



Appendices

Two Year Progress Report Appendix 4 SEA





Strategic Environmental Assessment

Two Year Review:
Environmental Objective Monitoring

December 2024

1.0 Introduction

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 (CDP) was adopted by the Elected Members of South Dublin County Council on 22nd of June 2022 and came into effect on the 3rd of August 2022 in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act (as amended) (the Act).

It is a statutory requirement as of Section 15(2) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) for a Planning Authority to produce a report on the progress of the County Development Plan after two years:

‘The Chief Executive of a planning authority shall, not more than 2 years after the making of a development plan, give a report to the members of the authority on the progress achieved in securing the objectives.’

Furthermore, Section 10.4 of the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2022 states:

‘The Chief Executive’s report must specifically include information in relation to progress on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Development Plan. This report must include the results of SEA monitoring for the Development Plan, as well as variations to the Plan and the effects of implementing Local Area Plans’.

Monitoring enables, at an early stage, the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action. In addition to this, monitoring can also play an important role in assessing whether the CDP is achieving its environmental objectives and targets and whether these need to be re-examined. It should also indicate if identified mitigation measures are being implemented.

1.1 SEO’s, Targets and Indicators

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO’s) as set out in the SEA Document, are methodological measures derived from environmental protection objectives established at international and / or national level (e.g. through EU Directives).

The SEOs are set out under a range of topics and are used as standards against which the provisions of the Plan and the alternatives are evaluated in order to help identify which provisions would be likely to result in significant environmental effects and where such effects would be likely to occur, if - in the case of adverse effects - unmitigated.

SEOs are distinct from the objectives of the Plan - although they will often overlap - and they are not given statutory weight by virtue of their use in Strategic Environmental Assessments. The SEOs are linked to indicators which can facilitate monitoring the environmental effects of the Plan as well as identifying targets which the Plan seeks to achieve.

The monitoring is based around the indicators which were chosen when the SEA and CDP were being prepared and are outlined in the Environmental Report accompanying the CDP. As part of the 2-year monitoring report the targets and indicators were reviewed and, in some cases, amended and strengthened where deemed appropriate to maximise the quality of the monitoring process. Focus has been given to indicators which are relevant to the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the CDP. Each indicator being monitored is accompanied

by the relevant targets (measures which the implementation of the plan will achieve). These targets were identified having regard to the relevant legislation and policy within the plan.

1.2 Sources

The SEA Directive and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's 'Strategic Environmental Assessment: Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities' (March 2022) state that monitoring data may not require new research, existing sources of information can be used. Existing monitoring sources are available for many of the indicators identified and include those maintained by South Dublin County Council and other relevant authorities e.g. EPA, CSO.

As there is a range of indicators for which there is no existing source within South Dublin, the Forward Planning team and Spatial Data team held several workshops with the Development Management (DM) Department (Planners and Admin staff) which derived indicators to both monitor the significant environmental impacts of the Development Plan policies and to begin the process of introducing meaningful indicators to monitor spatial planning.

1.3 Cross Departmental Monitoring

Having regard to the monitoring requirements of the planning legislation the planning team is working on an ongoing basis on development of data collection systems which will inform the CDP and SEA monitoring. While work is still at early stages significant advances have been made in some areas of data collection which informs the current review. The County Development Plan and associated SEA address cross departmental Council activities from population to housing, community, transport, essential infrastructure (water, sewerage and telecommunications, green infrastructure and climate change which is integral to all of the above. The solution to monitoring across all of these activities will be a complex one which will draw information from across the organisation and will be an ongoing project for years to come. The lessons we have learned in carrying out the current review will inform the objectives (SEO's for the SEA) and therefore the targets and indicators for the next County Development Plan review with the emerging monitoring system advancing with each iteration.

Central to any monitoring system is information about the amount, type, and location of Development in the County. In relation to housing development having up to date, accurate information is essential to understanding how much development is occurring, whether it is on greenfield or brownfield sites and whether we are providing the type of housing that is needed in the right places. This is the information needed to help us understand if our CDP and SEA objectives are working. South Dublin County Council is about to launch a digitised 'Housing Supply Monitor'. The monitor will be accessible on the Council's website from December 2024.

The Housing Supply Monitor is a housing information hub for statistics particularly relating to the South Dublin County Development Plan and related housing permissions. The hub provides an overview of information relating to residential Units completed/permitted and units under construction since the plan was adopted. The house completion data has been gathered from Q3 2022 to date and will be updated each quarter over the lifetime of the CDP. House counts are carried out by the planning department on a quarterly basis, site visits indicate what stage of development the different permitted sites are at. This information is recorded and then is updated on the site and dashboard.

Information from the Housing Supply Monitor has informed the current CDP and SEA review.

The Planning Department is currently exploring the possibility of developing a similar monitoring Hub for employment related development. This element is very much at an early stage but it is hoped that it will be available to inform the next and future CDP's and associated SEA's.

Climate Action is an overarching theme of the current County Development Plan. This is an acknowledgement of the potential impact of all Council activities on our Climate.

The Council approved the South Dublin County Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 at a Council Meeting on February 12th, 2024, with the Plan published on Thursday 7th March 2024. The Plan will have effect for a period of five years, from the date of approval. The CAP sets out a range of actions across six themes relating to energy and Buildings all of which overlap with County Development Plan themes and objectives, these include; Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy & Resource Management and Citizen Engagement. This is aligned to the Governments overall National Climate Objectives (NCO), which seek 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 Planning Department is working closely with the Climate Action Team to share information to progress and enhance the monitoring activities of both departments. Information from the Climate Action Team has informed the current CDP and SEA review.

1.4 Future Opportunities and challenges

Decisions on planning applications and implementation of conditions contain a wealth of information which can inform the extent and quality of CDP and SEA implementation. The current application registration system used by South Dublin County Council APAS/AGILE is in the first instance a repository of information on the application itself and was not developed to incorporate detailed information around the decision-making process and comment on for example conditions which might be included on a decision to mitigate potential effect. Neither does it incorporate the advanced search features required to facilitate monitoring.

The planning team is currently exploring the potential for DM case officers to record nature and extent/impact of the development on the existing APAS/AGILE system. This should be a tick box scenario with a field below for any additional comments to be made. Should existing systems prove unable to support this process an alternative database system with suitable search functions will be explored. This will enable the establishment of reporting procedures through testing and training. Allowing the DM planners time to incorporate the SEA monitoring to the system and streamlining the process.

Linked to the above and to specifically advance the monitoring potential of the Development Management team, the planning department has mapped using ArcGIS, a series of datasets representing sensitive environmental zones across the County. When planning applications are lodged and mapped at registration stage, the proposed development sites polygon is mapped to indicate if a planning application might potentially impact on one of these zones. For example, if a planning application on or proximate to a Special Protection Area (SPA), it is highlighted to the planner through the ArcGIS search facility. The mapped areas include designated ecological sites, cultural and archaeological areas, landscape zones, flood risk areas etc. The map provides the first line of protection to DM planners; however, the map does not provide a sensitivity search or monitoring facility, which would enable the Forward Planning team to monitor the Plan appropriately and issue remedial action. The team will continue to explore the potential for the development of such a monitoring facility.

This work by the planning team seeks to capture critical data at the planning decision making stage that will lead to evidence-based policy analysis and review. About 50% of the SEA monitoring indicators for the County Development Plan are derived from the Development Management team.

It is hoped that significant advances will be made to inform the next and future reviews of the County Development Plan.

In addition, and potentially linked to the mapping system referred to above t

It is noted however that this monitoring report has been prepared with the sources of data currently available and has yielded positive results. The potential benefits of a digitised monitoring system as described above in terms of quality of data and best use of limited staff resources is apparent at this time.

1.5 Excluded Indicators

As part of the review of the SEA's SEO's, targets and indicators as set out above, it was considered that a few indicators could not be used to monitor the relevant SEO appropriately. This was due, in some cases, to data which had expected to be available during the monitoring period was not in fact available, this required a review of the relevant indicator. In other cases, development management indicators, referred to development rather than planning applications. Corrective action was considered necessary, therefore more specific indicators have been created to appropriately monitor the SEOs of the plan. Where gaps in environmental information are identified during the preparation of the environmental report, monitoring can be geared towards addressing such gaps, where this is practical.

1.6 Reporting

This monitoring evaluation report on the effects of implementing the County Development Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment has been prepared to coincide with the Chief Executives Two Year Progress Report on the progress achieved in securing CDP objectives in accordance with Section 15 (2) of the Act.

1.7 Responsibility

South Dublin County Council are responsible for collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of a monitoring report, the publication of this report and if necessary, the carrying out of corrective action in accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive.

2.0 Strategic Environmental Objectives Monitoring Assessment

As stated in Section 1 of this report, the SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the County Development Plan be assessed. This section details the SEA monitoring as part of two-year monitoring report and is guided by the EPA guidance 'Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring' (2020).

