

**SCREENING
FOR
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

**FOR THE
SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY TOURISM STRATEGY
2024-2029**

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF
ARTICLE 6(3) OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE**

for: South Dublin County Council



by: CAAS Ltd.



DECEMBER 2023

Table of Contents

Section 1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Legislative Context.....	1
1.3	Approach.....	1
Section 2	Description of the Draft Strategy	3
Section 3	Screening for Appropriate Assessment	4
3.1	Introduction to Screening	4
3.2	Identification of Relevant European Sites	4
3.3	Assessment Criteria	5
3.4	Screening of Sites	6
3.5	In Combination Effects	33
Section 4	Screening for AA Conclusion	34
Appendix I	Supporting information on European sites	
Appendix II	Supporting information on the Qualifying Interests of SACs	
Appendix III	Supporting information on the Special Conservation Interests of SPAs	
Appendix IV	Relationship with Legislation and Other Plans and Programmes	

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Report has been prepared, in support of the Screening for Appropriate Assessment for the Draft South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029 to be adopted ("the Draft Strategy"), to assist the competent authority in assessing whether or not Stage Two AA is required. AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites).

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

1.3 Approach

This Screening for AA report of the Draft Strategy is based on best scientific knowledge, has utilised ecological expertise and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre¹, the NPWS², and EPA³ mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for the Screening for AA report of the Draft Strategy comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of the Draft Strategy boundary;
- Examination of European sites hydrologically linked (via direct surface water connection or shared groundwater body) or other ecological link beyond 15 km of the Draft Strategy boundary;
- Examination of the NPWS Qualifying Interests (for SACs), Special Conservation Interests (for SPAs) and Conservation Objectives or the above identified sites with potential pathways to the Draft Strategy area; and
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant/necessary.

There are four main stages in the AA process as follow:

Stage One: Screening

The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on European sites, then the process may

¹ Available at: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/>

² Available at: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> and <https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba>

³ Available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the Strategy-making process and avoiding such impacts. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If potential impacts on European sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor⁴ model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Draft Strategy provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Draft Strategy.

The AA exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021; and Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

This AA exercise is conducted in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

⁴ Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off from proposed works ; Pathway(s) – e.g., groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European sites.

Section 2 Description of the Draft Strategy

The South Dublin County Tourism Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2024 to 2029, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The Strategy is guided by one Vision, three Goals, and five Strategic Priorities. The Vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences."

The five Strategic Priorities are designed to deliver on the vision and ensure South Dublin County can build on success and realise its potential as a thriving visitor destination within the Dublin Region. Each Strategic Priority area contains several more defined Action Areas which describe how each Strategic Priority will be achieved. These Action Areas aim to enable compelling and high-quality visitor experiences, with an increasingly resilient, competitive, and innovative industry that provides local economic benefit to the communities of South Dublin County. In addition, the Strategy identifies seven Catalytic Projects are identified with each capable of contributing to the transformation of tourism activities and distribution in South Dublin County.

As detailed in the Strategy:

"Implementing this Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management.

This Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

In order to be realised, projects included in this Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework. It is a specific provision of this Strategy to ensure that all of the provisions from the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 identified in the accompanying Screening for SEA and AA reports shall be complied with throughout the implementation of this Strategy."

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any potential significant affects to European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “Conservation Objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European Sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

The following NPWS First Order Site-Specific Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

- For SACs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and
- For SPAs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁵ or species⁶ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km pathway consideration zone to be considered. A review of all sites within this zone, in the context of the nature and scope of the Draft Strategy, has allowed a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Strategy will not impose effects beyond the 15 km.

Details of European sites that occur within the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone of the Strategy area are listed in Table 3.1 and mapped on Figure 3.1. European sites, that have surface hydrological connectivity with, and/or occur within the same groundwater body⁷ as the Draft Strategy area⁸ (these can occur beyond the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone) are mapped on Figure 3.2.

Information on QIs site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has also been considered by the AA screening assessment. The Conservation Objectives of the European sites that have been considered by the assessment, were sourced from the following NPWS documents:

- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.

⁵ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

⁶ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

⁷ Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

⁸ Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: November 2023

NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA [IE0004063] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Red Bog, Kildare SAC [IE0000397] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [IE0000725] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ballyman Glen SAC [IE0000713] Version 1.
 NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for North-west Irish Sea SPA [IE0004236] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Carriggower Bog SAC [IE0000716] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Bray Head SAC [IE0000714] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SAC [IE0000199] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SPA [IE0004016] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ballynafagh Bog SAC [IE0000391] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SAC [IE0000205] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballynafagh Lake SAC [IE0001387] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Mouds Bog SAC [IE0002331] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for The Murrough Wetlands SAC [IE0002249] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Magherabeg Dunes SAC [IE0001766] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckroneigh-Brittias Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Draft Strategy against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

All provisions of the Draft Strategy are considered in this report with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities, threats and pressures of the QIs in relation to all potential sources for effects identified, and potential pathways for such effects identified above are then examined by the Screening for AA in Table 3.1. If/where sources within the Draft Strategy and pathways for potential significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned will proceed to Stage 2 AA (where a Natura Impact Statement is then required).

