriate Assessment.

In establishing which European sites are potentially at risk (in the absence of mitigation) from the proposed development, a source-pathway-receptor approach was applied. In order for an impact to occur, there must be a risk enabled by having a source (e.g. water abstraction or construction works), a receptor (e.g. a European site or its QI(s) or SCI(s)²), and a pathway between the source and the receptor (e.g. pathway by air for airborne pollution, or a pathway by a watercourse for mobilisation of pollution). For an impact to occur, all three elements must exist; the absence or removal of one of the elements means there is no possibility for the impact to occur.

The identification of source-pathway-receptor connection(s) between the proposed development and European sites essentially is the process of identifying which European sites are within the Zone of Influence (Zoi) of the proposed development, and therefore potentially at risk of significant effects. The Zoi is the area over which the proposed development could affect the receiving environment such that it could potentially have significant effects on the QI habitats or QI/SCI species of a European site, or on the achievement of their conservation objectives³.

The identification of a source-pathway-receptor link does not automatically mean that significant effects will arise. The likelihood for significant effects will depend upon the characteristics of the source (e.g. extent and duration of construction works), the characteristics of the pathway (e.g. direction and strength of prevailing winds for airborne pollution) and the characteristics of the receptor (e.g. the sensitivities of the European site and its QIs/SCIs). Where uncertainty exists, the precautionary principle⁴ is applied.

2.3 Desktop Data Review

The desktop data sources used to inform the assessment presented in this report are as follows (accessed on the 15th August 2019):

- Online data available on European sites and protected habitats/species as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie, including conservation objectives documents
- Online data available on protected species as held by the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) from www.biodiversityireland.ie
- Information on the surface water network and surface water quality in the area available from www.epa.ie
- Information on groundwater resources and groundwater quality in the area available from www.epa.ie and www.gsi.ie

² The term qualifying interest is used when referring to the habitats or species for which an SAC is designated; the term special conservation interest is used when referring to the bird species (or wetland habitats) for which an SPA is designated.

³ As defined in the *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland* (CIEEM, 2018)

⁴ The precautionary principle is a guiding principle that derives from Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and has been developed in the case law of the European Court of Justice (e.g. ECJ case C-127/02 – Waddenzee, Netherlands). The guidance document *Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle* (European Commission, 2000) notes that the precautionary principle “covers those specific circumstances where scientific evidence is insufficient, inconclusive or uncertain and there are indications through preliminary objective scientific evaluation that there are reasonable grounds for concern that the potentially dangerous effects on the environment, human, animal or plant health may be inconsistent with the chosen level of protection”.

Applying the precautionary principle in the context of screening for appropriate assessment requires that where there is uncertainty or doubt about the risk of significant effects on a European site(s), it should be assumed that significant effects are possible and AA must be carried out.

- Ordnance Survey of Ireland mapping and aerial photography available from www.osi.ie
- Information on the location, nature and design of the proposed development supplied by the applicant's design team
- Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022.

3 Provision of Information for Screening for Appropriate Assessment

The following sections provide information to facilitate the Appropriate Assessment screening of the proposed development to be undertaken by the competent authority.

A description of the proposed development and the receiving environment is provided to identify the potential ecological impacts. The environmental baseline conditions are discussed, as relevant to the assessment of ecological impacts where they may highlight potential pathways for impacts associated with the proposed development to affect the receiving ecological environment (e.g. geological, hydrogeological and hydrological data).

The potential impacts are examined in order to define the potential zone of influence of the proposed development on the receiving environment. This then informs the assessment of whether the proposed development will result in likely significant effects on any European sites; i.e. affect the conservation objectives supporting the favourable conservation condition of the European site's QIs or SCIs.