Table 1: Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) (B)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic, and soil biodiversity, or international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species, and habitats.				
<p>No loss of protected habitats and species during the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>Prevent the introduction or spread of invasive or alien species.</p>	<p>Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in designated sites through trending of annual surveys.</p> <p>Number, type and location of invasive species identified.</p>	<p>Percentage of relevant habitats and designated ecological sites lost because of implementation of the CDP.</p> <p>Delivery of mapping of invasive species and management plan developed.</p>	<p>From assessing all planning applications as part of the SEA Monitor, no applications granted within the first two years of the Plan will result in any loss of designated ecological sites within the County.</p> <p><u>Invasive Species:</u> Action 1.1 ii from the South Dublin Biodiversity Action Plan (2022) aims to ‘map and manage the spread of non-native invasive species’. This action is currently ongoing, with control of Japanese Knotweed and Mink currently underway, though resourcing issues has put this project on pause in the last two years.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to maintain and protect all relevant habitats and designated ecological sites throughout the lifetime of the Plan in as far as is possible. The advancement of the monitoring process through the development of monitoring measures for development management as outlined in section 1.4 above and which will highlight areas of potential impact at an early stage and enable mitigation and remedial action at an early stage providing further environmental protection.</p> <p>Resourcing issues have paused the continued management of invasive species, though work completed to date has been done successfully. It should also be noted this initial SEA assessment is based on a limited sample of data and therefore it would be premature to initiate any significant remedial action at this time.</p>
(B_2) Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function.				
<p>Submission of Screening Report or Natura Impact Statement for proposed developments with planning</p>	<p>Designation of additional areas due to biodiversity and / or geological value.</p>	<p>Number of significant adverse impacts, including direct, cumulative, and indirect</p>	<p>In the first two years of the Plan, 12 applications have been granted within or adjoining South Dublin’s proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). These are broken down as follows:</p>	<p>In the first two years of the plan, no applications have taken place on an SPA, highlighting improved protections on High Amenity land for protected species the Plan has implemented. This will continue to be monitored throughout the lifetime of the Plan and if red flags are raised, remedial action will be implemented.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment								
applications in / and / or near European Sites.	Number / percentage of developments in / near Natura 2000 network.	impacts, to relevant habitats, geological features, species, or their sustaining resources in designated ecological sites by development within or adjacent to these sites as a result of implementation of the CDP.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>No. of Grants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SPA</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAC</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pNHA</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	No. of Grants	SPA	0	SAC	1	pNHA	12	<p>There was one grant of permission which intersected with an SAC in the first two years of the Plan, which was deemed to have no impact on the SAC due to the development being a proposed extension to an existing structure, with relevant surveys asked for at AI stage.</p> <p>There were twelve applications on sites adjoining a pNHA since the adoption of the Plan. All have undergone screening for Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment by the planning authority, with further information requests issued and received for screening reports when deemed necessary. All sites were granted permission, with those in the sensitive HA lands deemed acceptable where the proposed development was outside the pNHA.</p> <p>SDCC is exploring the potential for of developing a 'Sensitivity search facility' supported by a GIS mapping system which identified planning applications which might impact on sensitive sites including designated Natura or National Heritage Sites when the planning application is lodged See section 1.4 above</p> <p>Currently all sensitive sites are identified using this GIS mapping system at application stage so any potential developments likely to impact on designated sites are identified and brought to the attention of the development management team</p>
Area	No. of Grants											
SPA	0											
SAC	1											
pNHA	12											

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<p>when the application is lodged. As we aim to protect habitats, species and ecological sites within our county, an active SEA Monitoring System, which deals with live applications from an early stage will help the development management team assess applications appropriately.</p> <p>Remedial Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Run CPD with Development Management Team to express the importance of relating each application which is near a SPA, SAC or pNHA. - Continue the development of an SEA Monitoring System.
<p>(B_3) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange of wild species.</p>				
<p>That biodiversity is integrated into all decision making across the Plan.</p>	<p>Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping, and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either</p>	<p>Percentage of connectivity provided by the County's primary GI corridors which has been lost without mitigation.</p>	<p>The County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 includes specific policy and objectives relating to Green Infrastructure and County's GI network. Biodiversity continues to be integrated into all decision making across the Plan, particularly enhanced by Chapter 4, the Green Infrastructure Strategy. At the same time the Public Realm Department continues to advance biodiversity related projects such as pollinator projects and tree planting schemes for example in 2022 circa 17,000 trees</p>	<p>Evidence under the monitoring section and below indicates significant advances in the integration of biodiversity into decision making in the Plan. The development of the baseline plan referred to below will identify not only where existing biodiversity and GI exists but will also identify where losses have occurred. Over time a clear picture of losses and gains will emerge. Its delivery will be a significant advancement in biodiversity monitoring in the County.</p> <p>GI5 Objective 4 continues to be implemented on all qualifying developments. This objective requires development to incorporate quantifiable green space elements into the development</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
	<p>revised or drafted.</p> <p>The findings from SEA and AA (as relevant) for policies, plans, programmes etc.</p>		<p>have been planted as part of mini woodland projects.</p> <p>There has been a gradual increase in hectares of short and long meadows in the county. For instance, in 2021, there were 145ha, which increased to 165ha in 2022, 175ha in 2023, and is currently 195ha in 2024. There is ongoing identification of areas, each year. Furthermore, the quality of existing areas is also being enhanced as seeds are collected from the more successful areas and are sown in new areas to improve the overall quality.</p> <p>All gains to date have been on Council owned lands. There is potential to improve the effectiveness of this objective through the planned engagement of a dedicated Biodiversity Officer post within the lifetime of the CDP will assist with increasing public engagement initiatives under the Pollinator and the Biodiversity Plans.</p> <p>The Gi Strategy has introduced <i>'Primary / Strategic GI Corridors'</i> to the Plan, most comprising of watercourses and their associated riparian zones, such as the River Liffey, Dodder, and Camac as well as</p>	<p>through use of a 'Green Space Factor' calculation. This is managed through planning applications and is assessed by the development management team, public realm department and heritage officer to ensure the objective is fully adhered too. The information is currently held by the public realm team. The application of the 'GSF' will be assessed throughout the lifetime of the Plan to see when there is requirement to further expand the grading system.</p> <p>A baseline has now been set for the County's GI network, with the aim to enhance and protect the County's Biodiversity throughout the lifetime of the Plan. The next review will happen sometime next year which will be reported in the four-year review.</p> <p>The SDCC GI Strategy prepared to inform the SDCC County Development Plan 2022-2028 included for the preparation of a baseline map of existing GI and biodiversity features of the County. While this is an excellent starting point for identifying the GI and biodiversity elements of the County at that time and while it has been updated with some data (as it becomes available to the Public Realm Department), it is at this time a static piece of work.</p> <p>The Public Realm Department is exploring opportunities to enable the ongoing update of</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment				
			the Grand Canal. Two additional emerging potential corridors along the urban fringe have been identified, adjoining the boundary with County Kildare (greenbelt / green space potential) and the M50 corridor. Corridors also include the extensive network of hedgerows and trees that exist across the County. The key corridors pass through the neighbouring administrative areas of Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown, Dublin City, Fingal, Kildare and Wicklow.	this map with potential for identifying where elements such as hedgerows or trees are removed or added and indicating where the existing GI network is impacted positively or negatively through public projects and planning applications. This being achieved would present a significant benefit to the future potential for monitoring of GI in the County.				
(B_4) Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.								
Preparation and implementation of a Green Infrastructure strategy for the county.	Number of actions implemented in the SDCC Green Infrastructure Strategy.	Number of actions implemented in SDCC Biodiversity related plans, in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.	SDCC Green Infrastructure Strategy See H3 above SDCC Biodiversity Plan The SDCC Biodiversity Plan has been enacted since 2022 with a total of 12 actions setting out a plan to protect and enhance biodiversity across the county. Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, 7 of the 12 actions are currently ongoing, with the remaining 5 not yet commenced. Details are provided on each action in the assessment table, with results provided in the table below:	The Green Infrastructure Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and Pollinator Plan have been successful in their implementation since the adoption of the Plan. The continued monitoring of each will help preserve and enhance the counties overall Biodiversity, in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets, as well as protecting the County’s diverse landscape.				
Preparation and implementation of actions in the SDCC Biodiversity Action Plan.	Number of actions implemented in the SDCC Biodiversity Action Plan.			The work and dedication of our Heritage Officer and Public Relam team continues to be highlighted in the actions of the biodiversity plan. With over half the actions currently ongoing, and deliverables being met, the importance of biodiversity in South Dublin continues to grow. Year three of Wetland surveys have finished and are to be continued as further sites require				
Implementation of actions in the	Number of actions implemented		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action No.</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Action 1.1 Data collection</td> <td>Ongoing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action No.	Status	Action 1.1 Data collection	Ongoing	
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Action 1.1 Data collection	Ongoing							

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results		Assessment
SDCC Pollinator Plan.	in the SDCC Pollinator Plan.				<p>surveys. Other small habitats and special surveys have also been completed under Action 1 (i), though no mapping has been completed.</p> <p>National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) funding received since the adoption of the Plan, has been used to establish a monitoring programme at selected meadows in three parks. A significant level of plant and insect data has been gathered, and this will form the baseline for the Councils meadow grassland management programme, which will be measured over the next three years under Action 1.1 (iii).</p> <p>Under Action 1.1 (iv), year one of the wetland survey collated a database of wetland sites in SDCC from known and published records. In Year two and three, ground surveys of only SDCC owned site sand other publicly accessible sites have been undertaken, though the consultants GIS mapping data needs to be incorporated into the SDCC Green Infrastructure Map. The wetland survey programme also needs to be continued as further SDCC sites and public / private landowners require assessments and mapping.</p> <p>Weekly articles are written by the Heritage Officer and published in the Tallaght Echo as a nature column, representing over 7 years of involvement in promoting the County’s Biodiversity resource. Volume 4 of the ‘Nature on our Doorstep’ has been published in 2024,</p>
			Action 1.2 Prepare GIS Database	Not Commenced	
			Action 2.1 Engagement	Ongoing	
			Action 2.2 Support local Projects	Not Commenced	
			Action 2.3 Quantify Human Benefits	Not Commenced	
			Action 3.1 Governance	Ongoing	
			Action 3.2 Guidance Documents	Not Commenced	
			Action 3.3 Inform CDP policy	Ongoing	
			Action 3.4 Engage with Climate Action Team	Ongoing	
			Action 4.1 Inform planning decisions	Ongoing	
			Action 4.2 Research	Ongoing	
			Action 4.3 River Projects	Not Commenced	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p><u>SDCC Pollinator Plan</u> The SDCC Pollinator Plan is currently undergoing a review for the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Once complete this will be reviewed by our team for inclusion in the next 2-year review. The County's hedgerow network has been mapped from aerial imagery as part of the GI Strategy. An exercise is required to review the map using ground-truthing to distinguish hedgerows from lines of trees and to remove any hedgerows that have been lost to development.</p> <p>From the mapping, there are approx. 60,853 trees mapped in SDCC on Arbortrack, the Councils Tree Management System. This also details the carbon storage calculator which is used by Arbortrack. The data will change as more trees are surveyed, planted, and removed.</p> <p>Overall managed meadow locations have increased since the adoption of the Plan by 30 hectares from 165ha to 195ha.</p>	<p>representing a selected compilation of the Echo articles. The Heritage officer also delivers talks and walks to the local community and groups. We engage with Biodiversity Week and Heritage Week.</p> <p>The Councils Heritage Officer continues to engage with the Development Management process when required, providing detail to the wider planning team. No biodiversity training for stakeholders has taken place to date. The governance structure for the Biodiversity Plan involves the Heritage Officer administering two internal working groups: a Biodiversity Steering / Working Group with the Directors and selected staff members from various departments which meets 2 to three times a year. The Joint SPC Sub-committee for Biodiversity which meets prior to each SPC</p> <p>The requirement for Developers to implement the council SuDS Guidance and the Green Space Factor has been a significant mechanism and helped the integration of nature-based solutions into development, improving the chances for the GI network to be enhanced and strengthened. However, other development issues continue to result in the fragmentation of habitats and key GI routes in the county. Ongoing liaison continues between the Heritage Officer and Climate Action Team, though no climate impacts on biodiversity addressed to date. It is important that this is</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<p>done, as climate change will change biodiversity around us, which has not been understood or communicated sufficiently to the public.</p> <p>As the Council moves forward with the aim to protect, nurture and expand South Dublin's biodiversity, based on best practice guides within the 'Local Authority Biodiversity Action Plan Guidelines 2024', a County Heritage Forum should be formed for the next Biodiversity Action Plan. This body will bring together representatives from a range of stakeholders, including heritage organisations, local agencies, and the community. It will provide a forum for discussion and debate on heritage issues, and it advises the local authority on the creation and implementation of the County Heritage Plan.</p>