3.3.1 Is the Draft Strategy Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Draft South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029 is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future tourism activities and developments of the area to which the Strategy relates. Therefore, the Draft Strategy is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Draft Strategy with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Draft Strategy aims to guide tourism development countywide, taking account of the range of challenges and opportunities available for the county. The Strategy's overarching objective is to support the ongoing tourism development of the South Dublin area, including continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, greenways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area.

The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The Strategy is guided by one Vision, three Goals, and five Strategic Priorities. The Vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences."

The five Strategic Priorities are designed to deliver on the vision and ensure South Dublin County can build on success and realise its potential as a thriving visitor destination within the Dublin Region. Each Strategic Priority area contains several more defined Action Areas which describe how each Strategic Priority will be achieved. These Action Areas aim to enable compelling and high-quality visitor experiences, with an increasingly resilient, competitive, and innovative industry that provides local economic benefit to the communities of South Dublin County. In addition, the Strategy identifies seven

Catalytic Projects are identified with each capable of contributing to the transformation of tourism activities and distribution in South Dublin County.

Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites (refer also to Table 3.1), there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.

3.4 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is a likelihood of potential for significant effects on European sites, considering: information on potential effects provided above; the Conservation Objectives for each site; each site's QIs; and their threats and pressures – as provided in Appendix I. Sites are screened based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- The existence of potential for pathways for likely significant effects, such as hydrological links between Strategy proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Strategy boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential impacts that may arise from the Strategy.

As outlined in the European Commission Environment DG document "*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*" outlines the types of effects that may affect European Sites.

These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)
- Excavation Requirements
- Transportation Requirements
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning

In addition, the guidance document outlines the following likely changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Loss/reduction of habitat area;
- Habitat or species fragmentation;
- Disturbance to key species;
- Reduction in species density;
- Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and
- Climate change.

Assessment of potential impacts on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model.

