

# Baile Bogáin MasterPlan

Non Technical Summary of SEA Environmental  
Report.

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# 1 Context and Purpose

An Environmental Report has been prepared as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the **Baile Bogáin Masterplan**(the plan) Dublin City. This is the Non-Technical Summary of this report. Figure 1.1 below presents the location and plan boundary.

Figure 1-1 Location and plan boundary



## 1.1 Summary and outline of Plan

Dublin City Council (DCC) prepared a Masterplan for approximately 77 hectares of land at Dublin Industrial Estate and environs as an action 1 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (the Development Plan). This Masterplan has been prepared to enable the compact and sustainable mixed-use regeneration and redevelopment of the area, supported by high-quality public transport in accordance with the Core Strategy of the Development Plan. The working title given to this land use plan is the “Baile Bogáin Masterplan” (the Masterplan).

The Baile Bogáin Masterplan lands are largely zoned for employment and enterprise under a Z6 zoning objective in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028. This Z6 zoning objective seeks to provide

for the creation and protection of enterprise and facilitate opportunities for employment creation. This zoning objective does not provide for residential development. The development framework is therefore subject to activation through appropriate future land use zoning variations to facilitate sustainable mixed-use residential development within the Masterplan area. For clarity, the proposed Masterplan is considered to be indicative until such time as statutory land use variations of the Development Plan have been approved to enable its activation.

#### 1.1.1 Steps in the SEA Process

The steps involved in SEA are as follows:

- Screening (determining whether or not SEA is required).
- Scoping (determining the range of environmental issues to be covered by the SEA).
- ***The preparation of an Environmental Report (current stage)***
- The carrying out of consultations.
- The integration of environmental considerations into the Plan or Programme.
- The publication of information on the decision (SEA Statement).

#### 1.1.2 Consultation on scoping stage

Submissions received at scoping stage have all informed the scope of this SEA. Consultation undertaken by Dublin City Council over March 2025 has also informed the plan preparation.

#### 1.1.3 Relationship to other plans and programmes

It is a requirement of the SEA to review and assess how the draft strategy may interact with other plans and programmes; this review was undertaken as part of the SEA and please see Chapter 3 of the Environmental Report for more detail. Arising from the review, the following **Table 1.1** highlights key implications from this review and how it relates to the UN sustainable development goals. The objectives in the first column are also used to undertake the detailed assessment of the plan as shown in Chapter Seven of the SEA ER. **Figure 1.2** below presents the key priorities from the most recent EPA report on the State of Ireland's Environment 2024. Priorities 2 to 5 are of relevance to the Masterplan and this SEA.

Figure 1-2 Key priorities EPA State of Ireland's Environment 2024



Table 1 .1 Strategic Environmental Objectives and UN Sustainable Development Goals

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) from the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028		Sustainable Development Goals
<b>Biodiversity (Flora &amp; Fauna) (B)</b>	(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
	(B_2) Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function.	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
	(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.	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
	(B_4) Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
<b>Population &amp; Human Health (PHH)</b>	(PHH_1) Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection.	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
	(PHH_2) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
	(PHH_3) Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services	Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
	(PHH_4) Protect human health and well-being from environment-related pressures.	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
	(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation.	Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) from the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028		Sustainable Development Goals
<b>Soils &amp; Geology (SG)</b>	(SG_2) Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the city.	Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
	(SG_3) Safeguard designated geological sites	
<b>Water Quality (W)</b>	(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater and coastal waters in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive objectives and measures.	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	(W_2) Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion.	
	(W_3) Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals.	
<b>Air Quality &amp; Noise (AN)</b>	(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 particular reference to emissions from transport, residential heating and industry.	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
	(AN_2) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.	
	(AN_3) Aim to meet Air Quality Directive standards for the protection of human health - Air Quality Directive.	
	(AN_4) Significantly decrease noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise related industry etc.	
<b>Climate Change</b>	(CC_1) Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
	(CC_2) Integrate sustainable design solutions into the city's infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure).	

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) from the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028		Sustainable Development Goals
(CC)	(CC_3) Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets.	
	(CC_4) Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change.	
	(CC_5) Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.	
<b>Cultural Heritage (CH)</b>	(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact from development	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
<b>Landscape &amp; Visual (LV)</b>	(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character of Dublin City, especially concerning areas of high amenity - River Liffey, Royal Canal, Grand Canal and coastline.	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
<b>Material Assets (MA)</b>	(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure to match population distribution and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of Dublin City's population.	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

## 2 Describing the current environment

### 2.1.1 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Currently the lands are dominated by light industrial and commercial activity which started in the 18th century with the construction of the Royal Canal and shortly after the railway line. The plan area is also adjacent to significant areas of open green space that could form part of the wider green and blue network – namely the Royal Canal pNHA, the Tolka Valley Park, the historic cemetery of Glasnevin with the National Botanic Gardens less than 600m east from the plan boundary. Habitat and bird surveys have taken place over 2024 along the Royal Canal and adjacent lands.

### 2.1.2 Population and human health

A number of studies have informed the masterplan preparation including demographic analysis, and inventories of social and community services in the plan area. As much of the plan area comprises light industrial use the population density is currently quite low, when compared to neighbouring established areas of residential land use, particularly in the city centre. Achieving and supporting compact growth in the area, whilst supporting mixed uses will be important as well maintaining access to blue and green space and enhancing connectivity for transport and ecological corridors.