Table 2: Population and Human Health (PHH)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(PHH_1) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.				
<p>Development within the residential and employment growth areas identified in the MASP.</p> <p>Progress on implementation of extant planning permissions, delivery rate of units per neighbourhood within the overall settlement.</p>	<p>Percentage of development within the residential and employment growth areas identified in the MASP.</p> <p>Number / percentage of units delivered within overall settlements.</p>	<p>Total extant permissions and delivery rate of units per neighbourhood within the overall settlement.</p>	<p>The MASP for the East Region RSES has identified five strategic development areas and corridors, with the South-West Corridor falling within South Dublin. Details in relation to extant permissions can be found under LSG_2 within the Land, Soils and Geology Section of this report.</p> <p>Since the Plan has been adopted in August 2022, a total of 4,784 units have been completed according to the SDCC Residential Completions Monitor. In the first 2 years of the Plan being adopted 4784 out of 15,577 properties have been completed in SDCC, if current trends continue the CDP targets will be achieved by the end of the current Plan period in 2028. The number of permitted units that are completed will be monitored over the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>Table PHH1: Sum of Units (Construction and Extant Permissions)</p>	<p>The Council will continue to monitor data on extant permissions and the delivery rate of units per neighbourhood within the County. The development of the MASP and the South-West corridor remains an important objective for South Dublin. The Council will continue to respond appropriately to advance the development of City Edge and expansion of light rail services along this corridor throughout the lifetime of the Plan.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results		Assessment
				Units under construction and Extant since adoption of Plan	
			Brownfield	2,991	
			Greenfield	9,576	
			Not Classified / Infill	602	
			Total	13,169	
			<p>Regarding the development of units delivered within each individual Neighbourhood Area, the following details are highlighted below (August 2022 until November 2024):</p>		
			<p>Lucan, Palmerstown, Adamstown</p>		
			<p>Total Units:3,069</p>		
			<p>Permitted Not Commenced: 1,816</p>		
			<p>Under Construction: 1,253</p>		
			<p>Clondalkin, Clonburris, Grange Castle</p>		
			<p>Total Units: 3,338</p>		
			<p>Permitted Not Commenced: 1,851</p>		
			<p>Under Construction: 1,487</p>		

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>Naas Road / Ballymount (City Edge) Total Units: 165 Permitted Not Commenced: 1 Under Construction: 164</p> <p>Templeogue, Walkinstown, Rathfarnham, Firhouse Total Units: 1,276 Permitted Not Commenced: 1,100 Under Construction: 176</p> <p>Rural Uplands Total Units: N/A Permitted Not Commenced: N/A Under Construction: N/A</p> <p>Tallaght Total Units: 2,424 Permitted Not Commenced: 1,565 Under Construction: 859</p> <p>Citywest, Saggart, Rathcoole, Newcastle Total Units: 2,383 Permitted Not Commenced: 1,491 Under Construction: 892</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(PHH_2) Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection.				
<p>Lands for Employment monitor uptake of employment lands using land capacity study baseline.</p> <p>Number of sites added and or removed from the 'Vacant Sites Register.'</p>	<p>Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>Number of buildings listed in 2020 vacant and derelict site registers now in use.</p>	<p>Implementation of Chapter 9 Economic Growth and Employment</p> <p>No. of buildings listed on the Vacant Site Register. (See RZLT comments in assessment column.</p>	<p>As of November 2024, the review of EE zoned employment lands has indicated that a total of approximately 72Ha has been developed on EE (Enterprise and Employment) zoned lands during the 2 years since the plan came into effect. For reasons not fully known, not all the completed units are occupied. This may be down to speculative development or to delays with conveyancing or contracts / leasing agreements.</p> <p>Approximately 439 hectares of EE zoned land remain undeveloped, most of which is within Grange Castle West and South with lesser amounts elsewhere. Lands which could be considered underutilised are not included in the undeveloped figures. In addition, lands zoned for regeneration, town, village and neighbourhood centres, retail warehousing, and major retail centre all contribute significantly to job creation and are not included in the figures given above.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to promote economic growth within the County to encourage retention of working age population and to fund sustainable development and environmental protection.</p> <p>RZLT</p> <p>The Residential Zoned Land Tax is a new tax aimed at increasing housing supply by activating zoned, serviced residential development lands (including mixed-use lands) for housing. It also aims to incentivise landowners to use existing planning permissions for housing. The tax is being introduced as part of Housing for All, the government's housing plan to 2030. The first liability date for this annual tax is the 1st of February 2025</p> <p>In 2024 the RZLT has highlighted 192 parcels of land, up from 174 in 2023, total hectares in the county now stands at 318.9Ha, up from 283.4Ha in 2023.</p> <p>Going forward the SEA targets and indicators under this section will need to reflect RZLT related data.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>Given the average of approximately 40ha of EE zoned land complete and occupied or ready for occupation over the past two years, the remaining 439ha of EE zoned land is more than sufficient to facilitate the target of an average 1,528 jobs increase per year.</p> <p>The Council is currently carrying out an employment review study which will further inform these figures. It is expected to be complete in the first quarter of 2025.</p> <p>Chapter 9 of the CDP dealing with Economic Growth and Employment identifies potential growth sectors for the local economy, by creating policies that encourage more labour-intensive sectors, promoting compact growth while recognising there is a need for a broad based, diverse, inclusive, and resilient economy.</p> <p>The Economic chapter is divided into several key sections, ranging</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>from employment and employment growth, economic development, tourism, and climate action. Key locations such as Grange Castle have been identified as employment generating areas, whilst Cookstown and City Edge will be the key regeneration areas which will facilitate new employment uses and consolidation of existing businesses and services, where appropriate. The transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society is also a national strategic outcome of the NPF. It is therefore vital that the Development Plan realises its role in the delivery of the green economy.</p> <p>Vacant Site Register The Vacant Site Register was due to be revoked in December 2023 with the introduction of the Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT). Both measures however continue to be in place. The RZLT is an annual tax, calculated at 3% of the market value of land within its scope. It will apply from 2024 onwards. The Finance (No.</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			2) Act 2023 provides that the first liability date for Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is deferred until 01 February 2025.	
(PHH_3) Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services.				
<p>Progression of works forming part of the Parks & Open Space Strategy</p> <p>Progression of roll out of Teen Space Programme 2021 and Sports Pitch Strategy.</p> <p>Implementation of Cycle South Dublin Programme.</p>	<p>Number of actions implemented in the Parks & Open Space Strategy / Sports Pitch Strategy</p> <p>Number / area of green spaces and amenities available to the public.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Parks and Open Space Strategy / Sports Pitch Strategy.</p> <p>Number of green spaces and amenities available with the county.</p>	<p>The Parks and Open Space Strategy / Sports Pitch Strategy remains in development since the adoption of the Plan. It is the aim of the Council to deliver this project in 2025.</p> <p>Walking and cycling routes within the county's parks and open spaces now account for 161,715 (as of October 2024) linear metres. Since the Council began collecting data on the total hectares of biodiverse meadowlands in the County, They have grown by over 105ha, now totalling 195ha.</p> <p>Since September 2023 to September 2024, 24 additional recreational facilities (play spaces, playing pitches etc) have been provided within South Dublin.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and services throughout the County.</p> <p>It is notable that the targets and indicators used here need review and updating. There is significant evidence across the County particularly on the SDZ development lands at Clonburris and Adamstown of housing development being strictly tied to a related phasing and infrastructure programme. As of Q1 2024 there were 7,500 units with permission in Adamstown with 4,400 units complete and 850 under construction. All of this development has been strictly tied to the delivery of a railway station, schools, parks, library and Enterprise Centre and retail development.</p> <p>There are currently 3,427 units granted planning permission in the Clonburris SDZ with further 3,794 in pre planning discussions. All linked to major road and bridge infrastructure as well as parks, Community Centre and retail detail development. Development is strictly managed to ensure infrastructure is provided</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<p>in tandem with development. Looking to the future the target and indicators for the next and future CDP's need to reflect this essential process of integrated development. It is notable that of these SDZ's have received substantial funding under the URDF and LIHAF funding streams.</p>
(PHH_4) Protect human health and well-being from environmental related pressures.				
<p>Improved trends in quality of life related to human health wellbeing and environmental pressures.</p> <p>No significant deterioration in human health because of environmental factor.</p>	<p>Any occurrence of spatially concentrated deterioration in human health.</p>	<p>Occurrence of spatially concentrated deterioration in Human Health.</p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, no major occurrence of spatially concentrated deterioration in human health has occurred. Information on Air and Noise Quality can be found under Air Quality and Noise below. Water quality results can also be found in Water Quality and Material Assets section of this report.</p>	<p>Environmental related health pressures will continue to grow in the coming years due to pressures from climate change and other environmental changes. Monitoring of spatially occurring deteriorations in human health remains difficult as identifying the environmental parameters which contribute to specific health issues is extremely difficult. The Institute of Public Health has a list of determinants of health and population groups. For example, if there a focus on transport related health determinants, these could include potential health effects from changes to traffic behaviour and flow rate in a particular area (i.e. active travel behaviour, access to services).</p> <p>The Council understand the importance of the populations wider human health and will continue to explore sources of information to</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				inform future targets and indicators. Many of the environmental health related issues are discussed elsewhere within this report.