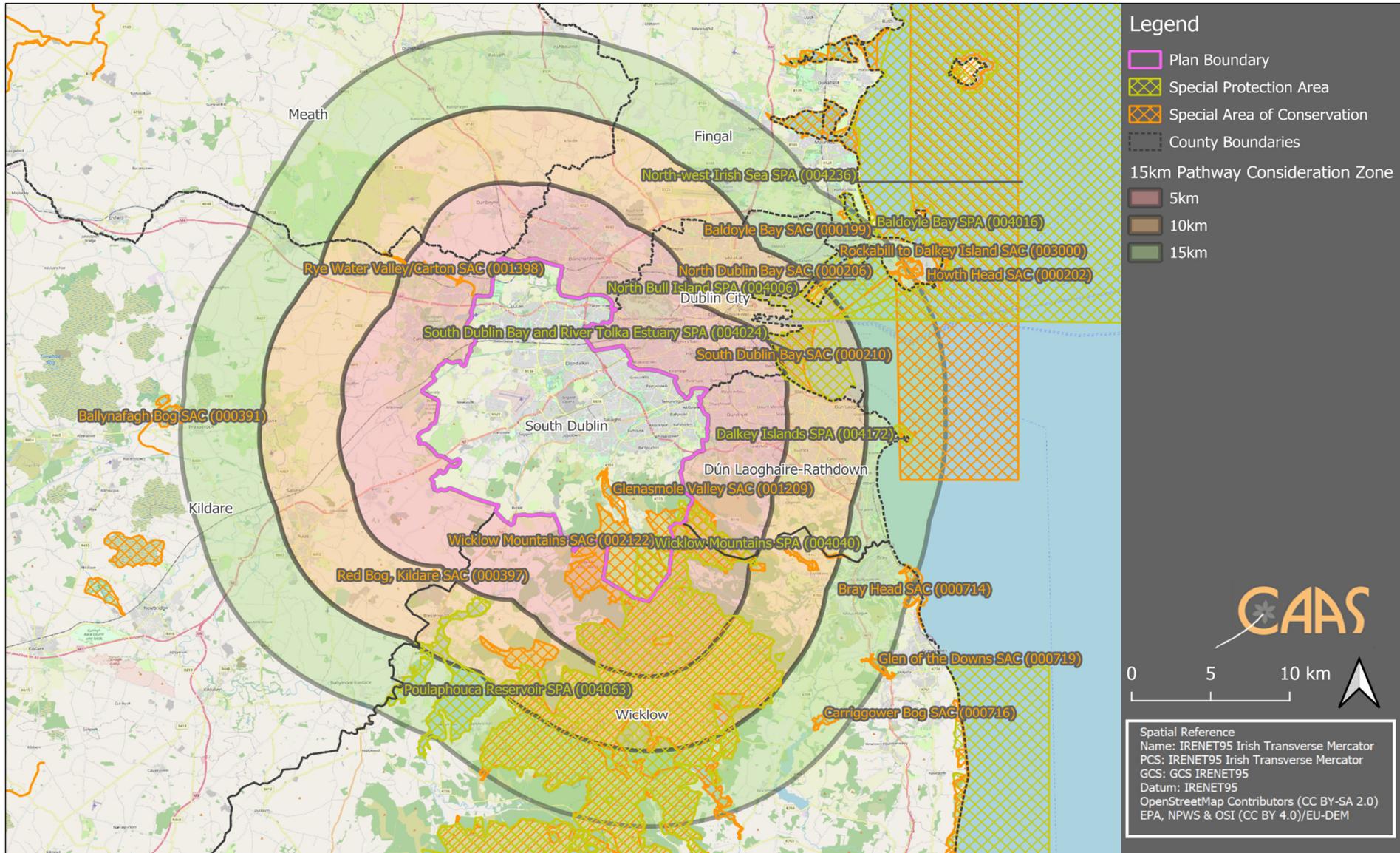


Figure 3.1 European sites with pathways for potential effects from the Draft Strategy boundary⁹

⁹ Source: Google Maps and NPWS datasets (<https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/designated-site-data/download-boundary-data>). Accessed November 2023

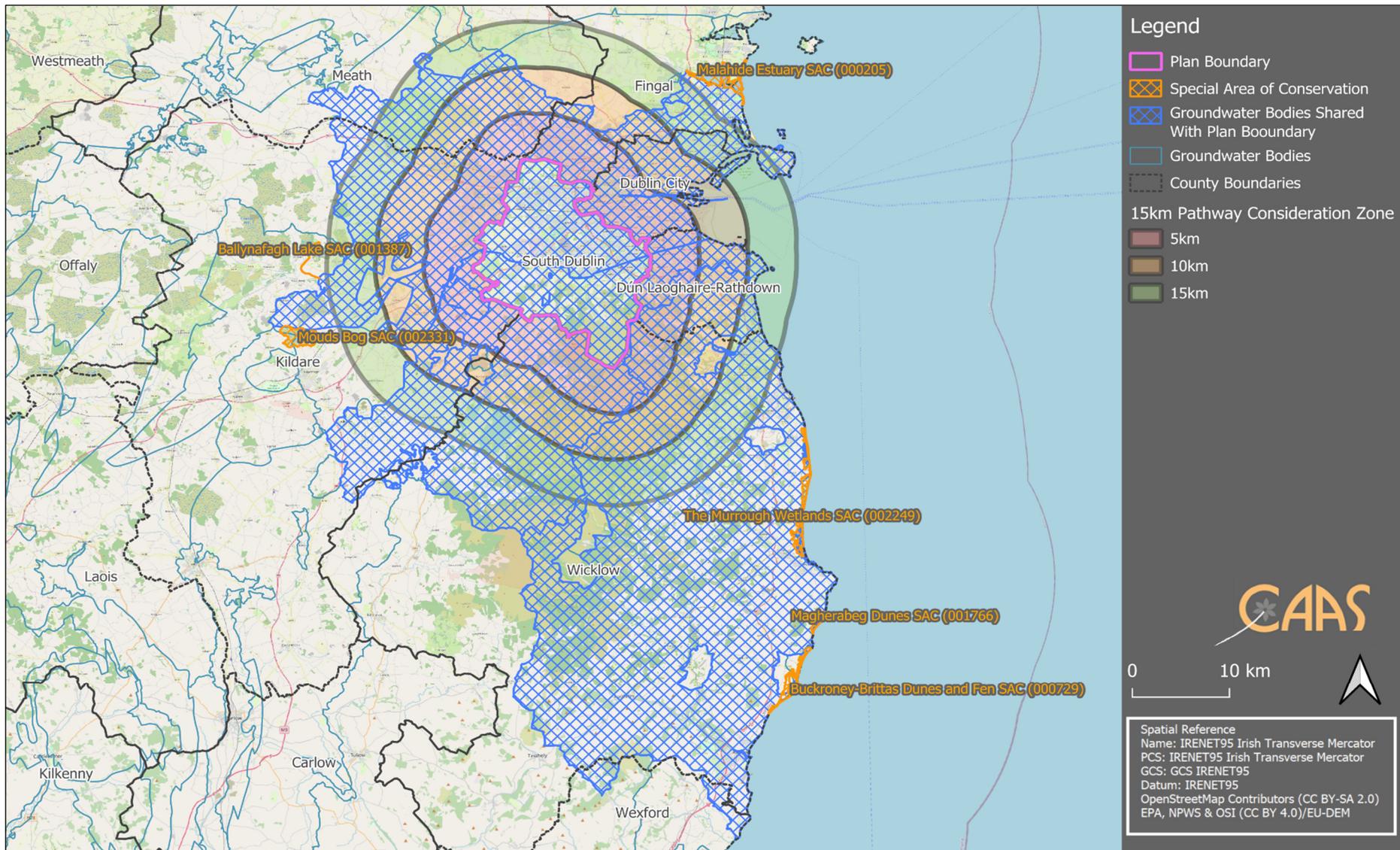


Figure 3.2 European sites¹⁰ within the same groundwater bodies¹¹ as the Draft Strategy area