Whilst the overall population of the DCC geographic area increased by 11% between 2011 and 2022, notably, this population increase was outstripped within the two Local Electoral Districts that surround the Masterplan lands. Approximately a third of DCC's population growth was focused here. The identified population increase is further skewed toward the Cabra-Glasnevin district, where total population increased by over a quarter between the 2011 census period and 2022. The overall increase of 17.5% for the Masterplan hinterland or 'Masterplan Area' (taken as Cabra-Glasnevin & Ballymun-Finglas combined through this report) remains significant, presenting challenges for existing public services and amenities.

Delivering community and cultural infrastructure in tandem with regeneration will be essential in order to create a successful mixed use urban neighbourhood. The Masterplan approach requires the co-ordinated provision of a range of facilities and services to cater for all, such as schools, cultural spaces and community spaces. The Masterplan seeks to provide for community infrastructure that complements the range of neighbouring facilities already existing in the area. Recognising and supporting the existing cultural and community uses in the area will ensure a continuity of identity and can help sustain and grow these uses as implementation is phased.

### 2.1.3 Air and Climate

Air Quality is affected in urban areas primarily via transport and solid fuel emissions. Climate change can be addressed by two primary complementary responses, namely mitigation and adaptation. Climate mitigation refers to measures to reduce climate change by limiting greenhouse emissions. It includes strategies to reduce activities that give rise to greenhouse gases and to enhance carbon sinks. Adaptation refers to actions which seek to better manage and reduce the risks and effects of existing or anticipated climate change and exploit beneficial opportunities. While historically, priority has been given to mitigation measures, it is now recognised that adaptation is just as important as mitigation, and both actions taken in conjunction are crucial to limiting the impacts of climate change.

The key responses in this plan to the challenges posed by climate change in the built environment include:

- The promotion of compact urban growth, making better use of available land.
- The provision of sustainable transport, promoting more walking, cycling and use of public transport.

- The creation of flood resilience on public and private lands
- The development of comprehensive green-space networks and ecosystem services, like more green spaces and nature-based measures to reduce flooding and incorporating the promotion of biodiversity.

All these are integrated into the Masterplan preparation including the Rainwater Management Strategy (outlined below).

#### 2.1.4 Water

Principal waterbodies near or in the plan area are the River Tolka north and the Royal Canal. Both drain to the Dublin Bay, the Tolka at Clontarf and the Royal Canal at the Liffey at the North Wall. According to most recent EPA data, the Royal Canal Main Line (IE\_09\_AWB\_RCMLE) is of good status, the receiving transitional waters of the Tolka Estuary and Liffey Estuary Lower are both at risk of not meeting the WFD quality objectives by 2027.

The strategic flood risk assessment undertaken as part of the plan preparation has concluded that flood risk from all sources is not a significant constraint on the lands. A rainwater management strategy has been prepared that seeks to use green infrastructure and surface water management.

#### 2.1.5 Soil and geology

The plan area is underlain by limestone bedrock which is well draining. Within the plan area, the built land is identified as 'made soils', these are soils which have been disturbed, transported or manipulated by activity in the urban environment.

#### 2.1.6 Material Assets

Dublin City's wastewater is currently treated at Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Foul water generated by the operation phase of the project will eventually be discharged to the sea at Dublin Bay following treatment at the Ringsend WWTP. The results of the AER monitoring for this WWTP show that effluent from the WWTP does not negatively impact the Southwestern coastal waterbody. Given this result and the adequate capacity available at the WWTP to treat additional loads generated by the Project, all wastewater generated by the project will be adequately treated prior to discharge to Dublin Bay and as such it will not have the potential to adversely affect the water quality of the catchment and surrounding coastal waters.

The Masterplan lands are currently served by rail and Luas at Broombridge and will benefit from improved an additional service as part of the Luas Finglas extension to Charlestown and as part of DART+ West. Additional bus services as part of BusConnects provide additional connections on Finglas Road.

A key part of the masterplan proposals given the existing largely grid layout of the lands is to improve permeability and connectivity across the lands for non-vehicular transport.

One Integrated Pollution Control site (IPC) is present within the masterplan lands.

#### 2.1.1 Landscape and Townscape

Baile Bogáin plan area is largely dominated by light industrial landuse but has key features that contribute to local character, including the Royal Canal, proximity to the Tolka Valley and Glasnevin Cemetery and Botanic Gardens. The urban character comprises the largely 20th century industrial units and is fringed by 20th Century public housing as well as the older suburbs of Phibsborough and Glasnevin.

The lands are currently characterised by a street and block network that broadly resembles a ‘grid’. This street network was set out when the lands were developed as an industrial estate.

### 2.1.2 Built Heritage

Protected structures in the plan area are associated with the canal and railway industrial heritage; the existing built and cultural heritage contributes to local character. Given the plan area landuse is dominated by light industrial buildings there are few buildings of architectural merit reflected through the Record of Protected Structures, none within the plan area.

The Pre-Draft Issues Paper for the Review of the Baile Bogáin Masterplan identified a number of consistent themes and issues, these are presented below alongside the relevant SEA topic, as appropriate. Where the SEA or SEA Scoping submissions have identified environmental issues, these are also presented below in **Table 2.1**.