Table 3: Land, Soils and Geology (LSG)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(LSG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation.				
Ensure sustainable extraction of non-renewable sand, gravel and rock deposits and the reuse and recycling of construction	Volume of contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill. Volume of construction and demolition	Volume of construction and demolition waste that is reused or recycled. Incidences of soil contamination.	in cases where development requires the removal of soil, stones or invasive species, appropriate permits are required. Disposal must also be to authorised sites. Contaminated sites require a contaminated risk assessment. No data is available at present regarding contaminated risk assessment.	The Council seeks to safeguard sensitive soils, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation through its own activities and through the Development Management process. There is currently little data available to inform this target and indicator. Indicators which potentially could be included as part of the SEA for the next County Development Plan with the co-operation of the Councils Waste

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																							
and demolition waste. No incidences of soil contamination.	waste recycled, in comparison with previous year/s. Excessive land filling of quality soils. Incidences of soil contamination.		From assessing pollution cases that were subject to a complaint and pollution cases closed, please view table LSG1 below from September 2023 – August 2024. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Complaint</th> <th>Closed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sep' 23</td> <td>365</td> <td>193</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct' 23</td> <td>211</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov' 23</td> <td>260</td> <td>148</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec' 23</td> <td>190</td> <td>1230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan' 24</td> <td>112</td> <td>156</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb'24</td> <td>235</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar' 24</td> <td>185</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr' 24</td> <td>265</td> <td>169</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May' 24</td> <td>232</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun' 24</td> <td>207</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul' 24</td> <td>196</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug'24</td> <td>221</td> <td>105</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Complaint	Closed	Sep' 23	365	193	Oct' 23	211	139	Nov' 23	260	148	Dec' 23	190	1230	Jan' 24	112	156	Feb'24	235	83	Mar' 24	185	261	Apr' 24	265	169	May' 24	232	111	Jun' 24	207	132	Jul' 24	196	57	Aug'24	221	105	Management team include indicators around the total cases of soil contamination in the County during the plan period, any remedial actions which take place where soil contamination takes place and the volume of construction and demolition waste that is collected within the county. The processes and resources required to gather this information need to be further explored.
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(LSG 2) Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the county.																																											
Reduce the use of greenfield land by encouraging the reuse of brownfield sites. Achieve the 40% target for growth on infill as per NPF.	Number / percentage of new developments on brownfield sites. Percentage of brownfield land developed over the Plan period. Percentage of total greenfield	Number / Percentage of new developments on brownfield, greenfield and infill lands.	All planning applications are screened for AA and EIA whether the land is on infill or brownfield land. The reuse of brownfield land is desirable to support efficient use of land resources and to ensure the protection and conservation of the soil's sustainable management practices. This objective is implemented through the development management process, using CS3 Objective 1 and EDE4 Objective 3. Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has monitored housing	The implementation of the Housing Monitor Hub in December of 2024 will serve as the baseline for future monitoring of this SEO. Greenfield lands continue to be used for housing developments, though development on brownfield land has and will increase over the lifetime of the Plan. This SEA assessment is based on a limited sample of data over a short duration, and it would therefore be premature to initiate any significant remedial action at this point.																																							

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																				
	land developed.		<p>completions and construction, which includes a breakdown of brownfield, greenfield and not classified / infill development. This table below identifies the results to date:</p> <p>Table LSG1: Units completed</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="884 483 1361 778"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Units Completed since adoption of Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Brownfield</td> <td>316</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greenfield</td> <td>4,233</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Classified / Infill</td> <td>235</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4,784</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table LSG2: Sum of Units (Construction and Extant Permissions)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="884 924 1361 1254"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Under Construction and Extant since adoption of Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Brownfield</td> <td>2,991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greenfield</td> <td>9,576</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Classified / Infill</td> <td>602</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>13,169</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Units Completed since adoption of Plan	Brownfield	316	Greenfield	4,233	Not Classified / Infill	235	Total	4,784		Under Construction and Extant since adoption of Plan	Brownfield	2,991	Greenfield	9,576	Not Classified / Infill	602	Total	13,169	
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Table 4: Water Quality (W)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive objectives and measures.				
All waters within the Plan area to achieve the requirements of the WFD and	The status of water quality in the county's waterbodies and the proportion of	Status of water quality in the County's waterbodies.	Water quality data for the latest period 2016 – 2021 indicates that overall water quality continues to remain much the same for surface waters in the county, though there have been changes to standards with	The Council in conjunction with the EPA and LAWPRO (Local Authorities Water Programme) are continuously working to improve the status of water bodies in the county. The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (2022 – 2027) aims to protect and restore good water quality in our

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																				
<p>the relevant River Basin Management Plan by 2027.</p> <p>Surface and groundwater - Number of permissions for new developments which include an on-site wastewater treatment facility.</p> <p>Not to permit development where it would result in a WWTP exceeding the terms of its discharge license.</p> <p>Encourage future population growth in areas served by</p>	<p>'good' and 'high' status waterbodies above 2020 baseline.</p> <p>Number of households served by urban wastewater treatment plants / septic tanks / individual WWTP or other systems.</p> <p>Number of households served by public water supplies.</p>		<p>High quality increasing by 8% and Poor increasing by 10%.</p> <p>Table W4: Water Quality Status Trend (Cathcments.ie)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Bad</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SW 2016-2021</td> <td>8%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2013-2018</td> <td>0%</td> <td>54%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2010-2015</td> <td>0%</td> <td>46%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2010-2012</td> <td>0%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2007-2009</td> <td>8%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	SW 2016-2021	8%	31%	23%	38%	0%	SW 2013-2018	0%	54%	23%	23%	0%	SW 2010-2015	0%	46%	38%	15%	0%	SW 2010-2012	0%	38%	38%	23%	0%	SW 2007-2009	8%	33%	25%	33%	0%	<p>rivers, lakes, estuaries, and ground waters, for the benefit of health, biodiversity, climate, and communities.</p> <p>The Council also continues to work with Uisce Éireann (UE) to promote the delivery of infrastructure to meet the growing needs of the County. The Planning Department is working with UE to ensure that they incorporate projected growth into planned upgrades for infrastructure such as the main lift pumping station for Dublin.</p>
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Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
urban WWTP and public water supplies				
(W_2) Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion.				
<p>Progression of the flood relief schemes approved in the ten-year Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures.</p> <p>Compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines at site and plan level.</p>	<p>Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk.</p> <p>Completion / progression of approved flood relief schemes.</p>	<p>Number of planning applications located within or overlap with a Riparian Corridor.</p> <p>Progression of approved flood relief schemes.</p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, 133 planning applications were granted which intersect with a Riparian Corridor.</p> <p>Policy objective IE4 Objective 4 aims to support and facilitate the delivery of flood alleviation schemes in South Dublin County, including the schemes listed, in as environmentally sensitive a way as possible and to ensure that zoning or development proposals do not impede or prevent the progression of these measures. The table highlights each flood alleviation scheme and their progress to date:</p> <p><u>Ongoing Schemes</u></p> <p><u>Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u> Works on the Poddle scheme commenced in February 2024 with construction beginning in April. No further updates have been provided on the scheme to date.</p> <p><u>Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u></p>	<p>No development works are permitted within a minimum 10 metre of a riparian corridor unless fully and robustly justified following assessment by DM. In certain locations, including along the Grand Canal pNHA, the buffer is between 13 and 15 metres which is confirmed through the Development Management process and all council led development processes.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to advance the monitoring of development within riparian corridors through mapping of development within these corridors and recording of any mitigation measures which might be included following request for further information or imposition of conditions. It is intended to advance this source of information through development of appropriate database facilities to inform future CDP's.</p> <p>South Dublin will continue to monitor flood alleviation schemes with the water services team throughout the lifetime of the Plan and beyond. The development management process also continues to assess flood risk in all planning applications, referring all applications to required parties when necessary and requesting further information and imposing mitigation conditions, as necessary. Going forward the team will explore</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>A second round of public consultation on the Camac flood alleviation scheme commenced in April 2024. At present, the engineering options assessment continues, with the Steering group (DCC, SDCC and OPW) currently reviewing public consultation feedback, hydraulic model, engineering input and cost benefit analysis for economic appraisal.</p> <p><u>Whitechurch Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u> Works are ongoing on stages 1 and 2 of the projects, with the following update provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stage 1 works from Willbrook to St Gatiens Court have resumed with the cladding of the flood defence walls. This will be followed by the installation of the landscaping in the area. It is currently scheduled to complete these works by the end of Q3 2024. - Stage 2 works have commenced from St Gatiens Court to St Endas Drive with the installation of 50% of the flood defence walls along the preparation works for the 	<p>the potential for development of a database which can record and enable monitoring of mitigation measures resulting from further information requests and imposition of conditions.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>installation of a trash screen at the inlet of the culvert which goes under the Rathfarnham Ford Garage. A Foul Sewer diversion was required to allow for continuation of the defence walls. Works have also been carried out to provide flood defences to a few properties fronting on the Whitechurch Stream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stage 3 works from Willbrook Lawn to Willbrook Road are at detailed design stage. <p><u>Future Schemes:</u> <u>Lucan to Chapelizod Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u> A Flood Relief Scheme for Lucan to Chapelizod is proposed including environmental assessment as necessary and accompanying public consultation. Works as part of this project might include physical works, such as a series of hard defences (flood embankments and walls). The hard defences would protect to the 1% AEP fluvial flood event with an average and maximum height of 1.2m and 2.9m respectively and a total</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment							
			length of 3.0km of wall and a total length of 2.1km of embankment.								
(W_3) Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing, and green roofs) into development proposals.											
Sustainable Water Management - compliance of relevant planning applications	Number of developments granted planning permission that incorporate SuDs.	Number of planning application grants that incorporated SuDS within the Clonburris SDZ.	<p>South Dublin County Council continue to strive for more sustainable water management solutions throughout developments in the county. For the purpose of monitoring this specific SEO, a sample has been taken for lands within Clonburris Strategic Development Zone to see have large developments integrated SuDS and other sustainable water management solutions within their developments.</p> <p>Clonburris SDZ: 12 planning applications have been submitted to date within Clonburris SDZ lands, of which 2 applications are for</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>SDZ21A/0022 (SDZ23A/0029):</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuDS masterplan submitted with application (grant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDZ22A/0018 (SDZ24A/0019W):</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No SuDS Masterplan submitted (grant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDZ22A/0017:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuDS strategy plan submitted (grant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDZ23A/0018:</td> </tr> </table>	SDZ21A/0022 (SDZ23A/0029):	SuDS masterplan submitted with application (grant)	SDZ22A/0018 (SDZ24A/0019W):	No SuDS Masterplan submitted (grant)	SDZ22A/0017:	SuDS strategy plan submitted (grant)	SDZ23A/0018:	<p>South Dublin released 'A Householders Guide to Sustainable Drainage (SuDS): Managing Rainfall more Naturally in South Dublin,' and the 'Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide' in 2022, which provides details on improving drainage without the need for hard engineered solutions. These guidance documents now inform development management decisions and is delivering a reduction in hard engineered solutions by allowing a more sustainable and natural surface water drainage regime to be implemented. SuDS offer multiple benefits when compared to traditional drainage systems and aim to maximise the benefits of rainwater once it falls on the surface.</p> <p>In terms of opportunities going forward, the indicator used here serves to give a picture of the level of implementation of SuDs in planning applications. Going forward with the support of an appropriate database the team will endeavour to be able to report on SuDs measures provided in all developments across the County. In addition, going forward the team could consider a more appropriate indicator reflecting not only the level of implementation of SuDs measures as required but also providing some feedback on the quality of measures used, allowing identification of</p>
SDZ21A/0022 (SDZ23A/0029):											
SuDS masterplan submitted with application (grant)											
SDZ22A/0018 (SDZ24A/0019W):											
No SuDS Masterplan submitted (grant)											
SDZ22A/0017:											
SuDS strategy plan submitted (grant)											
SDZ23A/0018:											