¹⁰ Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests. Source: Google Maps and EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: November 2023

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites with ecological pathways to the Strategy’s boundary

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Within	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Grazing [A04], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02], Non intensive horse grazing [A04.02.03], Fertilisation [A08], Forest planting on open ground (native trees) [B01.01], Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) [B01.02], Forest replanting (non-native trees) [B02.01.02], Forestry clearance [B02.02], Peat extraction [C01.03], Roads, paths and railroads [D01], Car parks and parking areas [D01.03], Discontinuous urbanisation [E01.02], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population [H02.07], Invasive non-native species [I01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland’s Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

¹¹ Source: Google Maps and NPWS datasets (<https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/designated-site-data/download-boundary-data>). Accessed November 2023

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Within	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	Grazing [A04], Stock feeding [A05.02], Non- intensive timber production [Leaving dead wood or old trees untouched] [B02.05], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Peat extraction [C01.03], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial) [F03], Taking from nest [E.g., falcons] [F03.02.02], Collection [Fungi, lichen, berries etc.] [F04.02], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology [G01.04], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Military manoeuvres [G04.01], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Vandalism [G05.04], Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees [G05.06], Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures [G05.07], Fences, fencing [G05.09], Invasive non-native species [I01], Burning down [J01.01], Erosion [K01.01], Damage by herbivores [Including game species] [K04.05], Collapse of terrain, landslide [L05]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Within	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	Grazing [A04], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Peat extraction [C01.03], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Interpretative centres [G03]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	0.01	Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	4.61	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03], Bait digging or collection [F02.03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Non-motorized nautical sports [G01.01.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Marine water pollution [H03], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Biocenotic evolution, succession [K02], Accumulation of organic material [K02.02], Changes in abiotic conditions [M01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.64	Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674]	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Bait digging or collection [F02.03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	5.25	Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	Forest planting on open ground [B01], Bridge, viaduct [D01.05], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	5.26	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways,</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	5.50	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	Grazing [A04], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) [B01.02], Removal of forest undergrowth [B02.03], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Improved access to site [D05], Discontinuous urbanisation [E01.02], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Camping and caravans [G02.08],	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				Interpretative centres [G03], Vandalism [G05.04], Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees [G05.06], Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures [G05.07], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004006	North Bull Island SPA	8.63	Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Bridge, viaduct [D01.05], Shipping lanes [D03.02], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Other patterns of habitation [E01.04], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03], Bait digging or collection [F02.03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Golf course [G02.01], Interpretative centres [G03]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	8.64	Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	Grazing [A04], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Bait digging or collection [F02.03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Golf course [G02.01], Intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches [G05.05], Other point source pollution to surface water [H01.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed [H01.09], Invasive non-native species [I01], Burning down [J01.01], Antagonism with domestic animals [K03.06]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	8.71	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230]	Cultivation [A01], Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Discontinuous urbanisation [E01.02], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Other point source pollution to surface water [H01.03], Groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites [H02.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	9.27	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Fulmar	Grazing [A04]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
			<p>(<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177]</p>		<p>and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences.” The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland’s Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	11.76	<p>Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]</p>	<p>Grazing [A04], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]</p>	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: “South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences.” The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland’s Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	12.04	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	Utility and service lines [D02], Shipping lanes [D03.02], Discharges [E03], Professional active fishing [F02.02], Noise nuisance, noise pollution [H06.01], Removal of sediments [Mud...] [J02.02], Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits [J02.11], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	13.06	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	Non intensive horse grazing [A04.02.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fertilisation [A08], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater [J02.08], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000202	Howth Head SAC	13.70	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Mining and quarrying [C01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Vandalism [G05.04], Invasive non-native species [I01], Burning down [J01.01], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
000714	Bray Head SAC	13.90	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Motorised vehicles [G01.03], Vandalism [G05.04], Burning down [J01.01], Erosion [K01.01], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	14.10	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Discharges [E03], Bait digging or collection [F02.03.01], Hunting [F03.01], Non-motorized nautical sports [G01.01.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Golf course	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				[G02.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03], Antagonism with domestic animals [K03.06], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	14.10	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674]	Fertilisation [A08], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Bait digging or collection [F02.03.01], Hunting [F03.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Golf course [G02.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	14.65	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Forest planting on open ground [B01], Peat extraction [C01.03], Improved access to site [D05], Other patterns of habitation [E01.04], Other human intrusions and disturbances [G05], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	15.69	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	Fertilisation [A08], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Bridge, viaduct [D01.05], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Motorised vehicles [G01.03], Golf course [G02.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	15.76	Alkaline fens [7230], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065]	Grazing [A04], Leisure fishing [F02.03]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	17.40	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat	Cultivation [A01], Grazing [A04], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Invasive non-native species	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
			substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	[I01], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	<p>continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	19.88	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Alkaline fens [7230], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Railway lines, TGV [D01.04], Disposal of industrial waste [E03.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents) [J02.05.01], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Erosion [K01.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	34.21	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	Non intensive grazing [A04.02], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Vandalism [G05.04], Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures [G05.07], Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants [H01.01], Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off [H01.04], Erosion [K01.01], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000729	Buckroneys-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	36.51	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	Non intensive mowing [A03.02], Intensive cattle grazing [A04.01.01], Non intensive grazing [A04.02], Stock feeding [A05.02], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Airport [D04.01], Discontinuous urbanisation [E01.02], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Hunting [F03.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Golf course [G02.01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Vandalism [G05.04], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population [H02.07], Invasive non-native species [I01], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02], Erosion [K01.01], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01]	<p>The Strategy is intended to guide the activities and work programme of South Dublin County Council from 2023 to 2028, providing clear direction for all tourism stakeholders. The vision for tourism in South Dublin County is that: "South Dublin is a welcoming, vibrant and thriving place to live, work and visit with a wealth of natural, built and cultural heritage celebrating the beauty and diversity of our County. We are the gateway to the Dublin Mountains, seamlessly connected to the city centre and packed full of exceptional and enriching visitor experiences." The Strategy relates to the continued development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area, which is already provided for by the wider planning framework, including Fáilte Ireland's Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Strategy is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Strategy does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2028, the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, encompassing measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
					<p>making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Considering the above and the known threats and pressures relating to European sites, including this one, there is no additional source for an effect on any European site that has a pathway with a likelihood for a potential significant effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		