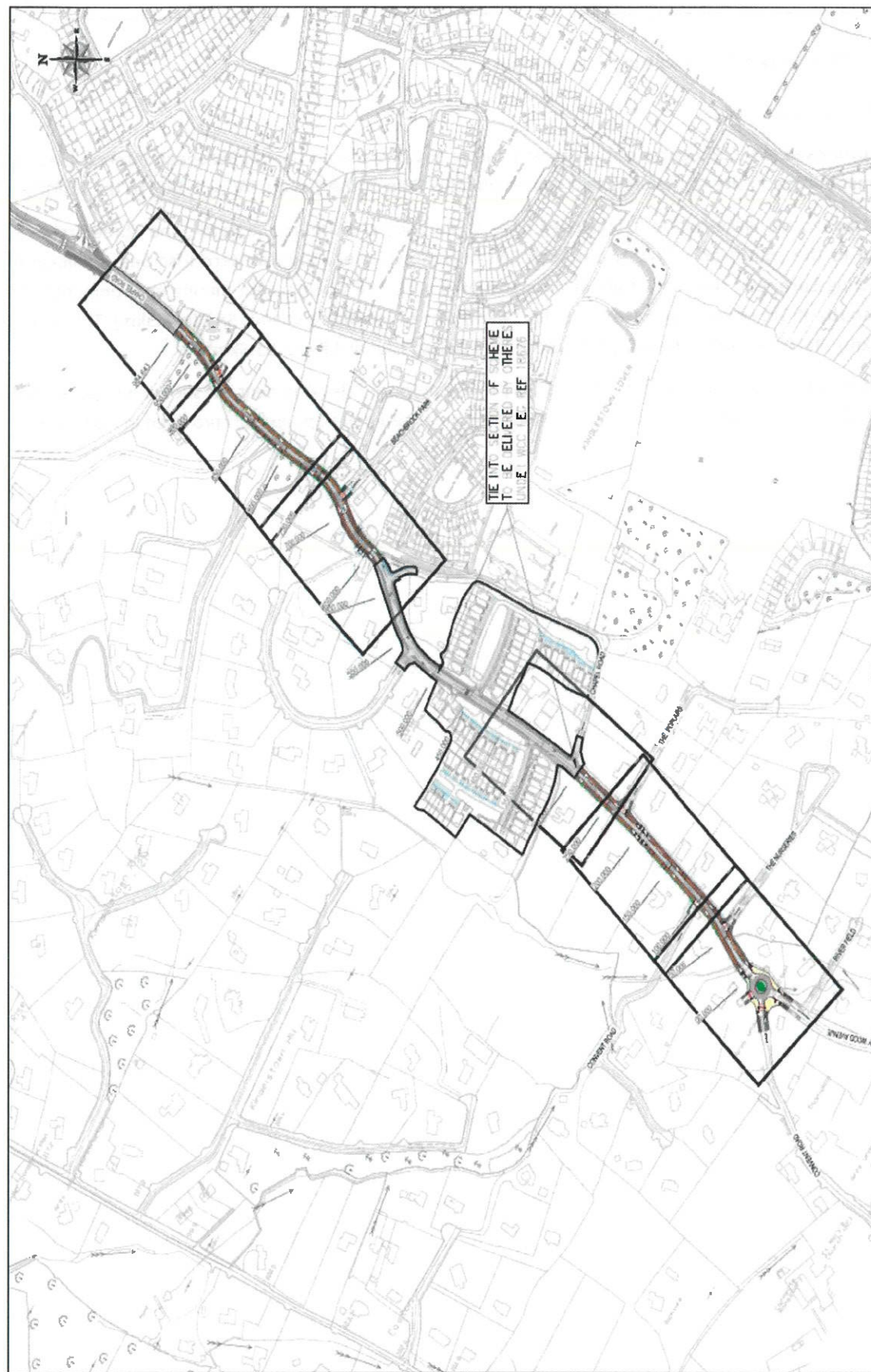
3.1 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed development involves road upgrade works from Blacklion to Delgany (Chapel Road L-1027), Co. Wicklow, to provide improved and safer transport and pedestrian facilities for the area. The proposed road upgrade will consist of a 6m wide carriageway with raised adjacent 2m wide footpaths and 2m wide cycle tracks on both sides of the carriageway (see figure 1 overleaf).

The entire length of the proposed upgrade consists of c. 1.14km, and with the exception of a minor section (c. 240m long) in the mid-section of the route, it will be constructed along the existing road network (Chapel Road L-1027 and Dromont Road). In the mid-section of the proposed route, the proposed road upgrade deviates from the existing road network through an existing brown-field site. It is proposed that public lighting will be provided at approximately 30m intervals for the extent of the upgrade. It is proposed that the upgrade works will consist of road widening with minimal substantial groundworks required.

As part of the road upgrade/widening some vegetation, hedgerows and trees at boundaries will be removed. It is intended to replace boundaries on a like for like basis throughout the proposed road upgrade. See Figure 1 overleaf for layout of the proposed upgrade works.

