Kiltipper Park Enhancement Works

Screening for Environmental Impact Assessment

Doherty Environmental Consultants Ltd.

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Kiltipper, Co. Dublin

Screening for Environmental Impact Assessment

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This report has been prepared by Doherty Environmental Consultants Ltd. with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. Information report herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is prepared for South Dublin County Council and we accept no responsibility to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Doherty Environmental Consultants (DEC) Ltd. have been commissioned by South Dublin County Council to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report for proposed enhancement works at Kiltipper Park, Kiltipper, Co. Dublin (see Figure 1.1 for project location and Figure 1.2 for an aerial view of the project site). The findings of the EIA Screening assessment for the proposed enhancement works (to be referred to throughout this report as "the project") are presented in this report.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

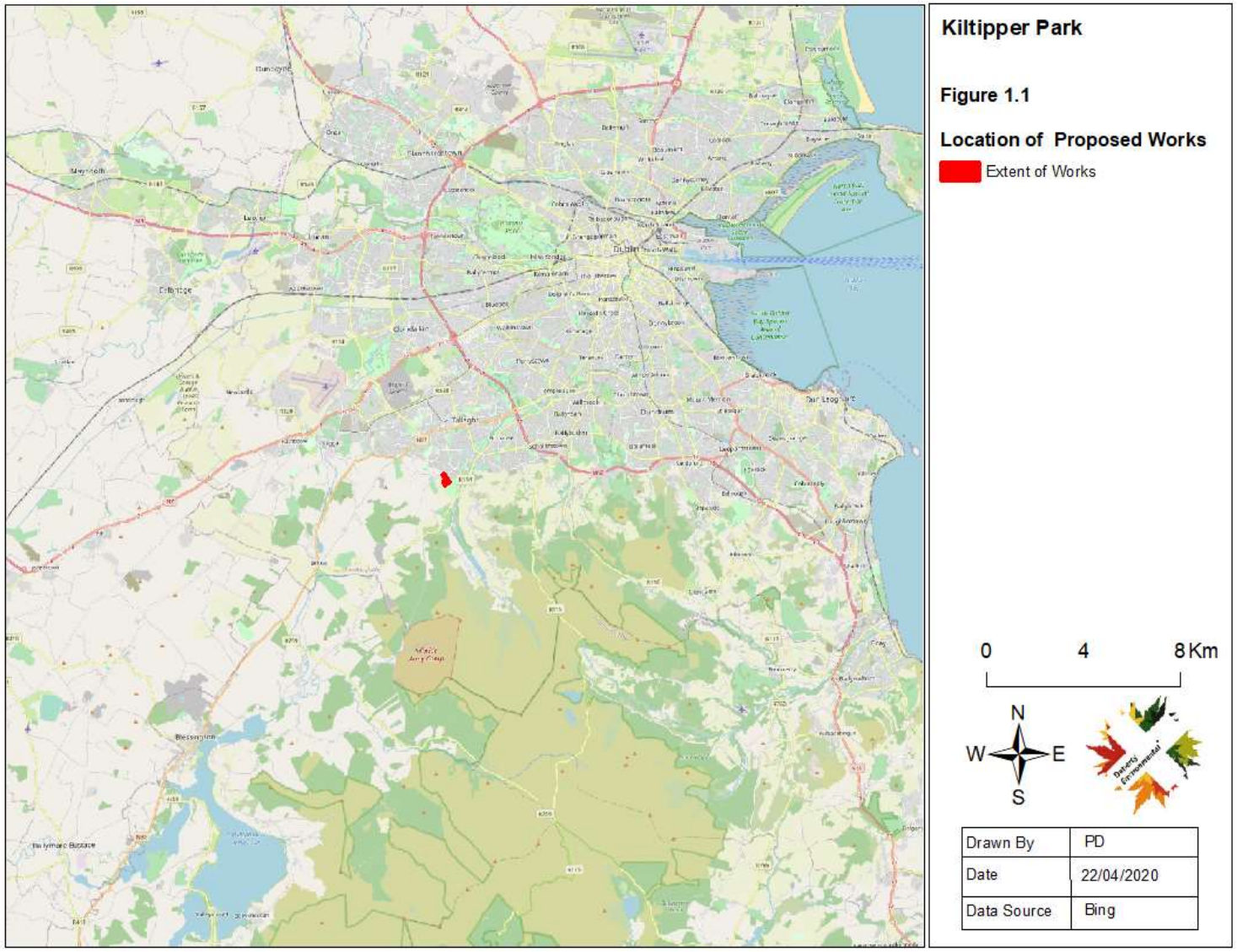
This EIA screening report contains necessary information to enable the competent authority, in this case South Dublin County Council, to undertake an EIA screening determination as to whether an EIA is required for the proposed park enhancement works. The findings of the EIA screening assessment are presented in this report and will inform the EIA determination by South Dublin County Council for the proposed enhancement works at Kiltipper Park.

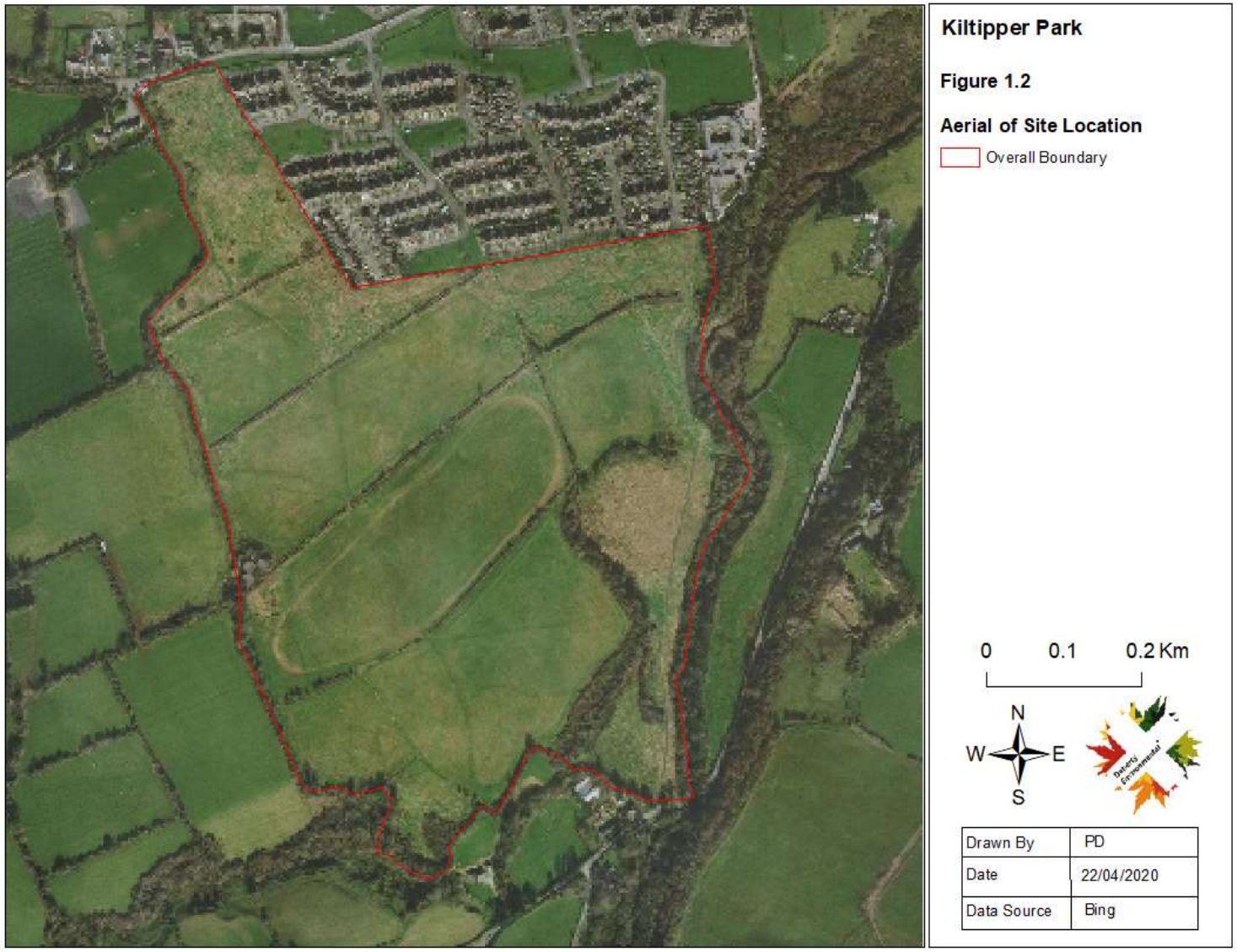
The purpose of this Report is to provide information to the competent authority to assist them in their determination as to whether or not the project is likely to have significant effects on the environment and, as such, requires an EIA to be carried out and an EIAR to be prepared. This Report provides an overview of the project (section 3), the existing baseline environment (section 4) and then examines the potential environmental impacts (Section 5) posed by the proposed project.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU (the EIA Directive) sets out the requirements for environmental impact assessment ("**EIA**"), including screening for EIA. Projects listed in Annex I of the EIA Directive require a mandatory EIA while projects listed in Annex II require screening to determine whether an EIA is required. The proposed development does not require a mandatory EIA under the provisions of the EIA Directive as it is not a project listed in Annex I.

The prescribed classes of development and thresholds or criteria that trigger the need for an EIA are set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended. A


Kiltipper Park
Figure 1.1
Location of Proposed Works
Extent of Works
0
4
8 Km
N
W
E
S
Drawn By
PD
Date
22/04/2020
Data Source
Bing


Kiltipper Park
Figure 1.2
Aerial of Site Location
Overall Boundary
0
0.1
0.2 Km
N
W
E
S
Drawn By
PD
Date
22/04/2020
Data Source
Bing

review of the classes of development was carried out to determine whether the proposed development falls into any of the development classes which require an EIA. The proposed development does not fall into any of the classes described in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001. The need for an EIA has therefore not been triggered under the requirements of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended.