**TABLE 2-1 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES PER SEA TOPIC**

SEA topic	Key environmental issues
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of environment including Tolka River</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement of important ecological corridors including the Royal Canal pNHA.</li> <li>• Recognising and protection of the Royal Canal pNHA including canal, towpath and corridor and protecting the flora present there.</li> <li>• Avoiding and minimising disturbance to species including otters and bats using the canal corridor and potential linkages with the Tolka Valley Park and Dublin Bay for bird species.</li> <li>• The effects of climate change on ecological resources.</li> <li>• Minimising soil sealing and sustainable use of soil and water resources.</li> <li>• Disturbance effects from additional transport activities</li> <li>• Managing and controlling alien invasive plant species</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Human health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing- social, mix of housing, density</li> <li>• Services including childcare</li> <li>• Business activities and viability</li> <li>• Noise, overshadowing</li> <li>• Placemaking and creation of sense of place</li> <li>• Provision of social and community infrastructure and demographic mix</li> <li>• Providing resilient urban space comprising blue and green infrastructure</li> <li>• High quality placemaking</li> <li>• Noise emissions and improving local air quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Water resources including flooding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding and adapting to increasing extreme weather effects and effects on water resources.</li> <li>• Control/avoid introduction of alien and invasive species</li> <li>• Reversing trends in water quality in the plan area, contributing to improving water quality.</li> <li>• Seeking co benefits via Nature based solutions for surface water run off</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality and Climate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing transport related GHG emissions via modal shifts to alternative transport options</li> <li>• Implementation of Dublin Climate Action Plan 2024 via measures at plan level</li> <li>• Addressing impacts of climate change and ensuring where possible mitigation to climate change impacts are designed to provide co benefits via nature based solutions.</li> </ul>

SEA topic	Key environmental issues
Soil and Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse of brownfield sites</li> <li>• Reuse of materials where possible via circular economy approaches to construction</li> <li>• Consideration of historical land use and possible local soil contamination</li> </ul>
Landscape and townscape	Public realm and advice on canal frontage, hard and soft landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placemaking and creation of sense of place</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and enhancement of built heritage</li> <li>• Recognising relationship between natural and cultural heritage</li> <li>• Promotion of heritage features.</li> </ul>
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of a permeable pedestrian and cycling network within the plan area which links residential areas, village centre, schools, community facilities, green network and public transport facilities.</li> <li>• Environmental protection will be integral, with the avoidance of potential pollution at source and reduction of environmental risks to the receiving environment</li> <li>• Encouraging sustainable use of resources.</li> <li>• Energy efficiency across material assets and infrastructure</li> </ul>

### 2.1.3 Evolution of the environment in the absence of the plan

SEA topic	Evolution of same
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	Flora and fauna, habitats and ecological connectivity would be protected under existing provisions at legal and policy level. The Dublin CDP 2022-2028 remains the primary statutory landuse framework for the county, specific measures identified to support green and blue infrastructure plus modal shifts with localised improvements in noise and emissions may not be realised; as well as specific measures for longer term actions.
<b>Population, Human health</b>	As many of the actions are cross cutting for example improved permeability, public realm, community, residential and mixed use; the benefits that could accrue under this topic for potential improved environmental quality may not be realised. In combination, effects relating to human health and air quality, water quality and climate change would not be fully availed of.
<b>Air Quality and Climate</b>	In the absence of the plan, existing legal and policy commitments will apply however, there would be fewer opportunities at masterplan scale to support transport-based actions to address climate change and to embed climate change adaptation measures through the plan area.
<b>Water Resources including flood risk</b>	Statutory and legal provisions would remain through the Water Framework Directive and Dublin CDP 2022-2028. The implementation of the Rainwater Management Strategy as part of the plan would not be implemented which will also contribute to surface water management and improvements at plan scale.
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	Legislation relating to soil and geology related activities would apply.
<b>Material Assets</b>	Existing objectives that relate to this parameter would apply. The current legislation which provides for the protection and enhancement of the water resources and quality at the European, National, Regional and County level will protect and maintain existing water bodies in the Plan area. Many of the measures in the plan are identified with a view to supporting and facilitating behavioural and modal change in transport. This may not be advanced in such a holistic manner in the absence of the masterplan.
<b>Landscape</b>	Existing objectives that relate to this parameter would apply. The public realm actions identified in the plan may not be realised.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	Legislation and guidance from international and national level afford both the architectural and archaeological elements a high level of protection. As above for

Landscape, the potential for wider benefits around place making and setting of existing cultural heritage features may not be fully realised.

#### 2.1.4 Inter-relationships

The SEA Directive requires that the interrelationship between the SEA environmental topics must be considered. All SEA topics interact and influence to a degree. **Table 2.2** presents the inter relationships across environmental topics at strategic scale.

Table 2-2 Inter relationships

BFF	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
PHH	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
W	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
G & S	•	•	•		•	•		•
AQ C	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
L & S	•	•	•		•	•		•
CH	•	•	•		•	•		•
MA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

### 3 Consideration of Alternatives

The SEA legislation requires that alternatives are considered as follows within the Environmental Report:

- Reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme;
- The alternatives are identified, described and evaluated;
- An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with;
- A description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how encountered in compiling the required information).

The SEA Statement, which is required at the end of the plan-making and SEA process, must include and summarise “the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with” The following alternatives were considered through the SEA process and assessed against the SEOS as shown in Table 1.1.

#### 3.1.1 Preferred Alternative identified for the Dublin CDP 2022-2028

Following the evaluation and assessment, the preferred strategic alternative for the approach to the Dublin City Development Plan was Alternative 1: Growth focused on Identified Growth Centres. This is based on the following:

- Consistent with the requirements of the NPF and RSES;
- Supports the existing urban centre;
- Maintains and enhances all existing development, within a connected city context;
- Prioritises growth in strategic well-serviced areas capable of delivering appropriate and sustainable development; and
- Promotes smarter travel policies, reduction in commuting, with increased walking and cycling.