3.5 In Combination Effects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the likelihood for potential significant effects to European sites. There are no provisions in the Strategy that introduce any additional source for an effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes (refer also to the detail provided under Sections 3.3 and 3.4). Therefore, there are no in combination effects identified resulting from the implementation of the Draft Strategy. A list of other plans and programmes considered is provided in Appendix IV.

Section 4 Screening for AA Conclusion

This Screening for AA report informs the competent authority carrying out the AA Screening determination for the Draft South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029, and demonstrates that the implementation of the Draft Strategy does not have a likelihood to result in potential significant effects to any European site.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, and considering the potential effects of the Draft Strategy, the Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests and Conservation Objectives of each European site were assessed. The Strategy does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.

The risks to the safeguarding of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been addressed through existing, already in-force policies and objectives of the wider planning framework, including the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (both of which were subject to Stage 2 AA), with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. In addition, any future projects, plans etc. that may arise will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for AA to inform the competent authority carrying out the AA Screening, that the Draft South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029 to be adopted is not foreseen to have any likelihood for potential significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for a significant effect to any European site as a result of implementing the Draft Strategy can be ruled out.

This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, Stage Two AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement) is not required.

Appendix I Supporting information on European sites

European sites with functional connectivity (ecological pathways) to the Draft Strategy area including their Qualifying Interests, known threats and pressures