Features of the proposed works, namely the provision of an access road to the car park extension and the provision of a share access path also fall under the EIA requirements of the Roads Act 1993 as amended by the Planning and Development Acts (2000-2011) and the Roads Act (2007) as well as regulations made under the Roads Acts, the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 1989-2001, and EC Directives 85/337/EC and 97/11/EC referenced above. A road within the 1993 act is defined to include:

(a) any street, lane, footpath, square, court, alley or passage,

(b) any bridge, viaduct, underpass, subway, tunnel, overpass, overbridge flyover, carriageway whether single or multiple, pavement or footway,

(c) any weighbridge or other facility for the weighting or inspection of vehicles, toll plaza or other facility for the collection of tolls, services area, emergency, telephone, first aid post, culvert, arch, gulley, railing, fence, wall, barrier, guardrail, margin, kerb, lay-by, hard shoulder, island, pedestrian refuge, median, central reserve.

Section 50 of the Roads Act 1993 (as amended) outlines the requirements for EIA for "proposed road developments". An overview of the legislative requirements of section 50 of the Roads Act 1993 (as amended), and its applicability to the proposed upgrade works are outlined in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Screening for Mandatory EIA

Screening Question	Regulatory Reference	Response

Does the project comprise the construction of a motorway, busway or service area?	S.50(1)(a) of the Roads Act, 1993, as amended.	The project is not a motorway, busway or service area. This requirement for mandatory EIA is not triggered.
Is the project representative of a prescribed type of proposed road development consisting of the construction of a proposed public road or the improvement of an existing public road, where the prescribed types of road development comprise: • The construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or the realignment or widening of an existing road so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new, realigned or widened road would be eight kilometres or more in length in a rural area, or 500 metres or more in length in an urban area. • The construction of a new bridge or tunnel, which would be 100 metres, or more in length.	Article 8 of the Roads Regulations, 1994 (Road development prescribed for the purposes of S. 50(1)(a) of the Roads Act, 1993	The project does not involve the provision of a road of four or more lanes for a distance of 8km or more in a rural area or 500m or more in an urban area. The project does not involve the construction of a bridge or tunnel measuring more than 100m in length. These requirements for mandatory EIA are not triggered.
Has a direction been issued by An Bord Pleanála (ABP) to the Road Authority to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)?	S.50(1)(b) of the Roads Act, 1993	ABP has not directed the Road Authority (South Dublin County Council) to prepare an EIAR for the proposed upgrade works.

Where the road authority consider that the proposed road development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment it shall inform ABP in writing and where ABP concurs, it shall direct the road authority to prepare an EIAR?	S.50(1)(c) of the Roads Act, 1993	Where South Dublin County Council considers the proposed enhancement works would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, they will inform ABP in writing of this and await direction from the Board.
Is the proposed road development located on 'certain environmental sites' and has the road authority determined whether any significant effects are likely on the environment as a result?	S. 50(1)(d) of the Roads Act, 1993, as amended by reg. 56(7) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011)	No. An Appropriate Assessment Screening Report has been undertaken for the project and this report concluded that the proposed enhancement works will not have any likely significant effects, whether on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, on any European sites based on the best scientific evidence and taking into account the conservation objectives of the European sites. The project will not have the potential to interact with or negatively affect the conservation status of any Natural Heritage Areas in the wider area surrounding the project site. No geological heritage sites are located in close proximity to the project site.

Given that the project is a sub-threshold development under the EIA Regulations, the key issue for the South Dublin County Council in the context of the possible need for EIA of a sub-threshold

development, is whether or not such a development is likely to have significant effects on the environment. Consideration of significant effects should not be determined by reference to size only. The nature and location of a project must also be taken into account. Provision for such is set out in Schedule 5, Part 2, 15 of the EIA Regulations which states:

Any project listed in this Part which does not exceed a quantity, area or other limit specified in this Part in respect of the relevant class of development but which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, having regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7.

Thus pursuant to Schedule 5, Part 2, 15 of the EIA Regulations and section 50(1)(c) of the Roads Act 1993 (as amended), South Dublin County Council are required to turn their attention to whether the proposed enhancement works are likely to have significant effects on the environment, such that an EIAR is required.

Section 50(1)(e) of the Roads Act, 1993 (as amended) states "Where a decision is being made pursuant to this subsection on whether a proposed road development would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment, An Bord Pleanála or the road authority concerned (as the case may be) shall have regard to the criteria specified for the purposes of article 27 of the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1989."

The purpose of this EIA Screening Report is to assist South Dublin County Council in determining whether the proposed enhancement works are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

According to European Commission Guidance (2017[1])

"Screening has to implement the Directive's overall aim, i.e. to determine if a Project listed in Annex II is likely to have significant effects on the environment and, therefore, be made subject to a requirement for Development Consent and an assessment, with regards to its effects on the environment. At the same time, Screening should ensure that an EIA is carried out only for those

[1] Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on Screening (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU). European Commission 2017. Page 23.

Projects for which it is thought that a significant impact on the environment is possible, thereby ensuring a more efficient use of both public and private resources. Hence, Screening has to strike the right balance between the above two objectives."

Recent guidelines from the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (2018) [2] in relation to screening state:

"3.1. Screening is the initial stage in the EIA process and determines whether or not specified public or private developments are likely to have significant effects on the environment and, as such, require EIA to be carried out prior to a decision on a development consent application being made. A screening determination is a matter of professional judgement, based on objective information relating to the proposed project and its receiving environment. Environmental effects can, in principle, be either positive or negative.

3.2. Screening must consider the whole development. This includes likely significant effects arising from any demolition works, which must be carried out in order to facilitate the proposed development. In the case of transboundary developments, screening must consider the likely significant effects arising from the whole project both sides of the boundary. A screening determination that EIA is not required must not undermine the objective of the Directive that no project likely to have significant effects on the environment, within the meaning of the Directive, should be exempt from assessment."

Annex III of the EIA Directive (as amended)/Schedule 7 to the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, lists the criteria for determining whether a project should be subject to EIA.

Annex IIA of the EIA Directive (as amended)/Schedule 7A to the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended, set out the information to be provided for the purposes of EIA Screening. The information set out in Schedule 7A is grouped together under 3 main headings:

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[2] Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment

Annex IIA requirements	Relevant section of this screening report
A description of the proposed development, including in particular – a description of the physical characteristics of the whole proposed development and, where relevant, of demolition works, and a description of the location of the proposed development, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected	Section 3 of this Report describes the characteristics of the project and provides an assessment against the criteria contained in Schedule 7A under this category heading
A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development	Section 4 of this Report describes the aspects of the environment that may be affected by the proposed development
A description of any likely significant effects, to the extent of the information available on such effects, of the proposed development on the environment resulting from— (a) the expected residues and emissions and the production of waste, where relevant, and (b) the use of natural resources, in particular soil, land, water and biodiversity	Section 5 of this Report describes the characteristics of the project and provides an assessment against the criteria contained in Schedule 7A under this category heading.

During the assessment of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the project and the description of any likely significant effects on the environment current Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) assessment guidelines have been relied upon to inform these assessments. While it is acknowledged that the project does not represent a national road scheme the various environmental assessment guidelines published by TII represent best practice guidance for the assessment of road schemes in Ireland. As such these guidelines have been relied upon during the preparation of this Screening Report.

3.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The proposed Kiltipper Park Enhancement Works will include the following features:

Adjustments to existing carpark including lengthened accessed roadway, adjustments to pedestrian access footway and increased carpark capacity by 30 no. additional car parking spaces

- Circa 120m of new shared surface access pathway
- Extension to the existing car park at the north of the park
- Provision of 1 no. GAA pitch with vertical ball-stop netting and associated features
- Provision of 2 no. soccer pitches and associated features
- Provision of children's playground area and linear natural play areas
- Provision of an orientation table
- Provision of access to the River Dodder
- Integrated soft landscaping features including:
    - Native woodland planting areas
    - Native pine woodland planting area
    - Wetland swale planting areas
    - Wetland planting areas
    - Wildflower meadow planting areas
    - The provision of a proposed landscape berm
    - The provision of shallow grassland mounds
    - The provision of a tree planting throughout the park

An overview of the proposed project layout is provided as Figure 3.1.

3.2 STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Storm water will be managed through the implementation of the following design measures:

- Carpark – Permeable surfacing comprising open grid surface with filter drain below carpark which will discharge into a swale. In storm conditions the swales will overtop into an existing surface water drainage culvert along the Kiltipper Road which falls eastwards in parallel to the