Therefore, given the above preferred alternative for the Dublin CDP 2022 -2028 of which the masterplan must reflect, two reasonable alternatives scenarios have been assessed:

- Alternative 1: Do-nothing – advance the objective in the review of the Dublin CDP 2022 -2028 (commencing 2026)
- Alternative 2: prepare masterplan that guides urban form, surface water management and green infrastructure.

#### 3.1.2 Preferred alternative

Based on the evaluation against the SEOs, Alternative 2 performs better due to the following:

- It facilitates the integration of strategic flood risk assessment and rainwater management strategy to the overall plan area
- It supports strategic approach to urban form and connections to the surrounding area via public and pedestrian, cycling means
- It affords an opportunity to embed climate adaptation into the plan area.

## 4 Discussion of significant environmental effects

Six chapters are included in the masterplan, chapter 1 and 2 have no objectives. The following commentary applies to Chapters 3, 4, 5 and

### **SEA Comment Chapter Three Urban Structure.**

Landuse planning impacts on the everyday lives of people and can either hinder or help promote healthy sustainable environments and communities. For example, the provision of safe walking routes, cycle-ways, parks, playgrounds, safe routes to school, public transport facilities, etc. result in direct and indirect health benefits and allow for healthier transportation choices to be made by communities above private motor car. The design objectives included in Chapter 3 included Royal Canal Linear Park and opens space and park design objectives create positive direct long term effects on this parameter due to promotion and design of accessible public realm and space with resulting positive impacts across PHH SEOs in particular. The provision of the Royal Canal Linear Park subject to design being informed by ecological impact assessment as required under GI14 Ecological/Wildlife Corridors plus other existing Dublin CDP 2022-2028 policies including GI2 Connectivity, I3 Multi-functionality (GI) and GI10 Flora and Fauna Protected under National and European Legislation Located Outside Designated Areas

### **SEA Comment Chapter Four Urban Form and Design**

This principle generates positive direct effects on a number of SEOS including direct effects on population and human health and landscape. Indirect positive effects are identified for climate change (through integration of placemaking and reducing private transport); air quality and green infrastructure (through its integration to the overall scheme). Design Objective 11 seeks to respond to the industrial heritage and contribute to placemaking with positive interactions with CH, L and PHHs in particular.

Other impacts are likely to be mitigated through project level assessment and application of relevant policies of the Dublin CDP 2022-2028. Design Objective 1 provides for waster sensitive urban development and this is consistent with W, MA SEOS with indirect and synergistic positive impacts with BFF, SG SEOS in particular. Key transport project eg Luas Finglas are subject to project level assessment through EIAR and Natura Impact Statements and car parking standards have been included and already assessed in the Dublin CDP 2022-2028

### **SEA Comment Chapter Five Landuse and Function**

These design objectives directly support community and residential and education landuses and seek to support a mixed, lively space that serves the local community. These provide positive interactions with PHH SEOs in particular, and indirectly with MA, AQ SEOS via local services within the plan area, integrated with residential use. Project level mitigation will be provided for through implementation of existing policies in the Dublin City CDP 2022-2028 including: QHSN13 Healthy Dublin City Framework and the Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025, QHSN16 Accessible Built Environment and QHSN17 Sustainable Neighbourhoods

### **SEA Comment Chapter Six Implementation**

These objectives relate to implementation including leverage of development contribution scheme, consideration of selective land acquisition and review of the Masterplan as part of

the Dublin CDP 2022-2028 review. No landuse effects identified at this stage relating to these two design objectives.

Finally, figure 4.1 below shows the layout of the proposed masterplan and of note is the separation distances between the built form and the Royal Canal pNHA. These distances extent from 62m at the longest distance towards the middle of the plan and the Royal Canal to 30m to the eastern part of the plan area where the existing railway line and canal create a narrow stretch of the canal towpath. Planting is proposed along these separation distances and will be prepared to comply with the following Dublin CDP 2022 -2028 polices:

- GI14 Ecological / Wildlife Corridors
- GI11 Proposed Natural Heritage Areas
- GIO8 Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025
- GIO10 All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021 - 2025
- GI18 Minimise Impact – Light and Noise
- GI41 Protect Existing Trees as Part of New Development
- GI42 Tree Management
- GIO42 Trees as Wildlife Corridor or ‘Stepping Stones’

Figure 4-1 Form and Separation distances to Royal Canal.



## 5 Mitigation measures

Many impacts will be more adequately identified and mitigated at project and EIA level. In general terms, all proposals for development will be required to have due regard to environmental considerations outlined in this Environmental Report and associated assessments including the Screening for Appropriate Assessment/Natura Impact Report.

The Bally Bogáin Masterplan must align with and sit alongside the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 in terms of planning hierarchy applicable to the city. As such all mitigatory policies and objectives identified in the Dublin CDP 2022-2028 during the SEA and AA process of same, will provide the same safeguards to ensure the impacts arising from the implementation of the masterplan will apply. Table 5.1 below, sets out the suite of key mitigation measures to ensure the masterplan does not give rise to significant environmental effects.

Proposals for development which are deemed contrary to the environmental objectives contained in the Dublin CDP 2022-2028 will not normally be permitted, and if permitted, not without the appropriate site and development specific mitigation measures.