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			SuDS landscape plans submitted. (grant) SDZ22A/0011: SuDS detailed in GI Strategy following FI. (grant) SDZ23A/0043: SuDS detail in application (Grant) SDZ23A/0004 (SDZ23A/0004): SuDS detail submitted. (grant)	weaknesses in the quality of measures implemented and enabling improvements.

Table 5: Air Quality and Noise (AN)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment									
(AN_1) To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with reference to emissions from transport, residential heating, industry, and agriculture.													
Improve ambient air quality trends, particularly in relation to transport-related emissions of NOx and particulate matter through reduction of private vehicle usage.	Air Quality indicators. Percentage compliance with EPA emissions limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia, and fine matter.	Air Quality Indicator results based on EPA emissions limits.	<p>The World Health Organisation (WHO) have published new air quality guidelines (AQGs) for health, including interim targets in 2021 based on the impact of pollutants on human health. Using these WHO guidelines, there have been breaches in our pollutant levels since June 2022. Any breaches below 3 of the AQJH scale have been identified in the table below. As well as this, any dates that the air quality monitors were not operational have been highlighted below in Table AN1.</p> <p>Table AN1: Air Quality Results on the AQJH scale.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>25/08/22</td> <td>Tallaght</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12/11/22</td> <td>Tallaght</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Location	Score	25/08/22	Tallaght	4	12/11/22	Tallaght	4	Going forward the Council will continue to review targets and indicators ensuring to use the most appropriate available data.
Date	Location	Score											
25/08/22	Tallaght	4											
12/11/22	Tallaght	4											

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results			Assessment
			August 10 th – 20 th 2023	Lucan	No readings	
July 21 st – 24 th 2023	Lucan	No readings	December 1 st – 15 th 2022	Lucan	No readings	
June – November 2022	Lucan	No readings	<p>The Air Quality Forecast Maps produced by the EPA predict the daily air quality based on the Air Quality Index for Health (AQIH) for up to 3 days (today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow). Daily concentrations of particular matter, nitrogen dioxide and ozone presented correspond to a point on the AQIH scale. The AQIH ranks the amount of pollutant in the air on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 (light green) being the cleanest air and 10 (purple) being the most polluted air.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains several air monitoring stations within South Dublin County. The two permanent locations of the monitoring stations are in Tallaght and Lucan. The latest available document '<i>Air Quality in Ireland Report 2023</i>', by the EPA indicates that none of the monitoring stations in Ireland exceeded allowable limits</p>			

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>during the year. South Dublin has met all its EU CAFÉ Directive legal requirements in 2022.</p> <p>Figure AN1: AQIH Scale.</p>	
(AN_2) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.				
<p>Provide an increased use of public transport.</p> <p>Increased number of cycle lanes and</p>	<p>Use of public transport.</p> <p>Number of cycle lanes and pedestrian</p>	<p>Modal targets within Chapter 7.</p> <p>Number of cycle lanes</p>	<p>Movement</p> <p>Census 2022 data has been used to analyse and compare the 2016 baseline figures for this indicator. To compare figures, Small Area Population (SAPs) were used to compare 2016 and 2022 data for population aged 5 years and over by means of travel to work, school, or</p>	<p>The Census data provides a baseline for future analysis of the Plan and other Plans to take place. Due to the complexity of available data and differing timelines when certain data is available, available data does not</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																														
<p>pedestrian routes in the plan area.</p> <p>An increase in the percentage of the population travelling to work or school by public transport or non- mechanical means.</p>	<p>routes provided in the Plan area.</p> <p>Percentage population within the Plan area travelling to work or school by public transport or non- mechanical means, above 2016 CSO figures.</p>	<p>and pedestrian routes provided.</p>	<p>college. The table below identifies the results from both years:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Means of Travel</th> <th>Work</th> <th>School or College</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Active Travel (2016)</td> <td>11,345 (9.6%)</td> <td>24,327 (37.1%)</td> <td>35,672 (19.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Active Travel (2022)</td> <td>12,092 (8.8%)</td> <td>29,086 (36.4%)</td> <td>41,178 (19%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Transport (2016)</td> <td>18,255 (15.5%)</td> <td>12,281 (18.7%)</td> <td>30,536 (16.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Transport (2022)</td> <td>19,339 (14.2%)</td> <td>12,750 (16%)</td> <td>32,089 (14.9%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private Transport (2016)</td> <td>80,732 (68.5%)</td> <td>25,705 (39.15%)</td> <td>106,437 (57.99%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private Transport (2022)</td> <td>81,474 (59.9%)</td> <td>30,850 (38.65%)</td> <td>112,324 (52.04%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WFH (2016)</td> <td>2,082 (1.8%)</td> <td>31 (0.05%)</td> <td>2,113 (1.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WFH (2022)</td> <td>14,115 (10.4%)</td> <td>377 (0.5%)</td> <td>14,492 (6.7%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Census 2022 data has been used to analyse and compare the 2016 baseline figures for this indicator. To compare figures, Small Area Population (SAPs) were used to compare 2016 and 2022 data for population aged 5 years and over by journey time to work or school. The table below identifies the results from both years:</p> <p>Journey Times</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Journey Time</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2016 %</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2022 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Means of Travel	Work	School or College	Total	Active Travel (2016)	11,345 (9.6%)	24,327 (37.1%)	35,672 (19.5%)	Active Travel (2022)	12,092 (8.8%)	29,086 (36.4%)	41,178 (19%)	Public Transport (2016)	18,255 (15.5%)	12,281 (18.7%)	30,536 (16.6%)	Public Transport (2022)	19,339 (14.2%)	12,750 (16%)	32,089 (14.9%)	Private Transport (2016)	80,732 (68.5%)	25,705 (39.15%)	106,437 (57.99%)	Private Transport (2022)	81,474 (59.9%)	30,850 (38.65%)	112,324 (52.04%)	WFH (2016)	2,082 (1.8%)	31 (0.05%)	2,113 (1.2%)	WFH (2022)	14,115 (10.4%)	377 (0.5%)	14,492 (6.7%)	Journey Time	2016	2016 %	2022	2022 %						<p>always align. Below are some comments in relation to the results.</p> <p>The results indicate significant change in a number of different areas, for example there is a significant increase in the working from home category following the Covid-19 pandemic. Though there may be a decrease in those using active travel methods or public transport to get to work, there has also been a more significant decrease in private motor use during the years 2016 to 2022.</p> <p>School travel remains much the same, with decreases in all transport methods during this period. This shows that further work is required from both local and national organisations to tackle carbon emissions when it comes to bringing students to school or college.</p> <p>The figures highlight slight changes in journey times, with an increase in those travelling longer, which may lead to potential increases in emissions. The increase in electric vehicles may lead to further emission reductions but data on the number of vehicles on the road linked to population growth is</p>
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Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results					Assessment
			Under 15 mins	42,929	23.7%	42890	22.3%	important information for understanding the impact of modal shift measures. Targets and indicators will continue to be reviewed on an ongoing basis as we look to the next review of the CDP.
			1/4 hour – under ½ hour	55,151	30.4%	57831	30.1%	
			½ hour – under ¾ hour	38,035	21.0%	39072	20.4%	
			¾ hour – under 1 hour	13,364	7.4%	13206	6.9%	
			1 hour – under 1 ½ hour	13,476	7.4%	13614	7.1%	
			1 ½ hour and over	3,471	1.9%	4321	2.3%	
			Not stated	14,991	8.3%	20980	10.9%	
			Total	181,417	100.0%	191914	100.0%	
			Details on the number of cycle lanes and pedestrian routes provided can be found in the Material Assets section of this report.					
(AN_3) Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.								
To reduce exposure to noise emissions associated with transport and other noise related industry		South Dublin Noise Level monitoring results in compliance with EPA Guidelines.	Noise monitors operate on a 24-hour basis, taking noise reading every five minutes. The readings are then transmitted to South Dublin Sound Levels website and can be viewed either individually or on a map dashboard system. 6300 people were exposed to average 24-hour sound levels ¹ equal or greater than 75 decibels					The Environmental Noise Regulations (2006) give effect to EU Directive 2002/49/EC on the assessment and management of environmental noise ² . Under the Directive, local authorities are required to make action plans to reduce ambient noise. The EPA exercises general supervision over the

¹ Under Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise, the EU has introduced the indicator LDEN (day-evening-night level). The equal to or greater than 75 Lden (Db) represents the highest band of roadside noise.