Figure 1 *Example of the Proposed Works as provided by DBFL*



3.2 Overview of the Receiving Environment

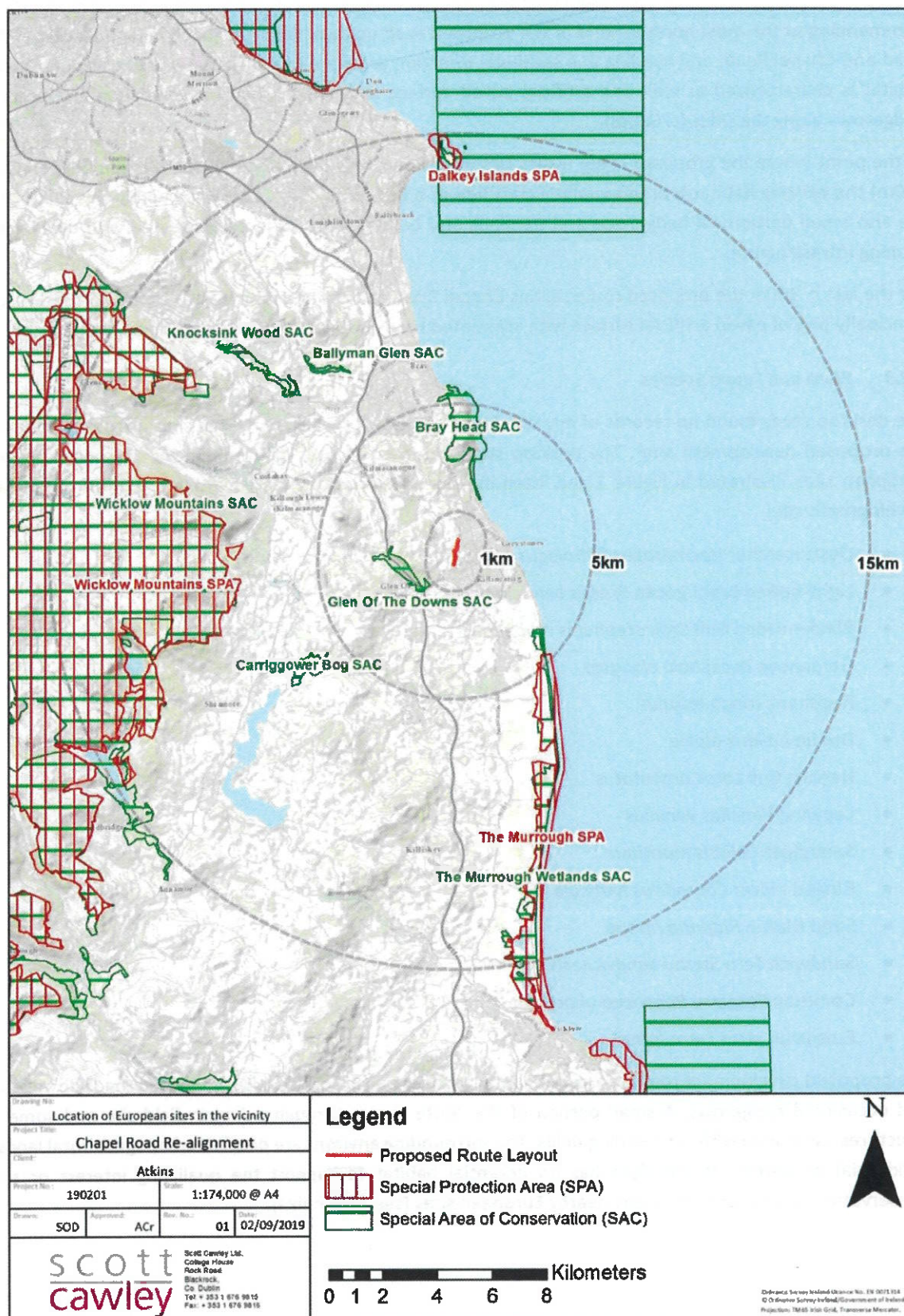
3.2.1 European sites

The proposed development is not contained within any designated sites of European Interest (SAC, SPA). The nearest European site to the proposed development is Glen of the Downs SAC; c.1.1km to the south-west.

The two closest waterbodies (Greystones River Waterbody c. 500m to the north, and Three Trouts Stream c. 640m to the south) both flow to the Irish Sea near Greystones (Southwestern Irish Sea – Killiney Bay). The following European sites lie within, or are associated with, the downstream marine environment to the north and south of Greystones: Bray Head SAC (c. 1.6km), The Murrough Wetlands SAC (c. 4.5km), The Murrough SPA (c. 5km), Rockabill to Dalkey SAC (c. 11.3km) and Dalkey Islands SPA (c. 13.6km).