**Table 5.1 Mitigation Measures from Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028**

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:	
<b>Climate Change</b>	
<b>CA1 National Climate Action Policy</b>	To support the implementation of national objectives on climate change including the 'Climate Action Plan 2021: Securing Our Future' (including any subsequent updates to or replacement thereof), the 'National Adaptation Framework' 2018 and the 'National Energy and Climate Plan for Ireland 2021-2030' and other relevant policy and legislation.
<b>CA2 Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	To prioritise and implement measures to address climate change by way of both effective mitigation and adaptation responses in accordance with available guidance and best practice
<b>CA3 Climate Resilient Settlement Patterns, Urban Forms and Mobility</b>	To support the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient city by seeking sustainable settlement patterns, urban forms and mobility in accordance with the National Planning Framework 2018 and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019.
<b>CA4 Improving Mobility Links in Existing Areas</b>	To support retrofitting of existing built-up areas with measures which will contribute to their meeting the objective of a low-carbon city, such as reopening closed walking and cycling links or providing new links between existing areas.
<b>CA5 Climate Mitigation and Adaptation in Strategic Growth Areas</b>	To ensure that all new development including in Strategic Development and Regeneration Areas integrate appropriate climate mitigation and adaptation measures. See also Section 15.4.3. Sustainability and Climate Action and Section 15.7.3 Climate Action and Energy Statement.
<b>CA 8 Climate Mitigation Actions in the Built Environment</b>	To require low carbon development in the city which will seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and which will meet the highest feasible environmental standards during construction and occupation, see Section 15.7.1 when dealing with development proposals. New development should generally demonstrate/ provide for: a. building layout and design which maximises daylight, natural ventilation, active transport and public transport use; b. sustainable building/services/site design to maximise energy efficiency; c. sensitive energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; d. energy efficiency, energy conservation, and the increased use of renewable energy in existing and new developments; e. on-site renewable energy infrastructure and renewable energy; f. minimising the generation of site and construction waste and maximising reuse or recycling; g. the use of construction materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions; and h. connection to (existing and planned) decentralised energy networks including the Dublin District Heating System where feasible
<b>CA9 Climate Adaptation Actions in the Built Environment</b>	Development proposals must demonstrate sustainable, climate adaptation, circular design principles for new buildings / services / site. The council will promote and support development which is resilient to climate change. This would include: a. measures such as green roofs and green walls to reduce internal overheating and the urban heat island effect; b. ensuring the efficient use of natural resources (including water) and making the most of natural systems both within and around buildings; c. minimising pollution

<b>It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:</b>	
	by reducing surface water runoff through increasing permeable surfaces and use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS); d. reducing flood risk, damage to property from extreme events– residential, public and commercial; e. reducing risks from temperature extremes and extreme weather events to critical infrastructure such as roads, communication networks, the water/drainage network, and energy supply; f. promoting, developing and protecting biodiversity, novel urban ecosystems and green infrastructure.
<b>CA23 The Circular Economy</b>	To support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in a Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 to 2025, Ireland’s National Waste Policy, as updated together with The Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022- 2023. <a href="https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b542d-whole-of-government-circular-economy-strategy-2022-2023-living-more-using-less/">https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b542d-whole-of-government-circular-economy-strategy-2022-2023-living-more-using-less/</a>
<b>CA24 Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects</b>	To have regard to existing Best Practice Guidance on Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects as well as any future updates to these guidelines in order to ensure the consistent application of planning requirements
<b>CA26 Flood and Water Resource Resilience</b>	To support, encourage and facilitate the delivery of soft, green and grey adaptation measures to enhance flood and water resource resilience in the city and support the delivery of grey adaptation measures to enhance flood and water resource resilience where necessary.
<b>CA27 Flood Risk Assessment and Adaptation</b>	To address flood risk at strategic level through the process of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and through improvements to the city’s flood defences.
<b>CA28 Natural Flood Risk Mitigation To</b>	encourage the use natural flood risk mitigation or nature-based solutions including integrated wetlands, green infrastructure, and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as part of wider adaptation and mitigation responses to achieve flood resilience.
<b>CA29 Climate Action and Green Infrastructure</b>	To protect, connect and expand the city’s Green Infrastructure while optimising the climate change adaptation and mitigation services it provides.
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	
<b>QHSN16 Accessible Built Environment</b>	To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces which are accessible to all. New developments must be in accordance with the seven principles of Universal Design as advocated by the National Disability Authority, Building For Everyone: A Universal Design Approach 2012 and consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities
<b>QHSN17 Sustainable Neighbourhoods</b>	To promote sustainable neighbourhoods which cater to the needs of persons in all stages of their lifecycle, e.g. children, people of working age, older people, people living with dementia and people with disabilities.
<b>QHSN34 Social, Affordable Purchase and Cost Rental Housing</b>	To promote the provision of social, affordable purchase, cost rental and rental housing in accordance with the Council’s Housing Strategy, Part V of the Planning and Development Act, as amended by the Affordable Housing Act 2021 and government policy as outlined in the DHPLG ‘Social Housing Strategy 2020’ and support the realisation of public housing
<b>CCUV13 Vacant Units</b>	To promote the temporary use of vacant premises in order to reduce the level of vacancy on streets in the city’s urban centres including Key Urban Villages as this can compromise the vitality of urban centres. Temporary uses which can contribute to the economic, social and cultural vitality of the city centre, Key Urban Villages and other centres and which allow public access will be encouraged (pending permanent occupancy)
<b>CCUV37 Plan Active and Healthy Streets</b>	To promote the development of a network of active, healthy, attractive, high quality, green, and safe streets and public spaces which are inviting, pedestrian friendly and easily navigable. The aspiration is to encourage walking as the preferred means of movement between buildings and activities in the city. In the case of pedestrian movement within major developments, the creation of a public street is preferable to an enclosed arcade or other passageway.
<b>CCUV39 Permeable, Legible and Connected Public Realm</b>	To deliver a permeable, legible and connected public realm that contributes to the delivery of other key objectives of this development plan namely active travel and sustainable movement, quality urban design, healthy placemaking and green infrastructure
<b>Material Assets</b>	