² Environmental noise means unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities, including noise from transport, road traffic, rail traffic, air traffic and from sites of individual activity.

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>*Note The targets and indicators as set out for this section in the SEA are set out below and in column 2. This represents an error in the SEA. The team has applied the appropriate target and indicator to provide clarity. Retrofitting data is presented in the Climate action section of the document.</p> <p>*To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable retrofitting of buildings (including heating systems).</p>	<p>*Extend of retrofitting of buildings in Council ownership and extent of uptake of retrofitting grants in County</p>		<p>in 2011. The latest round of noise mapping carried out in 2018 indicates the number of people exposed to average 24-hour sound levels equal to or greater than 75Db Lden is 200, a significant improvement on 2011 readings.</p>	<p>functions and actions of the local authorities regarding noise. The four Dublin local authorities prepared a Noise Action Plan (December 2018-July 2023), including noise maps.</p> <p>The Council's network of noise monitors, which are used to validate the computer-modelled noise maps, have been upgraded and expanded since monitoring started 2008. The network now has nine monitors (an increase of two since the previous SEA Monitoring Report was completed). The network is now as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Butterfield Crescent, Rathfarnham - Cheeverstown House, N81, Templeogue - St. Colmcilles School, Scholarstown Road, Knocklyon - Tymon Lodge, Tymon Park, Tallaght - Rathcoole Parks Depot, Mill Road, Rathcoole - Brownsbarn Wood, Brownsbarn, Citywest - Deansrath Depot, Off New Nangor Road, Clondalkin

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palmerstown Court, Palmerstown - Dodsborough Road, Lucan <p>The sites were selected to give an overall picture of noise from traffic through the South Dublin County Council area, to validate the noise maps. The Noise Action Plan is then derived from these maps.</p>

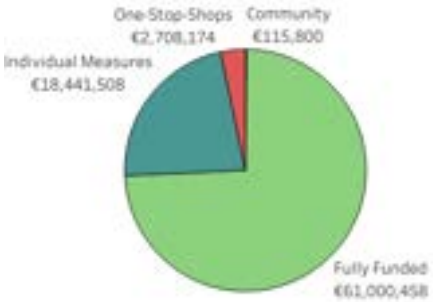
Table 6: Climate Change (CC)

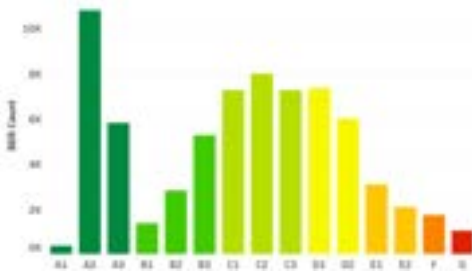

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(CC_1) Minimise contribution to climate change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.				
<p>Implementation of South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2019-2024.</p> <p>Achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</p>	<p>Number of actions implemented in the SDCC Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions.</p>	<p>Number of Actions implemented or completed in the SDCC Climate Action Plan.</p>	<p>The Council approved the Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 at a Council Meeting on February 12th, 2024, with the Plan published on Thursday 7th March 2024. The first quarterly review will be presented to the Council in December. 2024 The previous CAP monitoring report states that out of 154 actions, 14.9% are completed, 69.5% are currently ongoing and 15.6% are new actions. These results can be viewed in the Annual Progress Report 2022, The CDP and Climate Action teams continue to collaborate on data collection and monitoring.</p>	<p>The Council approved the Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 at a Council Meeting on February 12th, 2024, with the Plan published on Thursday 7th March 2024. The Plan will have effect for a period of five years, from the date of approval. The CAP sets out a range of actions across six theme areas of energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy & Resource Management and Citizen Engagement. This is aligned to the Governments overall National Climate Objectives (NCO), which seek 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.</p> <p>The Plan is centred around actions that collectively address four key targets, which are framed by the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021 and the National CAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% improvement in the Councils energy efficiency by 2030; • 51% reduction in the Councils greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030;

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Targets and indicators will be reviewed on an ongoing basis as work begins on the next CDP and in line with the roll out of the Climate Action Plan.</p>
(CC_2) Integrate sustainable design solutions into the county's infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure).				
<p>Increased density and penetration of the public transport network including frequency of service - e.g. for urban and rural bus services.</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of people resident in the county reporting regular cycling / walking to school and</p>	<p>Number of new bus services or routes and new cycle lanes.</p> <p>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.</p> <p>Percentage population within the Plan area travelling to work or</p>	<p>Number of public transport works / projects and new cycle lanes since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>SEAI funding provided for private, commercial, and domestic chargers.</p>	<p>Indicators for this specific indicator have been mentioned elsewhere within the SEA Monitoring Report. The commentary in relation to the following indicators can be found at (AN_2) and (MA_4).</p>	<p>Due to the proposed indicators aligning closely with other indicators within the SEA Monitoring Report, the proposed SEO may require additional indicators which will be set during the next Plan review.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>work above 2016 CSO figures.</p> <p>Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the county using private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels.</p>	<p>school by public transport or non-mechanical means, above 2016 CSO figures.</p>			
<p>(CC_3) Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets.</p> <p>(CC_4) Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change.</p>				
<p>Contribute towards the target of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), for all Member States to reach a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by 2020.</p> <p>Contribute towards the target of aggregate</p>	<p>A competitive, low-carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.</p>	<p>Number of Actions implemented or completed in the SDCC Climate Action Plan.</p>	<p>The current South Dublin CAP was adopted in March of 2024. The first monitoring report will be complete in December 2024.</p> <p>The previous CAP monitoring report states that out of 154 actions, 14.9% are completed, 69.5% are currently ongoing and 15.6% are new actions. These results can be viewed in the Annual Progress Report 2022,</p> <p>The Councils Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 is centred around the actions that collectively address the four key targets of this plan, which are</p>	<p>Other than a national level data in relation to SEO's, targets and indicators identified in this section of the CDP SEA has been difficult to attain. Over time the monitoring of the Councils climate Action Plan will provide a concrete baseline for this section The Council continues to contribute towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by investing in electric vehicles, increasing walking and cycling facilities throughout the county, through the creation of Decarbonisation Zones (like that in Clondalkin) and through a strong programme of mentoring and awareness raising.</p> <p>The Council will also encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change through the development management</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions of at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050 across electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors.			<p>framed by the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and the National Climate Action Plan 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% improvement in the Council 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. 	<p>process, where SuDS, renewable energy and appropriate design can provide adequate solutions to the futures climate issues. For example, the development of Tallaght's District Heating Project, will deliver heat for neighbouring properties throughout Tallaght by taking heat from a Data Centre. This circular economy effect will protect our environment and highlights the possibilities throughout the county well into the future.</p> <p>Over time, the monitoring of the CAP will reflect the impact of all these activities.</p> <p>The planning team will continue to work with the Climate Action team to enable sharing of information to facilitate the longer-term implementation of a comprehensive monitoring programme. Targets and indicators will iterate and become more targeted over time.</p>
(CC_5) Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.				
To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for	Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating.	Percentage increase / decrease of renewable energy options and solid fuels for residential heating.	Since the adoption of the Plan in August 2022, the Councils Housing department has completed 296 energy efficiency retrofits under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme. This is completed on Council stock and includes cavity wall fill insulation, roof / wall ventilation, draught proofing, etc, to increase the BER.	The Climate Action Team continue to promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport throughout the county. Since the adoption of the Plan and the recent adoption of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024 – 2029, increased drive and delivery on mandated climate action targets is at the forefront of Council policy. The Climate Action Team in South Dublin continue to deliver projects and

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment										
residential heating.	Number of grants given for insulation works; energy efficiency of new buildings – energy rating figures.	Number of grants given by the Council and SEAI for renewables, insulation etc.	<p>Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland data also highlights the following results and sets a baseline for the Plan:</p> <p>Home Energy Upgrades: Since the 30/06/2024 estimated pre-2011 residences accounted for 103,512 of the total properties in the county, with total property upgrades accounting for 14,551 (property upgrade ratio of 0.10). Of this figure Individual Energy Grants accounted for 10,497. Fully Funded Energy Grants accounted for 3,849, One-Stop-Shops 146 and Community Energy Grants 59. The total amount of funds received was €82,265,940.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="913 957 1344 1260"> <caption>Home Energy Upgrades Fund Distribution</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Amount (€)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fully Funded</td> <td>61,000,458</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual Measures</td> <td>18,441,508</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One-Stop-Shops</td> <td>2,708,174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community</td> <td>115,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Domestic BER Ratings:</p>	Category	Amount (€)	Fully Funded	61,000,458	Individual Measures	18,441,508	One-Stop-Shops	2,708,174	Community	115,800	<p>climate education to all age groups throughout the county.</p> <p>The Local Authority Climate Action Plan dashboard provides localised insights into energy and investment which will support Local Authorities in the development of their Climate Action Plans. The dashboard will continue in an engagement led manner with planned future additions to include data on home energy upgrades as well as public sector building energy efficiency.</p> <p>From assessing the results from the Dashboard and setting a baseline for future</p>
Category	Amount (€)													
Fully Funded	61,000,458													
Individual Measures	18,441,508													
One-Stop-Shops	2,708,174													
Community	115,800													

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>BER Ratings in the County (as of 30/06/2024), stood at 30.12% for B2 or better.</p>  <p>Domestic Renewables: Domestic Renewables in the county (as of 30/06/2024), the proportion of dwellings with a BER report which have Heat Pumps (0.13 BER ratio) , Solar PV (0.09 BER Ratio) and renewable technology (0.21 BER Ratio).</p> 	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment

Table 7: Cultural Heritage (CH)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings, and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact because of development.				
<p>No permitted development which involves loss of cultural heritage, including protected structures, archaeological sites, Architectural Conservations Areas, and landscape features.</p> <p>To increase the number of uninhabited and derelict structures</p>	<p>Number of developments permitted during the lifetime of the Plan which will result in the loss or partial loss of protected structures or sites of archaeological status.</p> <p>Number of additions to the list of Protected Structures and Architectural</p>	<p>Number of unauthorised developments which result in full or partial loss to entries to the Record of Monuments and Places – including Zones of Archaeological Potential – and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant.</p>	<p>There has been no known full or partial loss to entries to the Record of Monuments and Places since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>There has been no known physical loss or loss of entries to the Record of Protected Structures since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>There has been no site recommended to the National Monument Service for inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places. The Council have also made no new additions to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) or designated any new Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA’s) since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>As part of the preparation of the Clondalkin LAP, a Conservation Plan</p>	<p>Though no known damage or partial loss has been attributed to entries on the Record of Monuments and Places since the adoption of the Plan. The Councils Heritage and Conservation Officers engage with owners of protected structures daily offering advice on works / information on best practice. They also work with the enforcement team to ensure the protection of RPS sites throughout the county. Sites are also protected through Council engagement with grant supports schemes such as the Built Heritage Investment Scheme and the Structures at Risk Fund, which aids in the potential loss or adverse impact on monuments or protected structures.</p> <p>A number of historic buildings have received funding for their protection and associated works since the adoption of the Development Plan. Examples includes. Lukes Church and Peamount Hospital, Peamount road. Newcastle Village received €40,000.00 in funding to repair and conserve the early 20th century corrugated iron</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>that are restored.</p>	<p>Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Number of uninhabited and derelict structures that are restored.</p> <p>Number of planning applications for demolition and redevelopment of vacant and derelict sites.</p>	<p>Number of unauthorised developments occurring which result in physical loss or loss entries to the Record of Protected Structures and/or their context within the surrounding landscape where relevant.</p> <p>Number of additions to the list of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>is currently in development, where additional protections are being assessed and may be included as part of a variation.</p>	<p>clad church in the village Works included improvements to the internal, external ground works to prevent further decay to timber structure, structural repairs, and building services to enable use of the structure as a meeting space. This funding was received under the Historic Structures Fund 2023.</p> <p>Going forward and to inform the SEA for the next CDP , consideration could be given to establishing a formal method of recording the number of sites licensed for archaeological investigation in South Dublin, the number of sites recommended to the National Monument Service for inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places and the number of Historic Area Assessments carried out.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Plan, South Dublin will endeavour to continually monitor this, with a full review of the RPS to be carried out as part of the next CDP Review Process.</p>

Table 8: Landscape and Visual (LV)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character, especially with regard to areas of high amenity, the Dublin Mountain Area and the River Liffey and River Dodder Valleys.				
Ensure no significant disruption of significant natural or historic / cultural landscapes and features through objectives of the Plan.	Number of developments permitted and their impacts on cultural / historic landscape.	Number of complaints received from statutory consultees regarding avoidable impacts on the landscape – especially regarding the County’s landscape	There have been no complaints received from statutory consultees regarding avoidable impacts on the landscape within South Dublin since the adoption of the County Development Plan. Note: The original indicator identified in the SEA for this section referred to the amount of new development above the 120 contour line during the lifetime of the Plan. Since some of the built up area of SDCC is above the 120m contour line it is felt that a better representation of impact on sensitive landscapes for monitoring purposes would be the amount of new development within the area designated Objective HA-DM i.e. <i>“To protect and enhance the outstanding natural character of the Dublin</i>	The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 includes a Landscape Character Assessment, which identifies 4 Landscape Character Areas in the Rural and High Amenity Areas of the County (Liffey Valley, Newcastle Lowlands, Athgoe and Saggart Hills and Dodder and Glensamole). The LCA also identified several Landscape Character Types within the County. There may be several landscape character types within each LCA, with principles for development of each identified in Table 12.17 of the CDP.
Compliance with the Landscape Character Assessment and policies across all sections the Plan. Permissions granted demonstrating	Number of developments located within the high amenity (HA-DM) Dublin Mountain landscape area that disrupt views (based on LCA).	which are most valuable and most sensitive to change and protected focal points and views – resulting from development which is granted		NCBH14 Objective 3 is in place to ensure that development respects and reinforces the distinctiveness and uniqueness of the Landscape Character Types and retains important characteristics such as habitats, landform, vernacular heritage, and settlement patterns. Chapter 3 (Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage), Chapter 4 (Green Infrastructure), Chapter 6 (Housing) and Chapter 12 (Implementation) all have detailed policy objectives in relation to Rural and High Amenity areas.

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>compliance with Chapter 13 of the Plan.</p>		<p>permission under the CDP.</p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted on lands zoned HA-DM in the Plan.</p>	<p><i>Mountains Area</i>” during the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>The number of dwellings permitted on HA-DM lands since the adoption of the Plan is 15. Where it was considered that the development might have a potential impact on the landscape, additional information was sought to mitigate potential impacts on the surrounding HA-DM landscape and/ or conditions were attached to permissions where appropriate to mitigate any impacts.</p>	<p>The provisions of the LCA are considered when assessing planning applications in these areas and where appropriate applications are referred to the Council’s Heritage Officer and the NPWS to ensure there is no adverse impact on the landscape. The Council will continue to monitor developments located on our cultural and historic landscapes.</p> <p>The council has yet to develop a means of measuring the cumulative impact of residential development in these landscape areas, there is a recognised potential for significant visual impact in some areas. For example, SEA monitoring report 2012 identified that the Glenasmole area has been under considerable pressure from one-off housing over the last decade despite the area being one of the sources of Dublin’s water supply and the area containing European designated Biodiversity areas (Natura Sites).</p>

Table 9: Material Assets (MA)

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county and South Dublin’s population.</p>				
<p>N/A</p>	<p>Number of critical infrastructural projects identified in the Plan that have been completed.</p>	<p>Identify critical infrastructural projects in the Plan and the number completed, in development and not started.</p>	<p>Policy QDP13: Plans / Frameworks – General, sets out: <i>‘Continue to work closely with all infrastructure providers to ensure the timely delivery of social, community, economic and sustainable transportation infrastructure in tandem with new residential development and in accordance with the provisions of the County Development Plan or any Local Area Plan, SDZ Planning Scheme, other strategic land designations or framework / masterplan in place in the area.’</i></p> <p>The Council continues to interact with infrastructure providers on major and minor projects throughout the county in relation to the provision of roads, electrical and gas infrastructure, and water services.</p> <p>For example, within Clonburriss there are a number of large infrastructure projects currently underway, including the development of South Link Street and North Link Street. As well as this the SDCC Attenuation Area for Clonburriss is also under construction. Other roads projects completed / under construction in the County includes the development of the Grange Castle</p>	<p>South Dublin County Council continues to maintain existing infrastructure, continuously improving its infrastructure capabilities by investing in the future of the county. CS1 Objective 2 within the core strategy looks to <i>‘support continued collaboration between infrastructure providers, states agencies and local authorities to inform cross sectoral investment plans and capital spending plans to accelerate the development of strategic development areas and secure the best use of public lands in the Dublin Metropolitan Area – consistent with RPO 5.1’</i>. Environmental considerations should be considered when assessing the wider</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment											
			<p>West Access Road and the Celbridge Link Road in Adamstown.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann also have a list of completed and in progress projects on their website, which will enhance water supply and improve wastewater treatment capacity in the county. Table W3 below identify all complete and in progress projects within the county:</p> <p>Table MA1: Uisce Éireann Complete and In Progress Projects.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="896 662 1480 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="896 662 1480 707">Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 707 1480 746">Complete Water Projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 746 1480 821">Ballyboden Water Treatment Plant: Improving Diversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 821 1480 861">In Progress Water Projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 861 1480 901">Ballyboden Water Treatment Plan (Q1 2024)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 901 1480 941">Saggart Reservoir Project (Q1 2024)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 941 1480 981">Complete Wastewater Projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 981 1480 1056">Scholarstown and Ballycullen Sewer Upgrade Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 1056 1480 1096">Clonburris Pumping Station</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 1096 1480 1136">In Progress Wastewater Projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="896 1136 1480 1225">Newcastle Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrade (Q2 2024)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See Adamstown SDZ and Clonburris SDZ updates in chapter 2 of the two-year progress</p>	Name	Complete Water Projects	Ballyboden Water Treatment Plant: Improving Diversity	In Progress Water Projects	Ballyboden Water Treatment Plan (Q1 2024)	Saggart Reservoir Project (Q1 2024)	Complete Wastewater Projects	Scholarstown and Ballycullen Sewer Upgrade Project	Clonburris Pumping Station	In Progress Wastewater Projects	Newcastle Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrade (Q2 2024)	<p>infrastructure needs of the county.</p> <p>A list of all infrastructure projects inside the county can be found in the South Dublin 2024 – 2026 Capital Programme, available here: 3-year-capital-programme-2024-2026.pdf</p>
Name															
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(MA_2) Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies.															