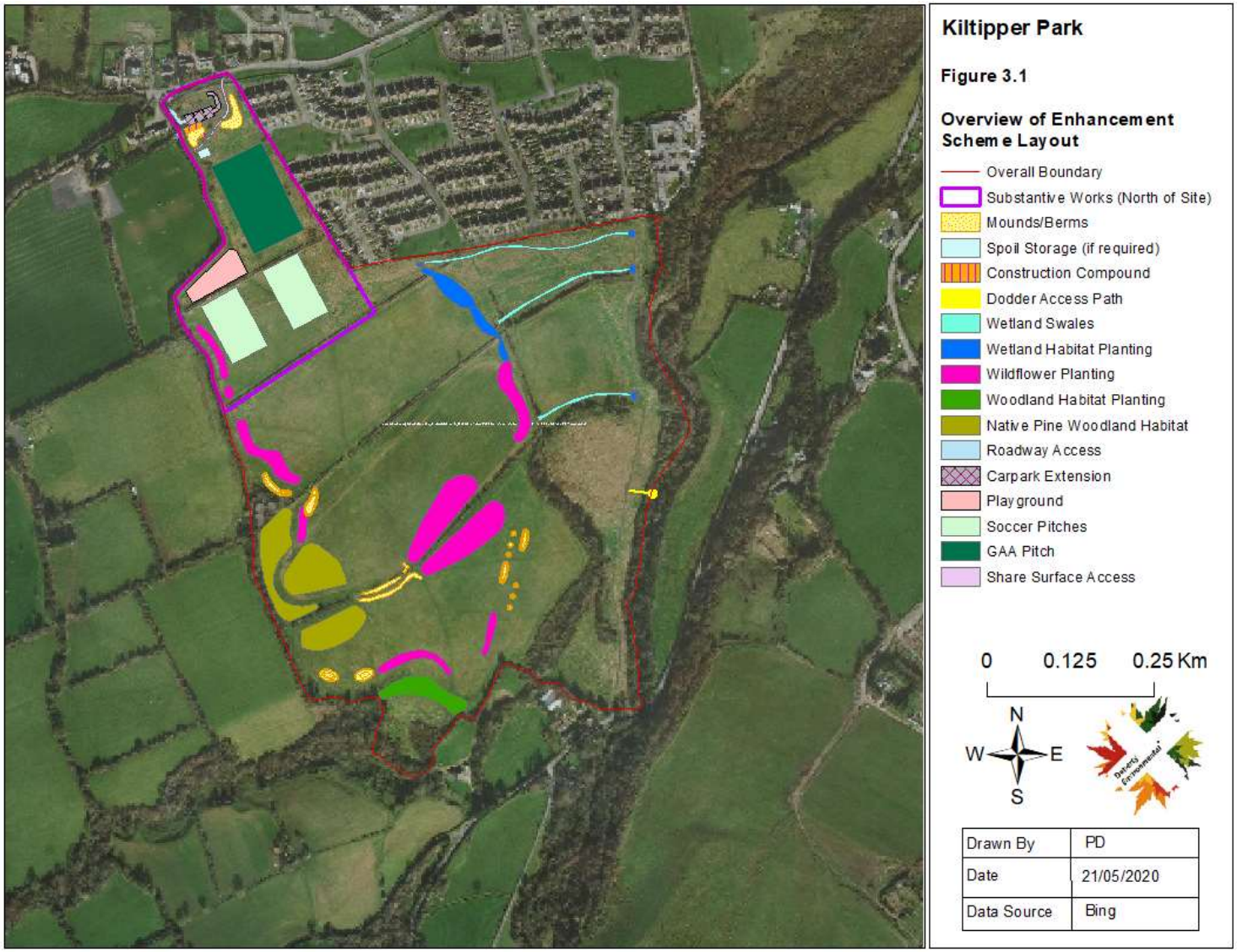
Dodder River. The roadside drain eventually discharges storm water to the River Dodder in the vicinity of the R113 in Old Bawn.

- The remainder of the greenfield runoff will be captured in existing field drains and ditches.
- Pitch drainage will be captured into swales and wetlands that are to be provided as part of the landscape design for the project.

3.3 PLANT & CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS REQUIRED

The type of plant and machinery required will be typical civil engineering road construction plant for earthworks and paving, and is likely to include:

- 360 degree 20 tonne Excavators (crawler track machines)
- Rubber-tyred Excavators 6 tonne JCB
- 3 tonne Mini Diggers
- 30 tonne Dump Trucks
- 6 tonne Dumpers
- 7.5 tonne multi-purpose truck
- 20 tonne and 30 tonne delivery trucks (importation of rock and bitumenous paving materials
- Teleporter for erection of lighting columns
- Site Vehicles (4x4 wheel short base and vans)
- Compactor plates
- 1 tonne hand roller
- 6 tonne vibrating Rollers
- 10 tonne dead weight rollers


Kiltipper Park
Figure 3.1
Overview of Enhancement Scheme Layout
Overall Boundary
Substantive Works (North of Site)
Mounds/Berms
Spoil Storage (if required)
Construction Compound
Dodder Access Path
Wetland Swales
Wetland Habitat Planting
Wildflower Planting
Woodland Habitat Planting
Native Pine Woodland Habitat
Roadway Access
Carpark Extension
Playground
Soccer Pitches
GAA Pitch
Share Surface Access
0 0.125 0.25 Km
N
W E
S
Drawn By PD
Date 21/05/2020
Data Source Bing

- Blawknox Paving Machine
- Bitumen Boiler/Hot Box
- Oil Tanker/Sprayer
- Road Planing Machine
- Extruded Kerb Laying Machine
- Road Saws/Con Saws/chain saws
- Bark Mulchers
- Air Compressors
- Jack Hammers
- Stihl Saws
- Small tools/hand tools
- Traffic Management Signs, Cones & Barriers
- Herras Fencing
- Mobile Traffic Lights
- Road Sweeper & Water Tank Truck
- PPE

All machinery will be inspected and certified to be free of leaks and weeps prior to mobilisation on site.

The materials will be typical civil engineering road construction materials consisting of cement, sand, gravel of various aggregate sizes, imported and reused top soil, precast concrete kerbs, manhole bases, covers, precast concrete culverts, pipes, precast concrete services chambers, PVC-u ducts & chambers, PVC-u drainage channels with galvanised steel covers, galvanised metal chamber covers, galvanized, powder-coated street lighting columns and traffic signal poles,

galvanised steel sign posts and metal traffic signs, bituminous road paving materials, thermoplastic road marking materials, LED lighting lanterns & electrical equipment, traffic signals & controller electronic equipment, galvanised metal field gates, driveway gates and posts.

3.4 SITE PERSONNEL

It is estimated that 10 to 15 site personnel will be required to complete works for the project.

3.5 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND

A temporary compound will be provided to the south of the proposed carpark extension. This will be provided on existing grassland habitat.

3.6 SPOIL STORAGE

All spoil excavated during the construction phase of the project will be reused so that the requirement of the import of material is eliminated or minimised to a low levels. Any soil material excavated within the area of works or imported to the site will be stored in the area designated for spoil storage as shown on Figure 3.1.

3.7 DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION PHASE

It is estimated that the construction process will take up to 9 months.

3.8 ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

An assessment of the characteristics of the Proposed Development as described above against the criteria outlined in Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 to 2018 are outlined in Table 3.1 below and conclusion and rationale is provided to determine whether these characteristics have the potential to result in likely significant effects to the environment.

Table 3.1: Characteristics of the Proposed Development

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
(a) the size and design of the whole project	The project site is approximately 46.5 Ha in size. All substantive construction works will be largely restricted to the northern area of the project site where playing pitches, the car park extension, new shared surface, playground and landscape berm will be provided. The provision of new access to the River Dodder represents the only substantive element of works to the south/east of the site. The elements of the project associated with soft landscaping will involve the excavations of soils to provide appropriate conditions for wetland habitat creation and the provision of mounds. Otherwise all planting elements for woodland, meadow and wetland habitats will be completed by hand. All works will be completed within a 9-month period. The construction phase will be guided by best construction practices as outlined in TII and CIRIA guidance documents and by all measures outlined in this screening report. The aim of such measures is to ensure that the project does not result in adverse effects to surrounding receptors. The final footprint of the enhancement works associated with the provision of the playing pitches, the car park extension, new shared surface, playground, landscape berm and an access path to the River Dodder within the project site will be approximately 2.7ha. The project will result in the creation of new wetland, woodland and wildflower meadow habitat, which will be managed over time as

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	semi-natural habitats. The establishment of these habitats within the project site will enhancement habitat heterogeneity and biodiversity within the park and will represent a positive impact of the biodiversity and natural heritage of the park. The enhancement works will also provide enhanced recreational facilities for the surrounding community.
(b) cumulation with other existing and/or approved projects;	A review of South Dublin County Council's EPlan online planning viewer identified four recently granted or applied for (within the last three years) planning applications in the vicinity of the project site. All of these projects are small in scale, three of which involve changes to residential dwellings within the curtilage of the residential property, while the fourth involves the provision of new facilities at Carolan Park, the grounds of Tallaght Athletic Football Club to the west of the project site. The latter project was subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment and an assessment of its impacts to the environment in general and it was found that this project will not have the potential to result in likely significant effects to the environment or any European Site occurring in the wider surrounding area. Given the findings of the environmental assessments of the project at Carolan Park and the minor scale of other projects in the surrounding area there will be no potential for the current project to combine with these other projects to result in negative cumulative environmental impacts.
(c) the nature of any associated demolition works	No demolition works are proposed for the project.
(d) the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity;	Construction related activities will be restricted to the footprint of the project site. Soil that will be excavated within the project site will be reused for landscaping and filling (i.e. creation of berms and mounds as detailed in the landscape plan). Surplus soil material is unlikely to be generated, but in the event that surplus soil material occurs it will be disposed of at an approved facility. Additional soils required for

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	the grading of pitches, provision of berm and mounds is not expected to be required as these elements will be provided by soils excavated on site. However in the event that surplus soils are required they will be sourced from a licenced facility and will be certified as inert, uncontaminated soils. Water required for the construction phase of the project will be supplied by the existing mains water supply. The land required for the provision of all elements of the project (with the exception of the proposed access path to the River Dodder) is currently comprised of dry meadow grassland. There will be a loss of this habitat to the footprint of the enhancement plan elements. This habitat is considered to be of high local value and the loss of elements of this habitat to playing pitches, the car park extension, shared surface, playground and a section of the access path to the River Dodder will represent an impact of minor negative significance. This loss will also be ameliorated by the provision of the soft landscaping elements of the landscape plan that will provide for enhanced habitat heterogeneity and biodiversity value within the park. The access path to the River Dodder will result in the loss of a small area of riparian woodland vegetation. However the design of this element will be such that it retains woodland tree cover above the path (i.e. the access path will be "tunnelled" under the limbs of adjacent mature trees). This will limit the potential for fragmentation of this linear woodland habitat. The provision of the access path will result in a low magnitude impact to this habitat of county importance. The significance of this impact is assessed as being minor. Examples of Annex 1 petrifying spring habitats are known to occur along the stretch of the River Dodder along the eastern boundary of the project site. The final location of the access path will be positioned at a location remote from any petrifying springs and will be designed to ensure that there is no disruption of groundwater, hydrogeological processes that underpin the status of these spring habitats. The hedgerow habitats occurring within and bounding the project site are of local value and will be retained and their ecological function