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]	F02.03.01, I01, K03.06, G01.01.02, J02.01.02, G02.01, E01, E03, K02.03, D01.02, F03.01, X, G01.02	Bait digging or collection, invasive non-native species, antagonism with domestic animals, non-motorized nautical sports, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, golf course, urbanised areas, human habitation, discharges, eutrophication (natural), roads, motorways, hunting, no threats or pressures, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	A04.03, D01.01, X, I01, E01, G01.02, J01.01, C01.01.01, G05.04, C01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, no threats or pressures, invasive non-native species, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, burning down, sand and gravel quarries, vandalism, mining and quarrying
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	D01.02, E01, G01.03, D01.05, G01.02, G01.01, I01, G02.01, F03.01, J02.01.02, A08, X	Roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, motorised vehicles, bridge, viaduct, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, invasive non-native species, golf course, hunting, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, fertilisation, no threats or pressures
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395]	H01.03, F02.03.01, E03, E01, A04, K03.06, G01.02, H01.09, J01.01, E02, G05.05, F02.03, G01.01, I01, G02.01	Other point source pollution to surface water, bait digging or collection, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, antagonism with domestic animals, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, burning down, industrial or commercial areas, intensive maintenance of public parks or cleaning of beaches, leisure fishing, nautical sports, invasive non-native species, golf course
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	K02.02, K02, D01.01, E02, E03, D01.02, F02.03.01, G01.01, G01.02, M01, H03, E01, G01.01.02, J02.01.02	Accumulation of organic material, biocenotic evolution, succession, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, roads, motorways, bait digging or collection, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, changes in abiotic conditions, marine water pollution, urbanised areas, human habitation, non-motorized nautical sports, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	B01, C01.03, D05, E01.04, G05, J01	Forest planting on open ground, peat extraction, improved access to site, other patterns of habitation, other human intrusions and disturbances, fire and fire suppression
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A04, C01.01, F02.03, E01.03, A08, F03.01	Grazing, sand and gravel extraction, leisure fishing, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, hunting
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	A04, E01.01, A01, C01.01, B01, E01.02, E03.01, D01.02, A08, H01.03, H02.01, A10.01	Grazing, continuous urbanisation, cultivation, sand and gravel extraction, forest planting on open ground, discontinuous urbanisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, roads, motorways, fertilisation, other point source pollution to surface water, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
000714	Bray Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	G01.03, K01.01, E01, J01.01, G05.04, A04.02.01, A10.01, D01.01, K02.01	Motorised vehicles, erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation, burning down, vandalism, non-intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, species composition change (succession)
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A04.03, K02.01, A04.02.03, J02.08, A08, E01.03, B01, J02.01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, species composition change (succession), non-intensive horse grazing, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, forest planting on open ground, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	G05.04, G02.08, B02.03, B01, G03, D05, A04, G01.02, E01.02, E03.01, G05.07, D01.01, B01.02, D01.02, G05.06, I01	Vandalism, camping and caravans, removal of forest undergrowth, forest planting on open ground, interpretative centres, improved access to site, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, discontinuous urbanisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), roads, motorways, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, invasive non-native species
000729	Buckroneys-Brittans Dunes and Fen SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Humid dune slacks [2190], Alkaline fens [7230], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170]	A03.02, A05.02, A10.01, G01.02, K01.01, G05.01, E03.01, F03.01, G02.08, A04.01.01, G05.04, K02.01, J01, I01, D04.01, A08, H02.07, J02, A04.02, E01.02, G02.01	Non intensive mowing, stock feeding, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, trampling, overuse, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, camping and caravans, intensive cattle grazing, vandalism, species composition change (succession), fire and fire suppression, invasive non-native species, airport, fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, non-intensive grazing, discontinuous urbanisation, golf course
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	H01.08, A04.02.02, A04.02.01, I01, A03, A03.03, E01.02, B02.01.02, F02.03, B02.02, A04, D01, C01.03, H01.05, B01.01, B01.02, A08, H02.07, A04.02.03, D01.03, J02	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, non-intensive sheep grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing, invasive non-native species, mowing or cutting of grassland, abandonment or lack of mowing, discontinuous urbanisation, forest replanting (non-native trees), leisure fishing, forestry clearance, grazing, roads, paths and railroads, peat extraction, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, forest planting on open ground (native trees), artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, non-intensive horse grazing, car parks and parking areas, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Alkaline fens [7230]	A04, F02.03	Grazing, leisure fishing
001398	Rye Water Valley/Cartoon SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	E01.03, E01.01, A04, B, D01.02, A10.01, A08, J02.05.02	Dispersed habitation, continuous urbanisation, grazing, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, fertilisation, modifying structures of inland water courses
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	H01.04, A04.03, A04.02, G01.02, K01.01, G05.07, G05.04, K02.01, H01.01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, vandalism, species composition change (succession), pollution to surface waters by industrial plants
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]	G01.04, A04, B06, A05.02, C01.03, E01, G05.09, G02.09, F03, I01, F03.02.02, G01.03.02, G05.06, L05, B02.05, G05.07, G05.04, G05.01, K01.01, E03.01, G04.01, D01.01, G01.02, K04.05, F04.02, G01, J01.01	Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, stock feeding, peat extraction, urbanised areas, human habitation, fences, fencing, wildlife watching, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), invasive non-native species, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), off-road motorized driving, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, collapse of terrain, landslide, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, vandalism, trampling, overuse, erosion, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, military manoeuvres, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, damage by herbivores (including game species), collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, burning down
002249	The Murrrough Wetlands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Alkaline fens [7230]	J02.05.01, K01.01, B, D01.01, C01.01, G01.02, E03.02, J02.12.01, A04, D01.04, A08	Modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), erosion, silviculture, forestry, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sand and gravel extraction, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, disposal of industrial waste, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, grazing, railway lines, tgv, fertilisation
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	A01, A04, I01, J01, C01.03.02, B, E02	Cultivation, grazing, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, mechanical removal of peat, silviculture, forestry, industrial or commercial areas

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	H06.01, D02, E03, D03.02, J02.11, J02.02, X, F02.02	Noise nuisance, noise pollution, utility and service lines, discharges, shipping lanes, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, removal of sediments (mud...), no threats or pressures, professional active fishing
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numerius arquata</i>) [A160], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	E02, G01.01, G01.02, G02.01, E01.04, E01.01, D01.05, D01.02, E03, D03.02, G03, F02.03.01	Industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course, other patterns of habitation, continuous urbanisation, bridge, viaduct, roads, motorways, discharges, shipping lanes, interpretative centres, bait digging or collection
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]	I01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G02.01, A08, E01, G01.02, F02.03.01, K02.03, F03.01	Invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, roads, motorways, golf course, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, bait digging or collection, eutrophication (natural), hunting
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]	E02, F02.03.01, G01.02, K02.03, G01.01, E01, E03, F02.03, D01.02, J02.01.02	Industrial or commercial areas, bait digging or collection, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, eutrophication (natural), nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, discharges, leisure fishing, roads, motorways, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	C01.03, G01.02, G03, D01.01, B, A04	Peat extraction, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, interpretative centres, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, grazing
004063	Poulaphouc a Reservoir SPA	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]	G01.01, D01.05, B01, F03.01, F02.03	Nautical sports, bridge, viaduct, forest planting on open ground, hunting, leisure fishing
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]	A04, G01.02, E01, G01.01	Grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports
004236	North-West Irish Sea cSPA	Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199]	A04	Grazing