<b>It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:</b>	
<b>SMT1 Modal Shift and Compact Growth</b>	To continue to promote modal shift from private car use towards increased use of more sustainable forms of transport such as active mobility and public transport, and to work with the National Transport Authority (NTA), Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) and other transport agencies in progressing an integrated set of transport objectives to achieve compact growth
<b>SMT2 Decarbonising Transport</b>	To support the decarbonising of motorised transport and facilitate the rollout of alternative low emission fuel infrastructure, prioritising electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure.
<b>SMT3 Integrated Transport Network</b>	To support and promote the sustainability principles set out in National and Regional documents to ensure the creation of an integrated transport network that services the needs of communities and businesses of Dublin City and the region.
<b>SMT4 Integration of Public Transport Services and Development</b>	To support and encourage intensification and mixed-use development along public transport corridors and to ensure the integration of high-quality permeability links and public realm in tandem with the delivery of public transport services, to create attractive, liveable and high-quality urban places.
<b>SI2</b>	To ensure that development is permitted in tandem with available water supply and wastewater treatment and to manage development, so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity or resources exist or will become available within the life of a planning permission
<b>SI3 Separation of Foul and Surface Water Drainage Systems</b>	To require all new development to provide separate foul and surface water drainage systems.
<b>SI4 Drainage Infrastructure Design Standards</b>	To require new private development sewers which are intended to connect to the public drainage system to comply with the requirements of the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and/ or Irish Water foul sewer specification (where applicable).
<b>SI5 Safeguarding of Public Water Services Infrastructure</b>	To work in conjunction with Irish Water to safeguard existing water and drainage infrastructure by protecting existing wayleaves and buffer zones around public water service infrastructure.
<b>Water resources</b>	
<b>SI6 Water Conservation</b>	To require all developments to incorporate best practice water conservation and demand management measures in order to promote water conservation by all water users, and minimise the pressure for water drawdown, wastage of water supply and reduced availability of water resources
<b>SI7 Water Quality Status</b>	To promote and maintain the achievement of at least good status in all water bodies in the city
<b>SI8 Physical Condition of Waterbodies</b>	To promote the protection and improvement of the aquatic environment and water-dependent ecosystems through proactive discharge and emissions management, and through the enhancement of the physical condition of waterbodies
<b>SI9 Groundwater Pollution</b>	To promote the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater
<b>SI22 Sustainable Drainage Systems</b>	To require the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments, where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (Vol 2: New Development)/ Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and having regard to the guidance set out in Nature-based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas, Water Sensitive Urban Design Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2021). Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should incorporate nature-based solutions and be designed in accordance with the Dublin City Council Sustainable Drainage Design & Evaluation Guide (2021) which is summarised in Appendix 12. SuDS should protect and enhance water quality through treatment at source while enhancing biodiversity and amenity
<b>GI30 Maintain and Improve Connectivity of Freshwater and Estuarine Habitats/ EU Birds &amp; Habitats Directives</b>	To conserve, maintain and restore freshwater and estuarine habitats which are of importance for species listed in the annexes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and to ensure connectivity of these in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive.
<b>GI31 Protect and Improve Ecological Status of Rivers under the EU Water Framework Directive</b>	To support the improvement of the ecological status of all rivers / waterbodies within the administrative area of Dublin City Council and those rivers identified in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018 – 2021 and the next management plan to be produced under the 3rd river basin planning cycle (2022-2027), as required under the EU Water Framework Directive (see Chapter 9, Section 9.5.2 Urban Watercourses and Water Quality).