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	will be enhanced by additional tree and woodland planting that forms part of the landscape plan for the project. Natural resources in the form of hydrocarbons will be required for energy and electricity during the construction phase of the project. Other building raw materials will be required during the construction phase. However the natural resources required will be typical of those required for the development and their provision will not have the potential to result in significant negative effects.
(e) the production of waste;	Solid inert waste in the form of soil and stone will be produced during construction. Any wastes from the construction process will either be reused within the scheme, or recycled/disposed of at an authorised waste facility. During the construction phase the waste management hierarchy will be implemented onsite, which prioritises the prevention and minimisation of waste generation. In addition in order to reduce the potential for waste generation materials required during the construction phase will be only ordered as required. The operation phase is not anticipated to generate large volumes of waste.
(f) pollution and nuisances;	The construction phase presents the greatest risk of pollution to water resources. Potential sources of pollution to storm water runoff include fuel, lubricants, suspended solids and concrete. Silt-laden surface runoff could arise during vegetation stripping. The greatest risk of silt-laden storm water runoff to receiving watercourses will be during the construction of the access path to the River Dodder. In order to minimise the potential for the discharge of silt-laden runoff to the River Dodder during these works, it will be requirement that the removal of vegetation at this location is completed during dry conditions and that in advance of vegetation removal a silt fence is erected around the footprint of the proposed access path. The silt fence will be installed in accordance with CIRIA guidelines. The completion of vegetation clearance works during dry conditions and the provision of a silt fence will ensure that storm water discharging from this area is not silt-laden and is low in suspended solids. During the provision of the new surfaced path access to the River Dodder an

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	impenetrable barrier will be installed between the works area and the River Dodder. All works associated with the provision of the path will be completed under dry conditions and during low ebb flows in the river. Weather forecasts will be monitored in advance of works and the timing of works will be selected to coincide with a period of dry weather conditions. The works associated with the access path to the River Dodder will be monitored on a daily basis to ensure no pollution of the river. A chemical, fuel and oil stores should be located on an impervious base within a secured bund with a storage capacity 110% of the stored volume. These materials will be secured in the construction compound which will be located at the north of the project site (to the south of the existing car park) and at a remote distance from the River Dodder. The construction phase has the potential to result in nuisance to surrounding receptors as a result of noise, vibrations and dust generated during construction activities. In order to minimise any potential for noise and vibration nuisance mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction phase. These measures will adhere to the best practice guidelines outlined in BS5228: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1 Noise (2009 + A1 2014). These standard guidelines offer detailed guidelines on the control of noise and vibration from construction activities. The following mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction phase of the proposed development to ensure noise and vibration limit values are complied with: • The hours during which site activities are likely to create high levels of noise will be limited to a set time period; • During the construction phase a clear line of communication will be established between the contractor/developer, Local Authority and residents;

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	• A site representative will be appointed to take responsibility of all matters relating to noise and vibration; • Noise monitoring will be undertaken during the construction phase, particularly during critical periods and at sensitive locations; • All site access roads will be kept even to mitigate the potential for noise and vibration from lorries. • Plant with low inherent potential for generating noise and/ or vibration will be selected for construction; • Where required noise barriers will be erected around items such as generators or high duty compressors; • Noisy plant will be sited as far away from sensitive properties as permitted by site constraints. • Construction site hoarding will be erected along noise sensitive boundaries where works are taking place in proximity to existing residential properties where no substantial screening exists. • With the implementation of the measures it is predicted that the nuisance impact of noise generated during the construction phase will be of a short-term, slight, negative nature. There is the potential for dust emissions arising during construction, particularly during dry and/or windy weather conditions. Dust emissions may also be exacerbated by the presence of dry surfaces and uncovered stockpiles during the construction. The quantity of dust is likely to be relatively small and dust emissions would be temporary in nature. Dust effects are likely to create nuisance in the immediate locale rather than significant environmental effects. Best practice mitigation measures will be put in place to minimise adverse

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	effects. The measures will include the following: A dust minimisation plan will be finalised and implemented for the construction phase of the project, as construction activities are likely to generate some dust omissions. In order to minimise dust omissions during construction the following measure will form part of that plan and will be implemented during the construction phase: • Hard surface roads will be swept to remove mud and aggregate materials from their surface while any un-surfaced roads will be restricted to essential site traffic. • Furthermore, any road that has the potential to give rise to fugitive dust must be regularly watered, as appropriate, during dry and/or windy conditions. • Bowsers or suitable watering equipment will be available during periods of dry weather throughout the construction period. • Access gates to the site shall be located at least 10m from sensitive receptors where possible • Vehicles using site roads will have their speed restricted, both on un-surfaced site roads and on hard surfaced roads, as site management dictates. • During periods of very high winds (gales), activities likely to generate significant dust emissions shall be postponed until the gale has subsided. • Material handling systems and site stockpiling of materials will be designed and laid out to minimise exposure to wind. Water misting or sprays will be used as required if particularly dusty activities such as rock

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	blasting or demolition are necessary during dry or windy periods. • Before entrance onto public roads, trucks will be adequately inspected to ensure no potential for dust emissions and cleaned as necessary. • The Principal Contractor or equivalent will be obliged to monitor the contractors' performance to ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are implemented and that dust impacts and nuisance are minimised; • During working hours, dust control methods will be monitored as appropriate, depending on the prevailing meteorological conditions; • The name and contact details of a person to contact regarding air quality and dust issues shall be displayed on the site boundary, this notice board should also include head/regional office contact details; • Community engagement will be undertaken before works commence on site explaining the nature and duration of the works to local residents and businesses; • A complaints register will be kept on site detailing all telephone calls and letters of complaint received in connection with dust nuisance or air quality concerns, together with details of any remedial actions carried out; • It is the responsibility of the contractor at all times to demonstrate full compliance with the dust control conditions herein; • At all times, the procedures put in place will be strictly monitored and assessed.

Screening Question	Response
1. Characteristics of projects The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to:	
	At all times these procedures will be strictly monitored and assessed. In the event of dust nuisance occurring outside the site boundary, movements of materials likely to raise dust will be curtailed and satisfactory procedures, such as the covering of all dust-emanating materials, will be implemented to rectify the problem before the resumption of construction operations. With the implementation of these dust minimisation measures in addition to a construction management plan including dust mitigation fugitive emissions of dust from the site will be insignificant and will not pose a nuisance at nearby sensitive receptors.
(g) the risk of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge;	Provided that all best practice construction measures such as those detailed in TII and CIRIA publications are implemented and that all mitigation measures identified in this screening report are implemented, and that all associated building and environmental regulations are adhered to it is predicted that the project will not have the potential to result in a major accident or disaster.
(h) the risks to human health (for example due to water contamination or air pollution).	Section 3.2 of this report and Item (F) of this Table (see above) details the approach to the management of surface water runoff generated at the project site during the construction phase and operation phase and it is considered that the implementation of this approach will ensure that the project does not result in the discharge of polluted surface water runoff from the site to the River Dodder. Item No. F (see above) details the measures to be implemented to ensure the project does not result in pollution to air or generate significant nuisance as a result of noise, dust or vibration emissions. All best practice mitigation measures outlined in this screening report will represent a minimum requirement to be implemented as part of the construction phase of the project. With the implementation of these measures the construction phase will not represent a significant risk to human health.

Conclusion: No significant effects likely to arise associated with the characteristics of the proposed development.

Rationale: The scale and extent of the works proposed are representative of a small-scale project and are proposed on habitats of local to county ecological value. The proposed approach to the construction phase and the designs measures that form part of the enhancement works will eliminate the potential for significant effects to the environment. These design measures include the implementation of a surface water management features such as the use of permeable surfaces for the playground, access path and road and car park and the landscaping of the project site with the creation and planting of wildflower meadows, wetland habitats, hedging, trees and woodland habitat. The implementation of targeted mitigation measures to avoid pollution to the River Dodder and minimise noise and dust levels at sensitive receptors will also ensure that the project does not result in nuisance to the receiving population.

4.0 LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 OVERVIEW OF SITE LOCATION

The project site is located within Kiltipper Park in South County Dublin. Figure 1.2 above provides an aerial view of the project site.

4.1.1 Natural Heritage

The following habitats, as categorised in Fossitt (2000) occur at and adjacent to the project site:

Building and Artificial Surfaces (BL3): this habitat occurs at the northern end of the project site where the newly completed car park is located. Existing paths within the park are also representative of this habitat. This habitat is of low nature conservation importance.

Dry meadow grassland (GS2): this is the dominant habitat occurring within the project site. The grassland here was formerly improved and is now managed as parkland grassland. It is not grazed and is subject to a none intensive mowing regime that has allowed the sward to develop and the growth of a range of commonly occurring grass and herb species. This habitat is of high local nature conservation importance.

Hedgerows and Treelines (WL1 & WL2): Hedgerows occur within and along boundary of the project site. These are dominated by Crataegus monogyna and Prunus spinosa. Some Fraxinus excelsior also occurs within the project site. This habitat is of high local nature conservation importance.

The River Dodder along the eastern boundary of the project site is representative of an eroding watercourse (FL1). The water quality of the stretch of the river adjacent to the project site is classed as high by the EPA. This habitat is of county level nature conservation importance.

Riparian Woodland (WN5): Riparian woodland occurs along the eastern boundary of the project site, along the River Dodder riparian corridor. It is supports a variety of native woodland trees and herb species. Dominant tree species include willows, alder and ash. This habitat is of county level nature conservation importance.

Broadleaved Woodland (WD1): Mature broadleaved woodland occurs within the park. This woodland supports a range of native and non-native species. This habitat is of high local nature conservation importance.

Calcareous Springs (FP1): Calcareous springs occur along the section of the River Dodder bounding the project site. The springs are active with visible formations of tufa present. The springs are an example of the Annex 1 habitat petrifying springs with tufa formation. This habitat is of county level nature conservation importance.

Figure 4.1 below provides a habitat map of the project site, shows the extent and distribution of habitats within the site.