Appendix II Supporting information on the Qualifying Interests of SACs

Qualifying Interests of SACs including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1016]	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat.	A07, A10, L01, L02	Abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1065]	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	The pressures facing this species are associated with conversion of land into agricultural land or forestry, under-grazing and abandonment of land.	A01, A07, A10, B01	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution)	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1351]	Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1395]	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes (<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	
[2150]	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)	The majority of pressures of this habitat are due to land abandonment, recreational activities and also bracken encroachment.	A06, F07, I04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub (<i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> and <i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks (<i>Humid dune slacks</i>)	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[6130]	Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa (<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	Pressures on this habitat are associated with abiotic natural processes (leaching of metals) and succession, as well as impacts from recreational activities (walking/hiking).	F07, L01, L02	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites)	causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.		grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g., land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and currant species (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i>) as well as some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.

Appendix III Supporting information on the Special Conservation Interests of SPAs

Special Conservation Interests of SPAs including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A009	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A013	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution, invasive non-native species
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution
A043	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F03, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other forms of pollution
A048	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A054	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A056	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
A098	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, forest planting on open ground, forest and plantation management & use, renewable abiotic energy use, changes in biotic conditions
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A143	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A177	Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the npws
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A183	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications
A184	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications
A187	Great Black-Backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the npws
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution
A192	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, changes in abiotic conditions
A200	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution
A204	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution, invasive non-native species
A674	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other human intrusions and disturbances, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, other ecosystem modifications

Appendix IV Relationship with Legislation and Other Plans and Programmes

This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Legislation, Plan, etc. European Level	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution. 	<p>Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim / purpose / objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions. 	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integrated approach best available techniques, flexibility; and public participation 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans. Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. <p>The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; Safety of offshore oil and gas operations. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments. 	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. Supporting EU-level GI projects. Improving access to finance for GI projects. Improving information and promoting innovation. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. 	<p>Four pieces of complimentary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). Sets new air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain "good status" of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. • Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. • Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. • Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial. 	<p>and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. • The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. • Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. • Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. • Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. • Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. • The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. • The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. • The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. • The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. 	<p>The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. • The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation adaptation technology financing 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	<p>Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Common Agricultural Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world’s population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances. 	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Stockholm Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ramsar Convention	<p>The Convention’s mission is “the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world”.</p>	<p>Under the “three pillars” of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the “Ramsar List”) and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe’s social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 3% of the EU’s GDP should be invested in R&D; the “20/20/20” climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan	<p>The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between.</p> <p>The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.</p>	<p>National Strategic Outcomes as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [in preparation]	<p>The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; 2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, 3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	<p>In preparation</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. • There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. • Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. • Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. • These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. • Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. • The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration. 	<p>The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland’s 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources 	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy. 	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice, Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Action Plan 2023	The National Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on Ireland’s climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated periodically to ensure alignment with Ireland’s legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Plan provides a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs; Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes, and further develop national implementation of the Goals; Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained. 	of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)	These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in Natura 2000 sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers. Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs. 	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives. 	<p>The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Action Policy Framework Decarbonising Electricity Generation Decarbonising the Built Environment Decarbonising Transport An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Clean Air Strategy will provide the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland; "<i>Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way.</i>" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy. Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020. 	<p>and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. The preparation of the NWRP has been divided into two phases, the combination of which will become the final NWRP. The NWRP Framework Plan (Phase 1) has now been adopted. Phase 2 of the NWRP (four Regional Water Resources Plans), currently in preparation, will address the needs across the 535 individual water supplies and identify the solutions to address these needs. 	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-2020)</p>	<p>Vision: "<i>Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU.</i>"</p>	<p>General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.		Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i> 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020 and new National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	<p>The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention Collection Self-sufficiency Regulation Legacy issues North-south cooperation Guidance and awareness Implementation 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i> 	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. • Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To reduce overall travel demand. ○ To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. ○ To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. ○ To reduce transport emissions. ○ To improve accessibility to transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment ○ ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking ○ improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies ○ strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State’s investment to best develop and manage Ireland’s land transport network over the coming decades. 	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); • Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and • Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation (“PSO”) contracts; • Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and • To the extent within the Authority’ remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. • Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security of Supply ○ Sustainability of Energy ○ Competitiveness of Energy Supply 	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand • Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland • Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation • Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks • Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production • Being prepared for energy supply disruptions 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. • Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. • Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. • Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Member State’s national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	<p>Including Ireland’s 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems • Give statutory protection to NHAs • Enhances wildlife species and their habitats 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes more species for protection 	<p>combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Broadband Plan (2012)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland. 	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</p> <p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</p> <p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division. 	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Water Services Act 2007</p> <p>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</p> <p>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2014-2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term. 	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Waste water. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Agri-Food Strategy 2030</p>	<p>This 10-year Strategy sets out four high-level "Missions" to be achieved in order to develop such a system in Ireland:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Wellbeing Food that is Safe, Nutritious and Appealing, Trusted and Valued at Home and Abroad An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Sector, driven by Technology and Talent 	<p>Each of the Missions has a set of Goals which are underpinned by a series of Actions.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</p>	<p>Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment</p>	<p>not applicable</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)</p> <p>Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</p> <p>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Rural Development Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas 	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental</p>