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																			
<p>Reduction in the quantities of waste sent to landfill.</p> <p>Increase in the quantities of waste sent for recycling.</p> <p>Waste - Review standard planning conditions in relation to waste management policy.</p>	<p>Percentage of waste going to landfill and recycling when compared to 2020 figures.</p> <p>Percentage of waste used for energy production when compared to 2020 figures.</p>	<p>Set baseline for annual South Dublin waste figures based on EPA data.</p>	<p>Dublin County Council no longer collects waste due to the privatisation of the waste collection service changing the procedure for collection information. The EPA does collect data for household waste, with publications up to 2021 (as of June 2024). The table below identify household bin waste.</p> <p>Table MA2: Household bin waste kg per capita for South Dublin Local Authority (2021)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LA</th> <th>Black Bin (Kg per capita)</th> <th>Green Bin (Kg per capita)</th> <th>Brown Bin (Kg per capita)</th> <th>% Black Bin</th> <th>% Green Bin</th> <th>% Brown Bin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Dublin (2021)</td> <td>125</td> <td>53</td> <td>56</td> <td>88%</td> <td>87%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table MA3: Summary of South Dublin Waste (in tonnes).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Waste Stream (Tonnes)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Black Bin</th> <th>Green Bin</th> <th>Brown Bin</th> <th>Bring Banks</th> <th>LA & Private Civic Amenity</th> <th>Other Collection⁵</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>37,326</td> <td>15,938</td> <td>16,795</td> <td>6,273</td> <td>30,217</td> <td>19,254</td> <td>125,783</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>At present there are data gaps in relation to construction waste, recycling, and waste to energy production. At present Ireland has only one waste to energy facility based in Ringsend, outside the South Dublin boundary. The Council will continue to monitor all waste related indicators as they are made available by the EPA or other.</p>	LA	Black Bin (Kg per capita)	Green Bin (Kg per capita)	Brown Bin (Kg per capita)	% Black Bin	% Green Bin	% Brown Bin	South Dublin (2021)	125	53	56	88%	87%	73%	Waste Stream (Tonnes)							Black Bin	Green Bin	Brown Bin	Bring Banks	LA & Private Civic Amenity	Other Collection ⁵	Total	37,326	15,938	16,795	6,273	30,217	19,254	125,783	<p>South Dublin County Council no longer collects waste due to the privatisation of the waste collection service changing the procedure for collection information. The EPA does collect data for household waste, with publications up to 2021 (as of June 2024). See EPA data in column 4. Going forward further consideration of the most appropriate indicators and sources of information will be necessary, to reflect advances or otherwise in the area of waste management.</p>
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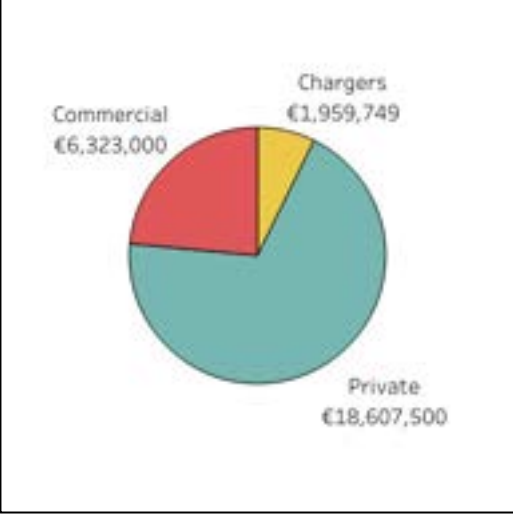
Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																														
(MA_3) Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development.																																		
Delivery of strategic water and wastewater infrastructure and improvements to existing water and wastewater infrastructure	Number of upgrades to water treatment plants and wastewater treatment plants undertaken within the Plan area.	Number of upgrades to water and wastewater treatment plants since the adoption of the Plan.	<p>Published data on water supply and wastewater treatment capacity from the latest period available (June 2023), indicates that water supply and wastewater treatment capacity both have available capacity, as highlighted below in Table MA1 and MA2.</p> <p>Table MA4: Water Supply Capacity Table South Dublin (Uisce Éireann)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement Name</th> <th>WRZ ID</th> <th>Indication of available capacity to support 2032 population targets</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rathcoole</td> <td>GDA</td> <td>Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saggart</td> <td>GDA</td> <td>Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newcastle</td> <td>GDA</td> <td>Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brittas</td> <td>0800SC 0001</td> <td>Capacity Available⁴</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table MA5: Wastewater Treatment Capacity Register South Dublin (Uisce Éireann)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement</th> <th>WW TP</th> <th>Reg #</th> <th>Indication of Available Capacity</th> <th>WWTP Project Planned/ Underway</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dublin City and Suburbs</td> <td>Rings end WWTP</td> <td>D0034</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rath coole</td> <td>Rings end WWTP</td> <td>D0034</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Settlement Name	WRZ ID	Indication of available capacity to support 2032 population targets	Rathcoole	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required ³	Saggart	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required ¹	Newcastle	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required ¹	Brittas	0800SC 0001	Capacity Available ⁴	Settlement	WW TP	Reg #	Indication of Available Capacity	WWTP Project Planned/ Underway	Dublin City and Suburbs	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	Rath coole	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	The data in column 4 indicates no major capacity issues to June 2023. Localised issues have occurred during times of heavy rainfall throughout the County. Capacity projects and liaison with Uisce Éireann will continue to address any ongoing issues and enabling any necessary remedial action as required across the county. Quarterly meeting will continue between the Council and Uisce Éireann, providing updates as needed.
Settlement Name	WRZ ID	Indication of available capacity to support 2032 population targets																																
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³ Capacity Available to meet 2032 population targets - Level of service (LoS) improvement required. Leakage reduction and/or capital investment will be required to maintain/improve levels of service as demand increases. These proposals will be developed & prioritised through the National Water Resources Plan and investment planning process.

⁴ Capacity Available to meet 2032 population targets.

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results					Assessment
			Saggart	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	
			New castle	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	
			Brittas	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	
(MA_4) A reduction in energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes.								
Rail / Bus / Public transport - implementation of public transport improvements; Achievement of County Mode Split Targets for Public Transport. Traffic / Transport - implementation of mobility management plans for large proposals; carrying out of traffic studies.	Number of public transport improvement works / projects. Number of new bus services or routes and new cycle lanes.	Number of public transport works / projects and new cycle lanes since the adoption of the Plan. SEAI funding provided for private, commercial, and domestic chargers.	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, there have been a number of transport improvements, with significant public transport improvements and the provision of new cycle lanes under the Cycle South Dublin Plan. In relation to bus transport there have been a number of bus improvements throughout the county, including the rollout of Bus Connects services throughout the county. This has included the development of the Bus Connects Bus Plaza at Liffey Valley, which has increased the frequency of bus routes within and outside the county. The Luas has also seen an increase in bus services leaving the Red Cow station, including the L54 which connects to Clondalkin and Lucan.</p> <p>The Council has been involved in many cycle / pedestrian infrastructure works since the adoption of the Plan. Since the adoption of the Plan, Cycle South Dublin has laid out an ambitious programme of work that reflects the increasing importance of making cycling a realistic and integral part of how people move around the County, proposing 45 routes that would deliver approximately 263km of new and improved cycle lanes over the next ten years.</p>					The Council continues to support reduced energy demand from the transport sector by supporting moves to electrify road and rail transport, which will transform transport options throughout the county. The Council will continue to monitor this as part of the SEA document, as well as through the South Dublin Climate Action Plan.

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>An increase in provision of cycle lanes and pedestrian routes.</p>			<p>This programme was adopted in 2021 and included 45 routes that will provide 260km of high-quality cycling routes. Considerable progress has been made since 2021 and the NTA allocated €22.33m of funding in 2024, which will be augmented by €5 from council funding. 10 schemes are under construction in 2024 including the next phase of the Dodder Greenway (Blue Haven Junction), Grand Canal to Lucan (phase 1a), Oldbawn to Ballyboden, Glendown Road and Templeville Road, Wellington Lane, and the second phase of the Castletymon Road scheme. 9 other schemes are at the design stage. The much-needed Grand Canal Extension from 12th Lock to Hazelhatch has gone out to tender.</p> <p>Three school streets have been completed in 2024 in Clondalkin, Palmerstown and Tallaght. Phase 1 of the D24 neighbourhood scheme, the Limekiln Lane D12 (Bike Bus Route) and the Lower Dodder Road section of the Dodder Greenway were completed in 2024.</p> <p>The electrification of motor transport also provides reductions in traditional fossil fuels. Since the adoption of the plan (as of 30/09/24), grants issued for Electric vehicles came to 4,003 (€18,607,500) for private vehicles and 1,665 (€6,323,000) for commercial businesses. A total of 3,283 (€1,959,749) grants were issued for domestic chargers. Please view diagram below.</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment								
			 <p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of grants across three categories: Private, Commercial, and Chargers. The Private category is the largest, followed by Commercial, and then Chargers.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Amount (€)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Private</td> <td>18,607,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td> <td>6,323,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chargers</td> <td>1,959,749</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Private Grants Issued per 1,000 Privately Owned Vehicles</p>	Category	Amount (€)	Private	18,607,500	Commercial	6,323,000	Chargers	1,959,749	
Category	Amount (€)											
Private	18,607,500											
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3.0 Conclusions

The review set out in this report documents significant advances in the monitoring of CDP and SEA objectives since the adoption of the current plan in August of 2022. The Council acknowledges that there is significant opportunity to improve the quality and depth of monitoring going forward to better meet the requirements as required under Article 10 of the SEA Directive. These opportunities lie in the baseline created by 'Housing Supply Monitor' which will go live on the Council's website in the next few weeks and in addition to baseline data has provided essential information to inform both the CDP and this SEA review. The development of this monitor sets a standard for the development of a similar monitor relating to employment/commercial lands in the County. Much of the information contained in this review has been provided through cross departmental collaboration and discussion within the Council highlighting that in many instances different departments have requirements under different legislation to track the progress of projects and monitor implementation. This is particularly the case between the Planning Department and the Climate Change and Public Realm Department where there is ongoing collaboration and overlap. The theme of Climate Action is embedded in the County Development Plan and associated SEA. The growing acknowledgement of the role of nature based solutions, existing biodiversity and Green Infrastructure in achieving our climate action targets mean that there is ongoing collaboration between the relevant departments within the Council and the need for the Council to enable sharing of this information through a centralised database which is as digitised and automated as possible is very apparent going forward. Logically this leads to the conclusion that the potential for cross local authority monitoring particularly at the regional level should be further explored going forward.

Decisions on planning applications and implementation of conditions contain a wealth of information which can inform the extent and quality of CDP and SEA implementation. The planning team is currently exploring the potential for DM case officers to record nature and extent/impact of the development on the existing APAS/AGILE system. Should the existing system prove unable to support this process the development of an alternative database system with suitable search functions will be explored. This will enable the establishment of reporting procedures through testing and training. Allowing the DM planners time to incorporate the SEA monitoring to the system and streamlining the process.

Though the SEA report has been completed, a completed digital SEA monitor which incorporates the recording of mitigation and an ability to record cumulative impacts would be a considerable advancement.

While the targets and associated indicators were developed in the recent past, advances in data availability merit a continuous review and update of these. In a number of cases and to improve the robustness and quality of the outputs of this report the team has used amended indicators.

In relation to a very small number of indicators, the trends observed would suggest outcomes are not moving in line with objectives of the Plan, however this initial SEA assessment is based on a limited sample of data over a short duration, and it would therefore be premature to initiate any significant remedial action at this point. Should these trends persist, the Council will need to consider what remedial action is required, if any, to correct the course on these matters, in consultation with relevant stakeholders. These cases have been referred to in the assessment section of the report.

The advances which South Dublin have made in developing monitoring processes and collecting data to inform both the CDP and SEA review leads to the undeniable fact that the data collection process is of itself staff and resource heavy. The development of digitised and central monitoring processes is costly and resource heavy in terms of staffing. Going forward monitoring and implementation will only be successful if the appropriate level of funding and staff resources can be committed to it.