There are no NHAs or pNHAs occurring in the immediate vicinity of the extent of works area for the project. The nearest pNHA to this area is the Glenasmole Valley pNHA located approximately 90m to the south (see Figure 4.2) of the project site. This pNHA is contiguous with the Glenasmole Valley SAC which has been examined as part of the screening report for Appropriate Assessment for the project. In addition, all other European Site occurring in the wider area surrounding the project have been subject to examination as part of the screening report for Appropriate Assessment for the project.

There are no recorded geological heritage sites in close proximity to the study area.

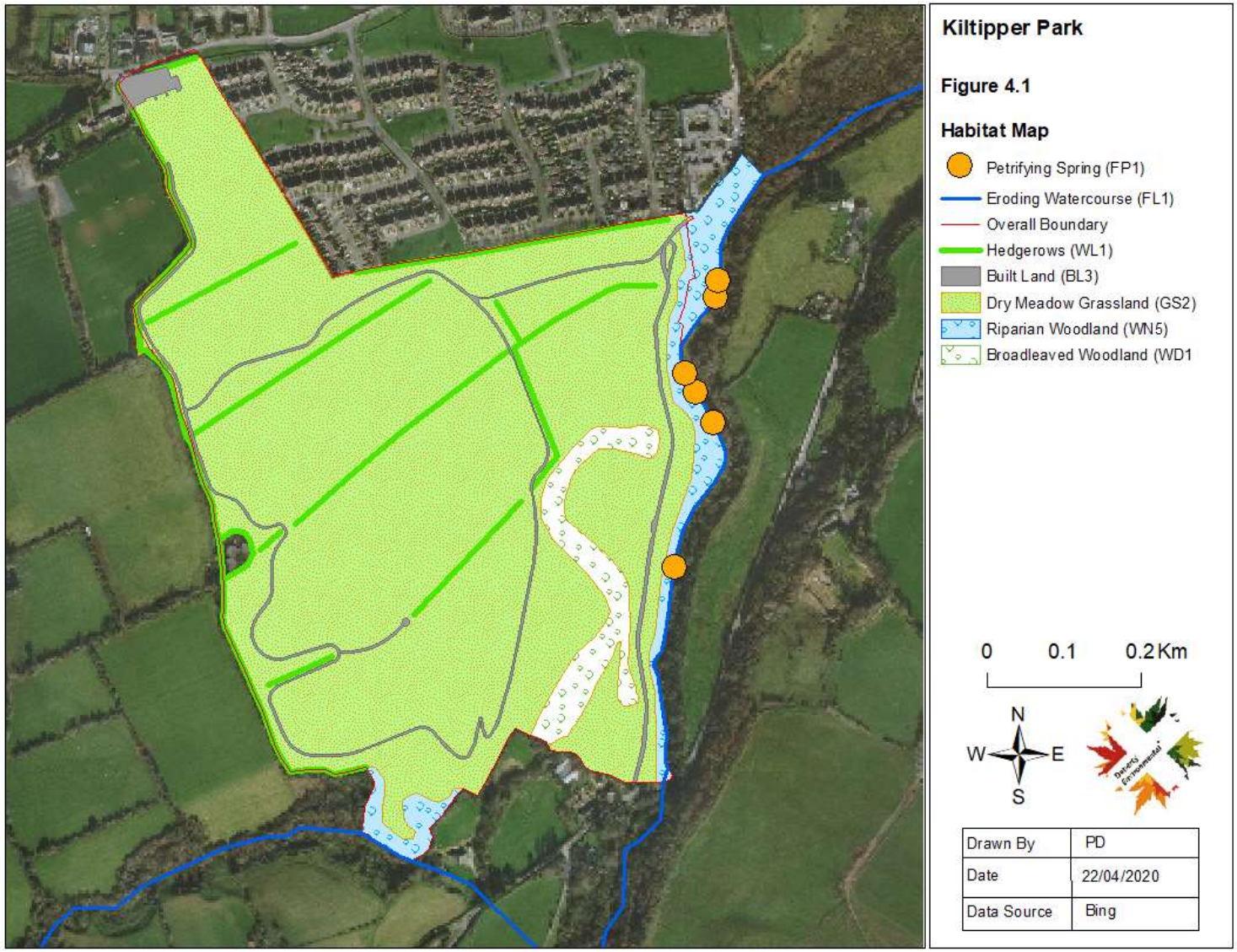
4.1.1.1 Fauna

A survey of hedgerows in November 2019 did not find any evidence indicating the presence of protected ground dwelling mammals such as badger.

Commonly occurring passerine and corvid bird species were observed during the field visit. Species observed include robin, wren, dunnock, bluetit, chaffinch, pigeon, hooded crow and rook. Buzzards were observed flying over the site during the survey. Ground nesting birds such as skylarks are also known to breed in meadow habitat within the park.

Both otters and kingfisher are known to occur along the River Dodder and suitable habitat for both species occurs along the section of the river along the eastern boundary of the project site. Previous surveys along the stretch of the River Dodder forming the eastern boundary of the project site did not record the presence of otter holts/couches or kingfisher nest sites. Both species are likely to foraging along this section of the river but are not known to breeding along it.

Bats previously recorded along the section of the River Dodder that forms the eastern boundary of the project site include Leisler's bats, Natterer's bat, Daubenton's bat, Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle. Bat species may use the existing hedgerows for foraging and/or commuting. It is noted that there will be no loss of hedgerows for bats and the additional tree planting associated with the landscape plan for the project will enhance the project site's potential to function as a foraging resource for bats.


Kiltipper Park
Figure 4.1
Habitat Map
Petrifying Spring (FP1)
Eroding Watercourse (FL1)
Overall Boundary
Hedgerows (WL1)
Built Land (BL3)
Dry Meadow Grassland (GS2)
Riparian Woodland (WN5)
Broadleaved Woodland (WD1
0
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PD
Date
22/04/2020
Data Source
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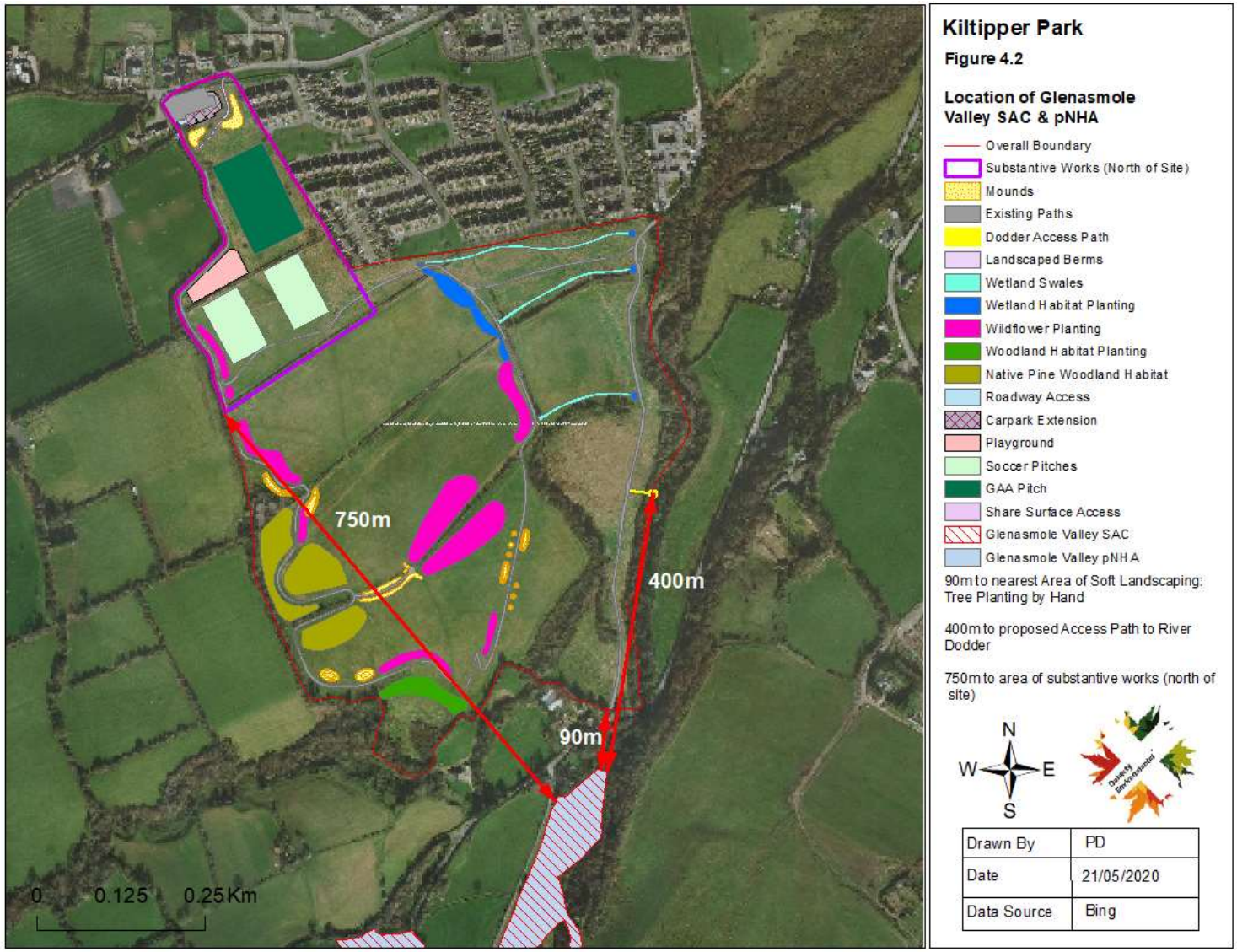


Kiltipper Park

Figure 4.2

Location of Glenasmole Valley SAC & pNHA

- Overall Boundary
- Substantive Works (North of Site)
- Mounds
- Existing Paths
- Dodder Access Path
- Landscaped Berms
- Wetland Swales
- Wetland Habitat Planting
- Wildflower Planting
- Woodland Habitat Planting
- Native Pine Woodland Habitat
- Roadway Access
- Carpark Extension
- Playground
- Soccer Pitches
- GAA Pitch
- Share Surface Access
- Glenasmole Valley SAC
- Glenasmole Valley pNHA