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities 	legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	Measures include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and Creation of Woodland NeighbourWood Scheme Forest Roads Reconstitution Scheme Woodland Improvement Scheme Native Woodland Conservation Scheme Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions Producer Groups Innovative Forest Technology Forest Genetic Reproductive Material Forest Management Plans 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 3rd Cycle [in preparation]	This draft River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures that are necessary to protect and restore water quality in Ireland. The overall aim of the plan is to ensure that our natural waters are sustainably managed and that freshwater resources are protected so as to maintain and improve Ireland's water environment.	The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of Ireland's waters. These plans are prepared in 6-year cycles, during which a programme of measures must be implemented so as to achieve water quality objectives. Good water quality contributes to protecting human health by improving the quality of drinking water sources and bathing waters.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive. 	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner. 	Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAEE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFV forecasts • Electricity targets • Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets • Hydrogen targets • Biofuels targets • LPG targets • Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector’s unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. • 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. • 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. • The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland • Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020 • Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. • By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. 	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce overall travel demand • Maximise the efficiency of the transport network • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels • Reduce transport emissions • Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.	The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Context • Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination • Enhancing the Visitor Experience • Research in the Irish Tourism Sector • Supporting Local Communities in Tourism • Wider Government Policy • International Context • Co-ordination Structures 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; • 250,000 people employed in tourism; and • 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCA)	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála. Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats Directive.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFV forecasts • Electricity targets • Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets • Hydrogen targets • Biofuels targets • LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; • Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; • Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; • Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and • Collecting evidence to track change and measure success. 	This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999)	This document is intended to set out for all concerned parties the basic principles of national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage.	Various types of development can have a major impact on the archaeological heritage, and the document therefore has a particular focus on the principles which should apply in respect of development and the archaeological heritage. In that context the document is of particular relevance to all those involved in undertaking, approving or authorising development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2019-2031	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Eastern and Midlands Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2022-2042)	This Strategy sets out how transport will be developed across the Greater Dublin Area, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare. The Strategy Aim is to: "To provide a sustainable, accessible and effective transport system for the Greater Dublin Area which meets the region's climate change requirements, serves the needs of urban and rural communities, and supports the regional economy."	The Strategy Objectives are as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Enhanced Natural and Built Environment To create a better environment and meet our environmental obligations by transitioning to a clean, low emission transport system, reducing car dependency, and increasing walking, cycling and public transport use, and reducing car dependency. • Connected Communities and Better Quality of Life To enhance the health and quality of life of our society by improving connectivity between people and places, delivering safe and integrated transport options, and increasing opportunities for walking and cycling. • A Strong Sustainable Economy To support sustainable economic activity and growth by improving the opportunity for people to travel for work or business where and when they need to, and facilitating the efficient movement of goods. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Inclusive Transport System To deliver a high quality, equitable and accessible transport system, which caters for the needs of all members of society. 	
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Greater Dublin Transport Strategy 2016-2035, focused on improving public and sustainable transport. While the bulk of the Plan relates solely to the Greater Dublin Area, certain areas such as public transport services and activities related to small public service vehicles are dealt with on a national basis.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus; Light Rail; Heavy Rail; Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment; Integrated Service Plan; and Integration and Accessibility. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and other Land Use Plans in force within South Dublin and in other adjoining planning authorities. This includes Development Plans, Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development. Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protect and enhances amenities and environment. Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
South Dublin County Council Biodiversity Action Plan 2020-2026	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Plan's objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gathering information on the biodiversity resource managing the resource education and awareness cooperation to achieve objectives 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
South Dublin County Council's Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 (Draft)	The Draft Climate Action Plan sets out how the local authority can promote a range of mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to help deliver on the national climate obligations and the Government's overall	Responding to the continuing challenges presented by climate change, the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 lays out South Dublin County Council's course of action over the five-year lifetime of the plan, with these next five years being vital for meaningful climate action.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-

Screening for AA Report for the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy 2024-2029

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.	The Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is centred around actions that collectively address the four key targets of this plan, which are framed by the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and the National Climate Action Plan 2023: - 50% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2030; - 51% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030; - To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change-related events; and - To actively engage and inform our communities on climate action. The specific climate actions in the Draft Plan have been generated in response to these targets and informed by the baseline emissions profile and climate change risk assessment. The actions are set out in six Action Areas - Energy & Buildings; Transport; Flood Resilience; Nature-Based Solutions; Circular Economy & Resource Management; and Community Engagement.	combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Eastern and Midland Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021	These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating to the 'Dublin' Brand, including the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Dublin. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.