All of the European sites present in the vicinity of the proposed development are shown on Figure 2 below. The QIs/SCIs of the European sites in the vicinity of the proposed development are provided in Appendix I.

Figure 2 European sites in the vicinity of the proposed development



3.2.2 Habitats

Commencing at the most northern end of the proposed road upgrade from the junction with Blacklion Manor Road and Chapel Road, and heading in a southerly direction to where the route turns onto Dromont Road the habitat is characterized as built and artificial paved surface with typical roadside vegetation and occasional hedgerows along the sides (c. 600m).

At the point where the proposed route leaves Dromont Road, heading directly south to rejoin Chapel Road (c. 240m) the existing habitat is predominantly classified as a brown field site. Contained within this section there are also small portions of hedgerows and treelines and built artificial surfaces associated with dwellings and farming infrastructure.

For the last c. 300m the proposed route rejoins Chapel Road and the habitat is similar to the northerly section, principally one of paved artificial surface with associated roadside vegetation and occasional hedgerows.

3.2.3 Flora and Fauna Species

The desktop study found no records of any species or habitats for which European sites are designated within the proposed development site⁵. The desktop study returned records of the following 14 species for which European sites illustrated in Figure 1 and listed in Appendix 1 are designated within c. 2km of the proposed development site:

- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*
- Light-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla horta*
- Black-headed Gull *Croicocephalus ridibundus*
- Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*
- Redshank *tringa tetanus*
- Dunlin *Calidris alpine*
- Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*
- Sand Martin *Riaparria riparia*
- Sandwich Tern *Sterna Sandvicnesis*
- Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*
- European otter *Lutra lutra*

The proposed development route is predominantly artificial paved surface with associated roadside vegetation and occasional hedgerows. A small portion of the route passes through a brown field site and some built structures associated with surrounding fields. The surrounding environs are dominated by agricultural lands and residential properties. It therefore has no potential habitat to support the qualifying interest or special conservation interest species of any nearby European sites (see Appendix I).

⁵ There are no National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) desktop records that are of a grid resolution of 100m located within the proposed development site.

3.2.4 Hydrology⁶

There are no surface water features within the boundary of the proposed route alignment. The closest surface water features are the Greystones River Waterbody (EPA Code 10G26) located c. 500m to the north of the proposed route, followed by the Three Trouts Stream, (EPA code 10T03) located c. 640m to the south of the proposed route.

The Greystones River Waterbody flows in an easterly direction c. 921m to the Irish Sea at Greystones. Under the Water Framework Directive, this river is referred to as "Kilruddery_Deerpark_01", and its status is "unassigned" with a risk score of "review".

The Three Trouts Stream River Waterbody flows in an easterly direction c. 3.2km to the Irish Sea at Greystones. Under the Water Framework Directive this river is accorded a status of "unpolluted" with a risk score of "not at risk".

Both of these River Waterbodies flow into the Irish Sea. The following European Sites lie within the downstream receiving environment within the Irish Sea :Bray Head SAC (c. 1.6km), The Murrough Wetlands SAC (c. 4.5km), The Murrough SPA (c. 5km), Rockabill to Dalkey SAC (c. 11.3km) and Dalkey Islands SPA (c. 13.6km).

Coastal water quality of the Irish Sea at Greystones (HA10) is reported to have a water quality status of "unpolluted" under the Water Framework Directive and is defined as being "not at risk".

3.2.5 Hydrogeology

The proposed road upgrade is contained within the "Wicklow" (IE_EA_G_076) groundwater body. Under the Water Framework Directive the status of this groundwater body is "good" and the risk level is "under review"⁶.

⁶ Water quality and groundwater data accessed online at www.gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps

3.3 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects on European Sites

This section identifies the potential impacts associated with the proposed development, examines whether there are any European sites within the Zol of effects from the proposed development, and assesses whether there is any risk of the proposed development resulting in a likely significant effect on any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

In assessing the potential for the proposed development to result in a likely significant effects on any European sites, any measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the project on European sites are not taken into account.

3.3.1 *Habitat loss and fragmentation*

The proposed development does not overlap with the boundary of any European site. Therefore, there are no European sites at risk of direct habitat loss impacts. As the proposed development does not traverse any European sites there is no potential for habitat fragmentation to occur. The proposed development site does not support populations of any fauna species linked with the QI/SCI populations of any European site(s).