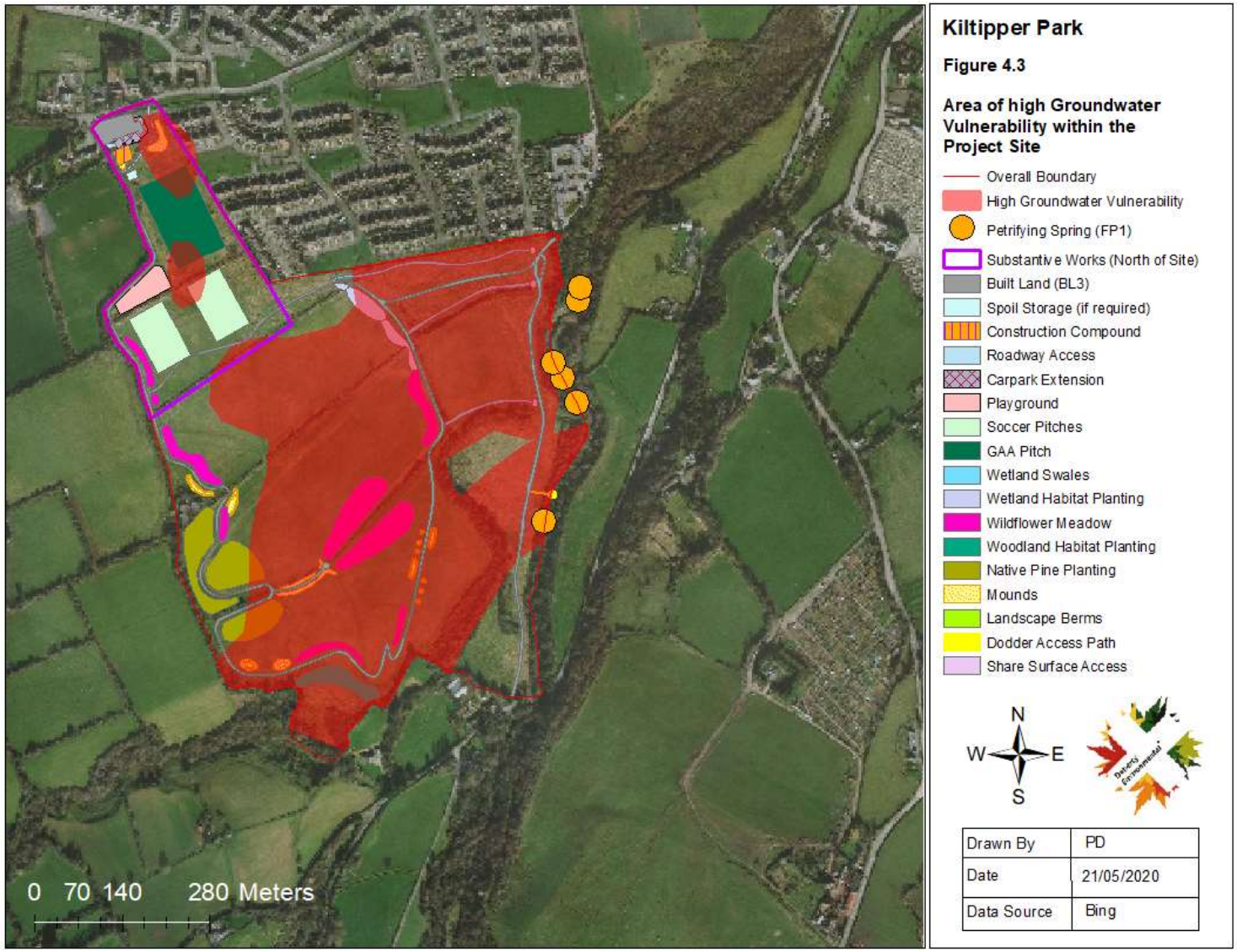
90m to nearest Area of Soft Landscaping: Tree Planting by Hand

400m to proposed Access Path to River Dodder

750m to area of substantive works (north of site)

N
W E
S

Drawn By	PD
Date	21/05/2020
Data Source	Bing


0 70 140 280 Meters
Kiltipper Park
Figure 4.3
Area of high Groundwater Vulnerability within the Project Site
Overall Boundary
High Groundwater Vulnerability
Petrifying Spring (FP1)
Substantive Works (North of Site)
Built Land (BL3)
Spoil Storage (if required)
Construction Compound
Roadway Access
Carpark Extension
Playground
Soccer Pitches
GAA Pitch
Wetland Swales
Wetland Habitat Planting
Wildflower Meadow
Woodland Habitat Planting
Native Pine Planting
Mounds
Landscape Berms
Dodder Access Path
Share Surface Access
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Drawn By PD
Date 21/05/2020
Data Source Bing

4.1.2 Soils & Geology

4.1.2.1 Groundwater

The majority of the project layout overlies an area of high groundwater vulnerability. Two small areas of high groundwater vulnerability occur within the extent of the proposed substantive works in the northern section of the site (see Figure 4.3); one towards the northern boundary and the other in the vicinity of the proposed playing pitches. The most northerly area of high groundwater vulnerability occurs to the east of the proposed car park extension and the only element of the project occurring over this area is the proposed share access pedestrian and cycle path. The car park extension will not be located over this area of high groundwater vulnerability. The southern extent of the GAA pitch and the northern extent of the eastern soccer pitch will overly the second area of high groundwater vulnerability. The larger area of high groundwater vulnerability occupying the majority of the southern area of the site underlies areas that will be subject to soft landscaping and shallow top soil excavations. The proposed access path to the River Dodder will also be located within this larger area of high groundwater vulnerability.

Overall, only shallow excavations will be required for the provision of the car park extension, share surface path, the playing pitches and the access path to the River Dodder. Subsoils will remain in situ during these excavations and the retention of the subsoil layer will provide a natural filter barrier between the construction works and the underlying bedrock and groundwater. Only shallow surface excavations will be required for all soft landscaping excavations associated with the provision of wetland habitat areas. These excavations will not have the potential to result in any negative impact to groundwater.

4.1.2.2 Geological Heritage Sites

There are no recorded geological heritage sites in the close proximity to the study area.

4.1.2.3 Historic Landfills and Illegal Dumping

A review of EPA data on waste licence and unlicensed sites has confirmed that there are no known historic landfills or illegal landfills in the vicinity of the project.

4.1.2.4 Quarrying

There are no active quarries within the wider area surrounding the project.

4.1.3 Cultural Heritage & Landscape

A review of the Departments of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs online Historic Environment Viewer does not show the presence of any features of cultural heritage interest within or in the immediate vicinity of the project.

4.1.4 Noise

A review of the EPA noise maps indicates that the project area is not located in an area subject to elevated noise levels. Elevated noise levels are mapped by the EPA to the northeast of the projects site at the junction of Deerpark Place and Kiltipper Road. A noise range of 55 to 59dB has been recorded here and this has been attributed to day time noise generated by road traffic. The construction phase will not result in any long-term changes in noise levels in the vicinity of the project. Incidental noise will occur during construction but this will be short-lived and will be minimised with the application of best practice measures and mitigation as outlined above. The operation phase will not result in any perceptible increases to the baseline noise levels.

4.1.5 Air Quality

The project is located within Air Quality Zone C Other cities and towns. A review of air quality in May 2020 indicated that air quality at the project was classified by the EPA as Good.

The construction phase of project will have the potential to result in the generation of dust, however with the implementation of the measures detailed in Section 3 above the generation of dust will be minimised such that significant nuisance effects are avoided.

4.1.6 Material Assets

There are no industrial facilities in the vicinity of the project. Residential housing estates occur to the east and north of the project. The Kiltipper Road is located to the north of the project. Utilities occurring in the wider area are likely to include:

- ESBI & ESB – Power Supply
- Gas Networks Ireland (GNI) - Gas Supply

- Eir - Telecommunications
- Virgin Media - Telecommunications
- Irish Water - Storm Water & Foul Wastewater
- Irish Water – Water Supply and Sewerage

4.1.7 Inter-relationship of Parameters & Environmental Sensitivity

The proposed development at Kiltipper Park will provide continuity of use within the parkland setting of Kiltipper Park and will enhance the recreational, amenity and natural habitats within this area. The River Dodder and associated high value habitats in the form of riparian woodland and petrifying springs occur along the east of the project site. The project overlies an area of high groundwater vulnerability. Storm water runoff occurring within the south and eastern section of the project site drains to the River Dodder overland or else drains via groundwater baseflow to this river. The groundwater base flows are likely to feed groundwater to the petrifying springs occurring along the River Dodder riparian corridor.

Noise generated during the construction phase will have the potential to interact with fauna that occur within the project site.

The project is not at risk of flooding and is located in an area of good air quality status.

The footprint of the proposed development is located in an area of high landscape value. The proposed development will be in keeping with the existing parkland setting and has been designed to enhance the parkland environment of the area.

There are no protected sites or monuments or protected buildings occurring within or in the immediately vicinity of the project.

The project will not have the potential to result adverse effects to the material assets occurring in the vicinity of the project. For instance, it will not have the potential to result in road closures, adversely affect the electricity network or the water supply network.

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Table 4.1 below provides information on the location of the proposed development with respect to the assessment criteria provided in Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 to 2018.