<b>It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:</b>	
<b>Air Quality</b>	
<b>SI34 Management of Air Quality</b>	To monitor, pro-actively manage and improve air quality in the City through integrated land use and spatial planning measures to avoid, mitigate and minimise unacceptable levels of air pollution in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and, where appropriate, drive compliance with established targets.
<b>SI35 Ambient Noise Quality</b>	To seek to preserve and maintain noise quality in the City in accordance with good practice and relevant legislation.
<b>Noise</b>	
<b>SI36 Noise Management</b>	To support pro-active management of noise in the City through measures such as appropriate road surfaces to avoid, mitigate, minimise noise in accordance with good practice, relevant legislation and in line with the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023 (and subsequent plans).
<b>SI37 Noise Sensitive Development</b>	To give careful consideration to the location, design and construction of noise sensitive developments, including the horizontal and vertical layout of apartment schemes, so as to ensure they are protected from major noise sources, where practical, and to minimise the potential for noise disturbance
<b>Light Pollution</b>	
<b>SI42 Light Pollution</b>	To not allow unnecessary, inappropriate or excessive artificial lighting and to ensure that the design of public and external lighting proposals minimises light spillage or pollution and has due regard to the character, environmental sensitivity and residential amenity of the surrounding area.
<b>Biodiversity Flora and Fauna</b>	
<b>GI2 Connectivity</b>	To develop an interconnected green infrastructure network of strategic natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features including green spaces, rivers, canals, the coastal and marine area and other physical features including streets and civic spaces that supports ecological, wildlife, and social connectivity. GI3 Multi-functionality (GI) To ensure delivery of multifunctional green and civic spaces that meet community needs, support biodiversity, promote active and passive recreation, flood and surface water management and local habitat improvements. The multi-functionality of spaces will be balanced against the need to protect and enhance local habitat and the recreational and functional requirements of parks..
<b>GI6 New Development / New Growth Areas</b>	To integrate Green Infrastructure and an ecosystem services approach into new developments / new growth areas in the city that contributes to the city's green infrastructure network by its extension and enhancement and that provides for the environmental resilience of new development.
<b>GI9 European Union Natura 2000 Sites</b>	To conserve, manage, protect and restore the favourable conservation condition of all qualifying interest/special conservation interests of all European sites designated, or proposed to be designated, under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (European / Natura 2000 sites).
<b>GI10 Flora and Fauna Protected under National and European Legislation Located Outside Designated Areas</b>	To adequately protect flora and fauna (under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives), the Wildlife Acts 1976 (as amended), the Fisheries Acts 1959 (as amended) and the Flora (Protection) Order 2022 S.I No. 235 of 2022, wherever they occur within Dublin City, or have been identified as supporting the favourable conservation condition of any European sites.
<b>GI11 Proposed Natural Heritage Areas</b>	To protect and enhance the ecological functions and connectivity of habitats and species of proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) to be designated by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).
<b>GI12 National and International Sites for Nature Conservation</b>	To protect sites for nature conservation as designated under the Ramsar Treaty for wetland sites, National Special Amenity Areas, National Nature Reserves, Important Bird Areas and Flora Protection Order Sites.
<b>GI13 Areas of Ecological Importance for Protected Species</b>	To ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of all areas of ecological importance for protected species, and especially those listed in the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, including those identified as supporting the favourable conservation condition of any European sites, in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.
<b>GI14 Ecological / Wildlife Corridors</b>	To maintain and strengthen the integrity of the city's ecological corridors and stepping stones which enable species to move through the city, by increasing their connectivity [to be shown in the proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy] under Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive. Development proposals should not compromise their ecological functions and should realise opportunities to contribute to

<b>It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:</b>	
	enhancing the nature conservation value of them by landscaping that provides complementary habitats. An Ecological Impact Assessment will be required for any proposed development likely to have a significant impact on habitats and species of interest on or adjacent an ecological corridor.
<b>GI16 Habitat Creation and New Development</b>	That new developments (as appropriate) will be required to support local biodiversity and incorporate biodiversity improvements through urban greening and the use of nature-based infrastructural solutions that are of particular relevance and benefit in an urban context. Opportunities should be taken as part of new development to provide a net gain in biodiversity and provide links to the wider Green Infrastructure network. All suitable new buildings will be required to incorporate swift nesting blocks into the building fabric.
<b>GI17 Habitat Restoration</b>	To increase the percentage of restored and naturalised areas on public land in the city. That new development on private and public lands should provide opportunities for restoration of degraded habitats and soils where feasible and provide for their long-term maintenance to limit degradation
<b>GI18 Minimise Impact – Light and Noise</b>	To minimise the environmental impact of external lighting and noise at sensitive locations to achieve a sustainable balance between the needs of an area, the safety of walking and cycling routes and the protection of sensitive species such as bats (see also Section 9.5.9 Public & External Lighting)
<b>Landscape</b>	
<b>GI19 Protect and Enhance Landscapes</b>	To continue to protect and enhance the city’s landscape and seascape, the amenities of places and features of natural beauty and interest, through sustainable planning and design for both the existing community and for future generations in accordance with the National Landscape Strategy 2015 – 2025 and any updated strategy
<b>GI23 European Landscape Convention</b>	To continue to protect and enhance landscape, including existing green spaces through sustainable planning and design for both the existing community and for future generations in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.
<b>GI24 Multi-Functionality (GI)</b>	To incorporate new open space into the green infrastructure network for the city and providing a multi-functional role including: outdoor recreation, biodiversity, urban drainage, flood management, connection and carbon absorption without compromising public access to and the amenity function of open space (see Section 15.6: Green Infrastructure and Landscaping).
<b>GI28 New Residential Development</b>	To ensure that in new residential developments, public open space is provided which is sufficient in amenity, quantity and distribution to meet the requirements of the projected population, including play facilities for children and that it is accessible by safe secure walking and cycling routes
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
<b>HA12 Industrial, Military and Maritime, Canal-side and Rural Heritage</b>	To promote the awareness of Dublin’s industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers’ dwellings locks and graving docks), rail and rural (vernacular) heritage.
<b>BHA15 Twentieth Century Buildings and Structures</b>	(a) To encourage the appropriate development of exemplar twentieth century buildings and structures to ensure their character is not compromised. (b) To encourage the retention and reinstatement of internal and external features that contribute to the character of exemplar twentieth century buildings, such as roofscapes, boundary treatments, fenestration pattern, materials, and other features, fixtures and fittings (including furniture and art work) considered worthy of retention.
<b>BHA06 Twentieth Century Buildings, Structures and the RPS</b>	To identify and protect exemplar buildings of the twentieth century; to categorise, prioritise, and, where appropriate, add to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); to produce guidelines and offer advice for protection and appropriate refurbishment of such structures..
<b>BHA16 Industrial Heritage</b>	To have regard to the City’s industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans and the assessment of planning applications. To review the DCHIR in accordance with Ministerial Recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City