As the proposed development will not result in habitat loss or habitat fragmentation within any European site, there is no potential for any in combination effects to occur in that regard.

3.3.2 *Habitat degradation as a result of hydrological impacts*

Surface water run-off from the proposed development will ultimately drain to the Irish Sea via the existing road and surface water drainage network, principally the vegetated verges and hedgerows.

Considering the following, the proposed development will not have any measurable effects on water quality in the Irish Sea at Greystones:

- the scale and location of the proposed development relative to the receiving surface water network minimises the risk of a pollution event affecting the local surface water network;
- the relatively low volume of any surface water run-off or discharge events relative to the receiving surface water and marine environments;
- if an accidental pollution event were to occur it would not be measurable due to the level of mixing, dilution and dispersion of any surface water run-off/discharges in the receiving watercourses, and the Irish Sea;
- if an accidental pollution event were to occur, it would be temporary in nature (12 months during construction period) and of a relatively small magnitude; and,
- the majority of the subject lands are composed of existing hard standing and artificial surfaces and thus the proposed development will not give rise to a substantial increase in the operational surface water run-off.

Therefore, there is no possibility of the proposed development undermining the conservation objectives of any of the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of the European sites in, or associated with, the Irish Sea as a result of surface water run-off or discharges.

In Combination

There is potential for “*in-combination*” effects on water quality in the Irish Sea near Greystones from any other projects carried out within the functional areas of the *Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022*, or any other

county level land use plans which can influence conditions in the Irish Sea near Greystones via rivers and other surface water features.

As noted under the surface water section above, the Irish sea at Greystones is currently unpolluted and the proposed road upgrade will not result in any measurable effect on water quality in the Irish Sea near Greystones. There are also protective policies and objectives in place at a strategic planning level to protect water quality in coastal water bodies.

Therefore, there is no possibility of any other plans or projects acting in combination with the proposed development to undermine the conservation objectives of any of the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of the European sites located along the coastline (as per Appendix 1) as a result of water quality effects.

3.3.3 *Habitat degradation as a result of hydrogeological impacts*

The following European Sites are located within the same groundwater body as the proposed development works; Glen of the Downs SAC, Bray Head SAC, Carriggower Bog SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, The Murrugh Wetlands SAC, Ballyman Glen SAC and Knocksink Wood SAC. However, the proposed development does not include any works that will affect the existing groundwater regime and therefore, there is no potential for groundwater impacts.

3.3.4 *Disturbance and displacement impacts*

Construction-related disturbance and displacement of fauna species could potentially occur within the vicinity of the proposed development. For mammal species such as otter, disturbance effects would not be expected to extend beyond 150m⁷. For birds, disturbance effects would not be expected to extend beyond a distance of c.300m, as noise levels associated with general construction activities would attenuate to close to background levels at that distance. There are no European sites within the disturbance Zol; the next nearest European site to the proposed development is c.1.1km away.

As the proposed development will not result in the disturbance/displacement of the qualifying/special conservation interest species of any European site, there is no potential for any in combination effects to occur in that regard.

3.3.5 *Summary*

The potential impacts associated with the proposed development do not have the potential to affect the receiving environment and, consequently, do not have the potential to affect the conservation objectives supporting the qualifying interest/special conservation interests of any European sites. Therefore, the proposed development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites.

As the proposed development itself will not have any effects on the QIs/SCIs or conservation objectives of any European sites, there is no potential for any other plan or project to act in combination with it to result in likely significant effects on any European sites.

The potential impacts of the proposed development on the receiving environment, their Zol, and the European sites at risk of likely significant effects are summarised in Table 1 below.

⁷ This is consistent with Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) guidance (*Guidelines for the Treatment of Otters prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes* and *Guidelines for the Treatment of Badgers prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes*) documents. This is a precautionary distance, and likely to be moderated by the screening effect provided by surrounding vegetation and buildings, with the actual Zol of construction related disturbance likely to be much less in reality.