Table 4.1: Location of the Proposed Development

Screening Criteria ***The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by projects must be considered, with particular regard to:***	**Response**
(a) the existing and approved land use;	The existing land use within the project site is dominated by meadow grassland, hedgerows and linear broadleaved woodland of high local conservation value. The riparian woodland and petrifying springs occurring to the east of the project site are of county level value. The loss of meadow grassland habitat to the project elements will represent an impact of minor negative significance. The loss of a small area of riparian woodland habitat to the footprint of the proposed access path to the River Dodder will represent an impact of minor negative significance. The design of this path will also aim to minimise fragmentation by retaining a closed woodland canopy above the new access path. The location of the new access path will be positioned so that the buffer distance to examples of petrifying spring habitat are maximised. Detailed design investigations will also ensure that the proposed access path does not result in any disturbance to groundwater baseline flows to the spring habitat. The effective provision of the soft landscaping elements of the project, will enhance the overall biodiversity of the park and will compensate for any loss of meadow grassland and riparian woodland

Screening Criteria ***The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by projects must be considered, with particular regard to:***	**Response**
	habitat. The establishment of wetland, woodland and species-rich wildflower meadows will have the potential to result overall positive impacts for biodiversity supported by the park.
(b) the relative abundance, availability, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water and biodiversity) in the area and its underground	The project will result in an overall reduction in the extent of dry meadow habitat within the project site. However this habitat is abundant within the project site and with the effective provision of the soft landscaping elements of the project the potential will exist for an overall enhancement of the biodiversity supported by the park. There will be a minor loss of riparian woodland to the footprint of the proposed access path to the River Dodder. The loss of habitat here will be compensated by the provision of extensive woodland habitat creation within the park. In addition the path will be designed to maintain connectivity along the riparian woodland canopy. There will be short term disturbance to fauna relying on the section of the River Dodder adjacent to the proposed access path and to fauna relying on dry meadow habitat within the project site. To minimise disturbance to fauna (such as ground nesting bird species) all vegetation clearance associated with construction works will be completed outside the breeding season between the months of March and September. Sensitive species such as otter and kingfisher are not known to breed along this section of the River Dodder and construction phase disturbance to these species will be short lived and representative of minor negative impact. Ground nesting birds such as skylark are known to nest within the project site and to minimise the potential for disturbance to these species the project elements have been designed to avail of existing paths and discourage walking within areas of open meadow. The proposed enhancement works will not result in any increase in the extent of surfaced paths within the park, save for the short sections

Screening Criteria ***The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by projects must be considered, with particular regard to:***	**Response**
	of path at the north of the site adjacent to the car park and for the access path to the River Dodder. These two sections do not bisect area of open meadows and will not result in an increase in the movement of people in areas of open meadow supporting suitable nesting habitat for skylarks. The meadow grassland habitat will be managed as high sward meadows that will in general promote the use of existing paths by walkers and reduce walking activity and the presence of people within meadow habitats. In addition, users will be requested to abide by local authority bye-laws, which will restrict dog walking to on-leash walking only. The restriction of users to the existing extent of paths within the park, along with the implementation of ongoing management measures, will provide suitable conditions within the project site for the continued support of ground nesting birds such as skylarks. The maintenance of the riparian woodland canopy will ensure riparian woodland habitat for bats and songbirds is maintained along the River Dodder. Furthermore no night time lighting will be provided along the River Dodder as part of the project, thus avoiding any potential for deterioration in bat foraging habitat along this corridor. By implementing all safeguards and protective measures outlined in this report and the accompanying Ecological Impact Assessment Report pollution to the River Dodder will be avoided during construction works, thereby avoiding negative impacts to water quality and aquatic fauna supported by the River Dodder. The works associated with all project elements are minor in scale and will not involve excavations that will have the potential to result in disturbance to underlying groundwaters. The adherence to the measures outlined in this report to minimise and prevent the release of contaminating materials will provide safeguards against the

Screening Criteria ***The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by projects must be considered, with particular regard to:***	**Response**
	potential for pollution to groundwater or surface waters (i.e. the River Dodder).
(c) the absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas: (i) wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths; (ii) coastal zones and the marine environment; (iii) mountain and forest areas; (iv) nature reserves and parks; (v) areas classified or protected under national legislation; Natura 2000 areas designated by Member States pursuant to Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC;	The potential for the proposed development to significantly affect the absorption capacity of the environment, with respect to the parameters listed in Column 1 opposite are outlined below. (i) minor works will be required to provide the access path to the River Dodder. Provided all safeguard and protective measures outlined in this report and the accompanying Ecological Impact Assessment Report are implemented there will be no potential for the project to result in significant negative effects to the River Dodder. (ii) not applicable, the project is located at a remote distance from the coastal zone. (iii) not applicable, the project is located at a remote distance from mountainous and forested areas. (iv) not application, the project is located at a remote distance from any nature reserves and parks. (v) The Screening Statement in support of Appropriate Assessment that accompanies the proposed development application has assessed the likely significant effects of the proposal on the conservation objectives of European Sites within a 15km buffer of the development and has concluded in a finding of no likely significant effects. In addition no NHAs or pNHAs are located in the vicinity of

Screening Criteria ***The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by projects must be considered, with particular regard to:***	**Response**
	the project site and there will be no potential for the project to interact with such areas.
(vi) areas in which there has already been a failure to meet the environmental quality standards, laid down in Union legislation and relevant to the project, or in which it is considered that there is such a failure;	Environmental Quality Standards for Noise and Air have been reviewed as part of this EIA Screening and the project will not have the potential to result in any significant changes to baseline noise and air quality during the construction phase and will have the potential to improve noise and air quality during the operation phase. The Groundwater Body in the surrounding area has been assigned Good status. The River Dodder adjacent to the project site has been assigned high status. The design of the project and the best practice measures that will be required to be implemented during the construction phase will ensure that the project does not perturb the long-term quality of the environment in the wider area surrounding the project site.
(vii) densely populated areas;	The subject lands are located within suburban environs of Kiltipper and Oldbawn. The surrounding area to the north and east is representative of a densely populated area and the provision of the enhancement works will provided enhanced amenities for the local population.
(viii) landscapes and sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance	The footprint of the proposed development is located within an area of high landscape value and the design of the proposed development has sought to complement the existing parkland setting so that it contributes to the existing landscape value.

Conclusion: No significant effects likely to arise associated with the location of the proposed development.

Rationale: The proposed development relates to a relatively small scale works within an area zone for recreation and contiguous with an area of existing residential land use. A Screening Statement for Appropriate Assessment has determined a finding of no likely significant effects on the conservation management objectives of European Sites within a 15km radius of the study area. The proposed development will represent a positive impact for permeability and sustainable movement and transport, recreation and community facilities and also has the potential to result in enhancement of terrestrial habitats and biodiversity.

5.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Having considered the above environmental factors the aim of this section is to address likely impacts on the environment by the implementation of the proposed development. Whether an EIA would be deemed necessary relevant to the scale of the project and the environment will then be determined.

The 2014 EIA Directive requires that an assessment of the likely significant effects of a project on the environment must be considered with regard to the factors specified in Article 3(1) of the Directive and Section 171A(b)(i)(I) to (V) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 to 2018, taking into account:

(a) the magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);

(b) the nature of the impact;

(c) the transboundary nature of the impact;

(d) the intensity and complexity of the impact;

(e) the probability of the impact;

(f) the expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact;

(g) the cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects;

(h) the possibility of effectively reducing the impact.

The factors outlined in Article 3(1) of the Directive are presented in Table 5.1 below under the heading of "Environmental Factor". The results of the assessment provided in Table 5.1 are then used to inform an assessment against the criteria evaluating the characteristics of potential impacts.

Table 5.1: Characteristics of Potential Impacts on Environmental Factors

Environmental Topic	Potential Impact
Populations & Human Health	Some short-term local effects from noise and air emissions of the construction phase are expected however all construction activities will have to comply with best practice measures as outlined in this screening report. All relevant best practice mitigation measures required for avoiding likely significant effects to populations and human health through potential effects to soils, water, noise, air etc will be required to be implemented as part of the construction phase of the project. No operational impacts are identified for human beings.
Biodiversity	Potential impacts to biodiversity relate to: Loss of meadow grassland habitat to the footprint of project elements; Loss of minor area of riparian woodland to the footprint of the River Dodder access path; Disturbance to fauna during the construction phase; Disturbance to fauna during the operation phase. The significance of these impacts has been assessed as minor and with the implementation of construction phase safeguards and protective measures the impact to habitat and fauna receptors will be reduced. Also the with the provision of landscaping measures the loss of habitat associated with

Environmental Topic	Potential Impact
	the project will be compensated for and the potential will exist of positive impacts for the local biodiversity support by the project site.
Soil and Geology	There will be no significant impact to soils or geology.
Water	In the absence of construction phase and design safeguards the potential will exist for the project to result in negative impacts to the River Dodder. These impacts are particularly associated with the provision of the River Dodder access path. With the implementation of the safeguards and protective measures outlined in this report and the accompanying Ecological Impact Assessment report the potential for significant negative impacts to the water quality of the River Dodder and its associated aquatic habitats and fauna will be avoided.
Air Quality and climate	The potential will exist for localised, temporary impacts associated with dust generated from construction plant and machinery such as diggers or excavators. Emissions during works phase will be minimised through the implementation of best practice mitigation techniques as outlined in this Screening Report.
Noise and Vibration	Noise during the construction phase may result in nuisance however, noise and vibration during works phase will be minimised through best practice and the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in this screening report. With the implementation of these measures the construction phase will not result in significant noise nuisance to sensitive receptors and will be minimised to a short term, slight negative impact. Traffic noise and vibration during the operation phase are not considered likely to be significantly increased as a result of the project.
Cultural Heritage	No features of cultural heritage occur within or in the immediately vicinity of the project.

Environmental Topic	Potential Impact
Landscape & Visual	The proposed development is not located in an area of high landscape value and will not have any perceptible changes to the local landscape and visual setting.
Interrelationship between above parameters	The key interrelationship arises between air quality and noise associated with construction and human health. The implementation of mitigation measures outlined in this Screening Report will ensure that these emissions are minimised to a level that will not result in significant noise, vibration or dust nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors.