## 6 SEA Monitoring Table

SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	Maintain or enhance status of European Sites	Condition of European Sites	Consultation with the NPWS / DoHLGH Improve / update knowledge on features / sites of biodiversity value within the city Number and nature of baseline studies / surveys commissioned / completed for biodiversity DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	All local level land use plans to include an ecosystem services approach and green / blue infrastructure provisions and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species	Number of spatial plans that have incorporated ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect / promote ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either drafted or revised Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans	multiple DCC Departments Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for plans and projects arising from Development Number of new plans subject to SEA and / or AA Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans – multiple DCC Departments
	Complete and implement Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025	Performance on achieving actions in adopted Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Develop and Implement Green Infrastructure Strategy / Roll out of Ecosystem Services approach for the City	Progress on:- No. of projects commenced- SuDS projects/ retrofitting- River restoration	Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments
	Managing Invasive Species in the City	Implementing/Achieving actions/ targets of the Invasive Species Plan	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Improving the Attractiveness / Viability of and pedestrian activity in City Centre	Pedestrian Footfall Counts in City centre	DCC / We Are Dublin Town
	Deliver / Sustain Economic Growth and Development	Population, labour force participation and unemployment data	DCC Planning and Development/ DCC Local Enterprise Office / CSO
	Healthy Placemaking   monitoring – multiple DCC Departments HIQA Health Data HIQA	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures  Land use plans to include specific reference / measures in relation to human health (e.g. measures for reduction in fossil fuel use in homes and transport, improve access to and	DCC Environment and Transportation Department HIQA

SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
		provision of sports and recreation and amenity facilities, etc.), including LEIP's	
	Growth of Population in Areas Targeted for Growth & Development (Core Strategy)	Population growth data for city EDs	Central Statistics Office
<b>Soils and Geology</b>	To achieve 50% growth in built-up area	Increase proportion of development of brownfield city/ suburban lands	DCC Planning & Property Department –
	Active Land Management (CSO6) Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements	No. of incidences of non-compliant contamination breaches	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Waste Management Division
	Proactively manage and prevent soil sealing / permeability	No. of SuDS retrofitting projects / initiatives Introduction of SuDS in new development areas (i.e. SDRAs)	Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments
<b>Water Quality and flooding</b>	Maintain / improve the status of surface water bodies in accordance with WFD requirements	Change of status of water bodies. Findings of reporting on the monitoring programme for the WFD Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan by 2022 (and objectives as relevant) Water quality monitoring to enable WFD water body status classification Completion of river catchment projects Reduction in wastewater emissions per person per annum Changes in water quality before and after implementation of river catchment projects	DCC Environment and Transportation Department – Water Services Division
	To Manage City's Flood Risk through Provision and Upgrading of Flood Alleviation Assets	Progress on implementation of listed flood projects	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Flood Projects and WFD Division
	Minimise/ manage developments in areas at risk of flooding	Planning application compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan SFRA Preparation of SWMPs Number of incidences of flooding of existing and new development	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Flood Projects and WFD Division
<b>Air quality and climate</b>	Improvement in Air Quality	Preparation of the Air Quality Management Plan for Dublin Agglomeration (2021+) No. apps referred to Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit re: compliance with noise/	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit EPA

SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
		air quality policy Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels. Changes in NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	
	Maintain/ Improve Acoustic Quality in the City	Preparation of Noise Maps in compliance with the EU Environmental Noise Directive (2021+) No. apps referred to Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit re: compliance with noise/ air quality policy	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit
	Compliance with updated Covenant of Mayors CO2 emission reduction targets for the city	Number of applications submitted with Climate Action Energy Number of applications for District Heating Enabled Development Number of Decarbonisation Zones established Number of EV charging points installed	Statements DCC Planning and Development / DCC Environment and Transportation Department
	Implement DCC Climate Action Plan	Positive process on specified actions	
	Protecting Built Heritage	No's additions/ deletions/ amendments to RPS No. ACA's adopted No's of Buildings at Risk files opened / closed	DCC Planning and Property Development Department- Heritage
	Protection/ Promotion of Culture	Culture Near You Tool – additions / deletions / public engagement	Dublin Culture Company
	Improvement in the public realm and visual quality of the city	. Number of public realm improvement projects	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Protection of City's Landscapes	New Tree Planting, including Street tree planting  Park / Open Space Enhancement Projects Historic Landscape Enhancement Restoration Projects (e.g. historic squares)	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Protect and Provide for our Critical Infrastructure	No. of critical infrastructure projects No. of incidences of loss / poor service / impact on	Multiple Departments / External Service Managers / Providers

SEA topic	Targets	Indicators	Data/responsibility
		assets (potable water, wastewater management, flooding monitoring)	
	Increase in provision of public reuse and recycling facilities	Pilot Projects – composting / underground storage/ MODOs Percentage increase in number of registered / DCC facilities	DCC Environment and Transportation Department- Waste Management Division
	Reduce pressure on waste water system in city DCC	SuDS projects Enhancement projects (e.g. addressing combined sewers) Drainage Action Plans	DCC Environment and Transportation Department – Drainage Services / Irish Water
	Sustainable Transport	Modal shifts to more sustainable modes New public transport infrastructure Cycle infrastructure	DCC Environment and Transportation Department NTA
	Increase provision of parks and green links	New parks / upgraded parks New green route cycle paths	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department / DCC Environment and Transportation Department / NTA
	Integration of new designated development areas with critical infrastructure	Infrastructure upgrades as part of LAPs/ SDRAs	Multiple / DCC Planning and Property Development Department