Table 1 *Summary of Analysis of Likely Significant Effects on European sites*

Potential Direct, Indirect In Combination Effects and the Zol of the Potential Effects	Are there any European sites within the Zol of the proposed development?
Habitat loss Habitat loss will be confined to the lands within the proposed development boundary.	No There are no European sites within the proposed development boundary
Habitat degradation as a result of hydrological impacts Habitats and species downstream of the proposed development site and the associated surface water drainage discharge points, and downstream of offsite wastewater treatment plants.	No There are no European sites at risk of hydrological effects associated with the proposed development
Habitat degradation as a result of hydrogeological impacts Groundwater-dependant habitats, and the species those habitats support, in the local area that lie downgradient of the proposed development site.	No There are no European sites at risk of hydrogeological effects associated with the proposed development
Disturbance and displacement impacts Potentially up to several hundred metres from the proposed development boundary, dependent upon the predicted levels of noise, vibration and visual disturbance associated with the proposed development, in conjunction with the sensitivity of the qualifying interest species to disturbance effects	No There are no European sites within the potential zone of influence of disturbance effects associated with the construction or operation of the proposed development

4 Conclusions of Screening Assessment Process

Following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular, the nature of the project and its potential relationship with European sites and their conservation objectives, as well as considering other plans and projects, and applying the precautionary principle, it is the professional opinion of the authors of this report that there is no potential for likely significant effects on any European sites, for the reasons set out in Section 3.3 above.

Therefore, it is the professional opinion of the authors of this report that the application for consent for the proposed development does not require an Appropriate Assessment or the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement (NIS).

Appendix I

The Qualifying Interests (QIs) and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of the European sites in the vicinity of the proposed development site (see Figure 1)

European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)	Location Relative to the Proposed Development Site
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	
Glen of the Downs SAC [000719] [91A0] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for Glen of the Downs SAC [000719]</i> . Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	c. 1.1km south-west of the proposed development
Bray Head SAC [000714] [1230] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [4030] European dry heaths NPWS (2017) <i>Conservation Objectives: Bray Head SAC 000714</i> . Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.	c. 1.6km north-north-east of the proposed development
The Murrough Wetlands SAC [002249] [1210] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1220] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1330] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1410] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [7210] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7230] Alkaline fens NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for The Murrough Wetlands SAC [002249]</i> . Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	c. 3.8km south-east of the proposed development
Carrigower Bog SAC [000716] [7140] Transition mires and quaking bogs NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for Carrigower Bog SAC [000716]</i> . Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	c. 5.7km south-west of the proposed development
Ballyman Glen SAC [000713] [7220] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* [7230] Alkaline fens NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for Ballyman Glen SAC [000713]</i> . Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	c. 7.3km north-north-west of the proposed development

European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)	Location Relative to the Proposed Development Site
<p>Knocksink Wood SAC [000725]</p> <p>[7220] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)*</p> <p>[91E0] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</p> <p>NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [000725]</i>. Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.</p>	<p>c.7.8km north-west of the proposed development</p>
<p>Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]</p> <p>[3110] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</p> <p>[3160] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds</p> <p>[4010] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>[4030] European dry heaths</p> <p>[4060] Alpine and Boreal heaths</p> <p>[6130] <i>Calaminarian</i> grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i></p> <p>[6230] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)</p> <p>[7130] Blanket bogs (* if active bog)</p> <p>[8110] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)</p> <p>[8210] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p> <p>[8220] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p> <p>[91A0] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles</p> <p>[1355] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter)</p> <p>NPWS (2017) <i>Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122</i>. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.</p>	<p>c.7.9km west-south-west of the proposed development</p>
<p>Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [003000]</p> <p>[1170] Reefs</p> <p>[1351] Harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocaena</i></p> <p>NPWS (2013) <i>Conservation Objectives: Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000</i>. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.</p>	<p>c.11.3km north of the proposed development</p>
Special Protection Area (SPA)	
<p>The Murrough SPA [004186]</p> <p>[A001] Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i></p> <p>[A043] Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i></p> <p>[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i></p> <p>[A050] Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i></p> <p>[A052] Teal <i>Anas crecca</i></p>	<p>c.4.6km south-east of the proposed development</p>

European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)	Location Relative to the Proposed Development Site
<p>[A179] Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i></p> <p>[A184] Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i></p> <p>[A195] Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i></p> <p>[A999] Wetland and Waterbirds</p> <p>NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for The Murrough SPA [004186]</i>. Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.</p>	
<p>Wicklow Mountains SPA [004040]</p> <p>[A098] Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i></p> <p>[A103] Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p> <p>NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [004040]</i>. Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.</p>	c.7.8km west-south-west of the proposed development
<p>Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]</p> <p>[A192] Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></p> <p>[A193] Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></p> <p>[A194] Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i></p> <p>NPWS (2018) <i>Conservation objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]</i>. Generic Version 6.0. Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.</p>	c.13.6km north of the proposed development