Table 5.2: Characteristics of the potential impacts

Characteristics of potential impacts (The potential significant effects of proposed development in relation to criteria set out below are informed by the results of the assessment provided in Table 5.1 above)	Potential Impact
(a) the magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	Minor and localized temporary impacts are identified primarily at construction stage only.
(b) the nature of the impact;	The nature of the impact associated with the proposed development to environmental parameters have been set out in Table 5.1 above. It has been concluded that provided all best practice and mitigation measures as outlined in this

	Screening Report are implemented the project will not have the potential to result in significant environmental effects.
(c) the transboundary nature of the impact;	Given the size, scale and location of the proposed development potential transfrontier impacts will not arise.
(d) the intensity and complexity of the impact;	The project is representative of a small-scale park enhancement project. The construction phase will be of a short-term duration being completed within an estimated timeframe of 9 months. With the implementation of best practice measures and associated mitigation it will not result in intense or complex impacts to the receiving environment.
(e) the probability of the impact;	Potential impacts during the construction phase associated with nuisance to sensitive receptors at adjacent dwellings are probable, but the implementation of best practice measures and associated mitigation will ensure that these effects are of a short term and slight negative impact.
(f) the expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact;	It is estimated that impacts associated with the construction phase will commence within 3 months of planning approval and will last for approximately 9 months. This will represent a short-term impact. No long-term or permanent significant negative impacts are predicted to arise as a result of the construction phase. There will be an irreversible and permanent loss of meadow grassland and a minor area of riparian woodland to the footprint of the project. The impact of this habitat loss has been assessed as minor. The loss of these habitats will be compensated for by the provision of new woodland, wetland and species-rich wildflower meadow habitat within the project site.
(g) the cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects;	As outlined in Table 2.1 an assessment of the potential for cumulative negative impacts to arise in combination with other existing or approved projects has been provided and it has been determined that the proposed enhancement works will not have the potential to combine with these other projects to result in significant negative cumulative effects to the environment. It is further noted that the provision of the enhancement works are in

	line with the planning policy of the area as set out in the South Dublin County Development Plan.
(h) the possibility of effectively reducing the impact.	Measures to minimise any adverse effects to the environment are detailed in this screening report and are derived from best practice guidelines. These measures have been implemented as a best practice approach for the proposed development and are proven to be effective at reducing the potential for adverse environmental impacts to occur.

Conclusion: No significant effects likely to arise associated with the potential impacts on environmental parameters.

Rationale: As outlined in Table 5.1 the proposed development will not have the potential to result in significant adverse effects to human beings, biodiversity, soils and geology, water, landscape, cultural heritage or material assets. There will be minor potential for impacts to human beings as a result of noise and air emissions during the construction phase of the proposed development and to biodiversity as a result of the loss of habitat and disturbance during construction. However these impacts have been assessed as being of low significance and measures have been outlined to ensure that these potential impacts are mitigated to in insignificant level. Furthermore the minor impacts to biodiversity will be offset by the provision of new habitats within the project site, which have the potential to result in an overall enhancement of the biodiversity supported by the site. As such no significant residual impacts to environmental parameters as outlined in Table 5.1 are predicted to arise as a result of the proposed road development.

Conclusion: No significant effects likely to arise associated with the characteristics of the potential impacts.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed enhancement works at Kiltipper Park do not trigger the threshold for mandatory EIA/EIAR as set out in the 2001 Regulations (as Amended) and has been assessed as a sub-threshold EIA development. This EIA Screening Assessment has determined that the characteristics of the proposed development are considered not significant due to the scale and

nature of the proposed development and its footprint, the characteristics and sensitivities of the receiving environment and design and mitigation measures that will be implemented as part of the construction phase and operation phase of the proposed development.

The European Guidance on EIA Screening provides a checklist to assist with the decision of whether an EIA is required based on the characteristics of a project and its environment. This screening checklist is presented in Table 6.1 below and have been informed by the various assessments that have been set out in Sections 2, 3 and 4 above.

Table 6.1: Screening Checklist

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
1. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in waterbodies, etc.)?	Yes	No. The construction of the proposed development will involve a minor change in land cover within sections of its footprint. This will involve a small area of physical land cover change. The project has been designed to be in keeping with the surrounding landscape.
2. Will construction or operation of the Project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?	Yes	No. The proposed development will require natural resources in the form of standard construction materials. The quantities to be used as part of the proposed development will be relatively small given the scale of the proposed development.
3. Will the Project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?	Yes	No. Standard construction materials for a proposed project will be used during construction, however it is unlikely that this would include any quantity of materials that could be harmful to human health or the environment. Best practice construction will be implemented during the construction phase and all such materials will be stored in secure locations and will be handled in accordance with accepted construction procedures.

4. Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?	Yes	No. Waste in the form of construction material wrappings and pallets etc. will be generated during the project. In addition, waste generated by site operative at the site canteen etc. will be generated. All solid waste will be managed in accordance with relevant waste legislation and all waste would be removed by the site by a licensed contractor and disposed of at a licensed facilities. Efforts will be made to reuse as part of the project's construction phase wherever possible soil material generated during excavations at the project site. Where materials cannot be reused they will be transferred off site by a licensed contractor and disposed of at a licensed facilities. The movement of a soil material from the project site will be subject to the control measures.
5. Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?	Yes	No. It is expected that dust and emissions from construction vehicles, plant and equipment may be released temporarily during construction. Mitigation measures as outlined in this Screening Report will be implemented to minimise emissions and prevent discharge. All emissions will be kept within standard air quality limits outlined in the relevant legislation.
6. Will the Project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic radiation?	Yes	No. It is expected that noise and vibration will occur during construction of the project. Mitigation measures have been outlined this Screening Report to minimise the potential impact of noise and vibration.
7. Will the Project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal wasters or the sea?	Yes	No. All potential polluting substances would be stored and managed appropriately by the contractor to reduce the risk of accidental spillages and/or discharges. There will be no discharge to surface water; groundwater, coastal waters or the sea and appropriate measures to ensure effective incident control will be provided for the construction phase of the project. The operation phase of the project will not pose a risk of contamination of waters.
8. Will there be any risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project which could affect human health or the environment?	Yes	No. Construction activities would be undertaken with due regard to occupational health and safety. The site manager would be responsible for the management of health and safety on site during construction.

9. Will the Project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, employment?	No	No. The project is not predicted to have the potential to result in social changes in demography, traditional lifestyles or employment.
10. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality?	Yes	This Report undertook a review of the South Dublin County Council planning portal to identify other existing and approved projects within the wider surrounding area. Projects were identified and an assessment for cumulative effects has been completed. This assessment has found that the proposed upgrade works will not have the potential to combine with these other projects to result in significant negative impacts to the environment.
11. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?	No	No protected natural areas such as European Sites or NHAs occur within or in the vicinity of the project site. The Glenasmole Valley SAC is located approximately 90m from the project site and there are no pathways connecting the elements of the project to the Glenasmole Valley SAC or the section of the River Dodder flowing through this SAC to the south and southeast of the project site. The nearest area of any area of works to the SAC and the River Dodder will relate to the provision of soft landscapeing in the form of tree planting. These works will be very minor in extent and will not have the potential to result in any negative impacts to the River Dodder and the SAC. Screening for Appropriate Assessment for the project has been completed and has found that the proposed upgrade works are not likely, alone or in combination with other projects, to result in significant effects to this SAC. No cultural heritage receptors have been identified at or in the vicinity of the project site. The project site is located within an area of high landscape value and will have the potential to result in positive impacts to the landscape and visual setting through the implementation of the projects landscape plan.
12. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other waterbodies, the coastal zone,	No	The habitats occurring within and in the vicinity of the project are dominated by grassland and woodland of high local value. Habitats of county value occur adjacent to the project site. The project will result in impacts of

mountains, forests or woodlands, which could be affected by the project?		minor significance to meadow and riparian woodland habitats. The implementation of the landscaping plan will offset these impacts and have the potential to result in positive impacts for habitats and biodiversity occurring within the project site.
13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the project?	No	The project site and surrounding area does not support habitats that are relied upon by important or sensitive species of fauna or flora.
14. Are there any inland, coastal, marine or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes	No.
15. Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No	No.
16. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Yes	No.
17. Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?	Yes	No. The construction phase will be of a short-term duration and will involve a low number of construction vehicular movements that are not predicted to have the potential to result in significant traffic volumes that could lead to congestion.
18. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people?	Yes	Yes. During the construction phase mitigation measures will be put in place to minimise the visual disturbance caused by the construction works. Once constructed the project will blend in with the surrounding built landscape.
19. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance	No	No.

on or around the location which could be affected by the project?		
20. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of greenfield land?	Yes	Yes. There will be a loss of a small area of dry meadow to amenity grassland and riparian woodland. These habitats are of local to county nature conservation value and the loss of areas of these habitats to the footprint of the project will represent a minor negative impact. The implementation of the landscaping plan will offset these impacts and have the potential to result in positive impacts for habitats and biodiversity occurring within the project site.
21. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	Yes	No. As outlined in this Report the potential exists for disturbance and nuisance to properties occurring adjacent to the project site. Mitigation measures have been outlined in this Report and it is predicted that, with the implementation of these mitigation measures, potential for disturbance and nuisance to these properties will be minimised.
22. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No	No.
23. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?	Yes	No. The construction phase will be restricted to the project site and with the implementation of a best practice approach to the construction phase and all measures outlined in this Report there will be no potential for significant effects to the population occurring in the surrounding area.
24. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Yes	No.
25. Are there any areas on or around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism,	No	No.

minerals, which could be affected by the project?		
26. Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?	No	No.
27. Is the project location susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions e.g. temperature inversions, fogs, severe winds, which could cause the project to present environmental problems?	Yes	No.

Given the scale and nature of the project and taking account of all available information, the overall probability of impacts on the receiving environment arising from the proposed development (during the construction or operational phases) is considered to be low, as summarised in Table 6.1 above.

No significant environmental impacts will occur once mitigation measures outlined in this Report are implemented. These mitigation measures are representative of standard industry environmental management that are implemented to minimise the impact of projects to the environment.

The information provided in this EIA Screening Report can be used by the competent authority, South Dublin County Council, to conclude and determine that an EIA is not required for the proposed enhancement works at Kiltipper Park, South Dublin as there will be no significant environmental effects.