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River Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) Phase 3

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Report

Dublin City Council

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Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath



Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
County Council Comhairle Contae
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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
BL	ByrneLooby
CFRAM	Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management
DCC	Dublin City Council
EC	Executive Council
EC	European Commission
EEC	European Economic Community
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EIAR	Environmental impact assessment report
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FAS	Flood Alleviation Scheme
FRMP	Flood Risk and Management Plan
ha	Hectare
NHA/ pNHA	Natural Heritage Areas / proposed Natural Heritage Areas
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
OPW	Office of Public Works
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SDCC	South Dublin County Council
SPA	Special Protection Area
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WFD	Water Framework Directive

Executive Summary

Purpose of this Report:

The purpose of the River Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 3 is to assess and develop a viable, cost effective and sustainable Flood Alleviation Scheme in order to alleviate flooding along the River Dodder between Clonskeagh Road Bridge and Orwell Road Bridge and along the Little Dargle Stream at Braemor Road-Woodside Drive south-eastern junction. Work will be completed to the standards of the EU Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risk (Floods Directive 2007/60/EC) transposed into Irish Law as SI 122 of 2010.

As part of the proposed project, this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Report has been prepared to determine whether or not an EIA is required as a project listed in Annex II of the EIA Directive (Annex II Projects) and transposed into Irish Planning Law in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2020. Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations identify the criteria for determining if a sub-threshold development (as identified in Schedule 5) will require an EIA.

Proposed Scheme:

The intention of the proposed scheme for the Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) is to enhance the flood defences of the River Dodder from Clonskeagh Road Bridge to Orwell Road Bridge including flood defence works on the Little Dargle Stream at Braemor Road-Woodside Drive south-eastern junction. The scope of the works also includes the surrounding environs of Orwell Gardens, South Hill, Richmond Court, Shanagarry Apartments, Scully's Field, Milltown Grove, Milltown Hill, Ramleh Park and Dodder Park.

The detailed design for the proposed scheme has not yet been confirmed but will comprise of a combination of hard defences, demountable flood defence barriers, flood gates and the rehabilitation / improvement of existing defences. Where defences are proposed across pedestrian or vehicular access, ramps and/or flood gates are to be provided to maintain flow.

The emerging flood alleviation measures are illustrated in the layout in Appendix A and explained in further detail in Chapter 5 of this Screening Report.

Screening Conclusion

The proposed development meets the threshold set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001(as amended) related to the size of the contributing catchment (>100 hectares) and length of river where flood defence measures are proposed (>2km). On review of the EU Screening Checklist, which considers the requirements of Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, there are some impacts which require further investigation at the EIA level, including those related to ecology (i.e., for protected species such as the otter, bats and fisheries), landscape and visual, archaeology and cultural heritage and hydrology (i.e., alteration to Water Framework Directive goals, sedimentation potential).

Therefore, the development meets the requirement for which the preparation of an EIA Report (EIAR) is mandatory.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The River Dodder has history of flooding and is known as a “flashy” river with a quick response to rainstorms. This is due to its sources being the Dublin Mountains which provides it with a steep gradient and periods of high rainfall. Also, part of the catchment is highly urbanised which adds to the quick flood response time. In the last century it has overflowed its banks on numerous occasions causing damage to adjacent properties. Several areas have experienced river and /or tidal flooding within the Dodder Catchment. These flooding problems mainly cause damage to public roads and properties and also flood parkland in the urban areas of the Dodder catchment and result from pluvial (rain), fluvial (river) and tidal sources.

Dublin City Council (DCC) being the largest Local Authority in Ireland and in charge of administering the capital city, has through agreement with other local authorities in Dublin, taken the lead in procuring consultants for flood alleviation and mitigation. Through agreement with South Dublin County Council (SDCC), Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC), Fingal County Council (FCC) and the Office of Public Works (OPW), DCC has commissioned studies to address the high levels of existing flood risks in Dublin, under the EC Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks 2007 and the EU Floods Directive, as implemented in Ireland by SI 122 of 2010 EC Regulations 2010 and SI 495/2015.

DCC has now commissioned a study to further develop and implement a flood alleviation scheme (FAS) for the ‘River Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 3’ project (hereafter referred to as ‘the scheme’). DCC wishes to prepare a Planning Application to An Bord Pleanála, under Section 226(1), of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).

The study area covers a section along the River Dodder which includes the following:

- Full hydrological catchment areas draining to the downstream end which is Clonskeagh Road Bridge; and
- Places that have the potential to be environmentally impacted from any such scheme.

The focus of the scheme (i.e. the Scheme Area) is between Orwell Road Bridge and Clonskeagh Road Bridge and surrounding environs which include, on the right bank (see Figure 1-1):

- Orwell Gardens.
- Milltown Golf Club.
- Patrick Doyle Road.
- Bankside Cottages/Anlul Bayt Islamic Centre.
- Milltown Grove / Dodderbank Apartments.

And on the left bank:

- Dartry Park.
- Dartry Cottages / Dartry Mill.
- Milltown Road, in particular, Shangarry Apartments and Strand Terrace.

- Clonskeagh Road.

The scope of works also includes flood defence works on the Little Dargle Stream at Braemor Road-Woodside Drive south-eastern junction.



Figure 1-1: Study Location - River Dodder FAS Phase 3

1.2 Project Background and Need for the Scheme

The purpose of the River Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 3 is to assess and develop a viable, cost effective and sustainable FAS in order to alleviate flooding along the River Dodder between Clonskeagh Road Bridge to Orwell Road Bridge and the Little Dargle Stream at Braemor Road-Woodside Drive south-eastern junction, to the standards of the EU Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risk (Floods Directive 2007/60/EC) transposed into Irish Law as SI 122 of 2010.

The aim of the project at Scheme Development and Preliminary Design Stage is to carry out a detailed evaluation of all viable flood alleviation measures, select the best measure or combination of measures and carry out a Preliminary Design.

ByrneLooby have been appointed to bring the scheme from preliminary design (Stage I), assessing various options available, through public consultation, detailed design and environmental procedures (Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment) to planning application to An Bord Pleanála (Stage II).

Subject to successfully satisfying An Bord Pleanála requirements, the scheme will then be tendered (Stage III), constructed (Stage IV) and delivered (completed) to the client (Stage V).

1.3 History of flooding

The Dodder catchment is located within the eastern district study area, unit of management HA09. It stretches from the River Liffey Estuary at Ringsend in Dublin City, west as far as Tallaght and southwest as far as Kippure in the Dublin Mountains, covering three Dublin local authorities namely Dublin City Council (DCC), Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) and South Dublin County Council (SDCC), draining a catchment of approximately 120km² (source: Dodder FAS Phase 3 hydrology report. Report no. W3394-W-R012).

There is historical evidence of a high level of flood risk within certain areas of the Dodder with significant fluvial and pluvial flooding events having occurred in the past. The river floods some surrounding areas from time to time, as it has inadequate capacity to convey the water which pours into it from its tributaries during heavy rain.

2 Description of the Flood Risk Management Measures

The detailed design for the proposed scheme has not yet been confirmed but is being primarily developed on the basis of the preferred option in the River Dodder CFRAM study and through project-level assessment and optioneering. It will comprise of a combination of hard defences, demountable flood defence barriers, flood gates and the rehabilitation / improvement of existing defences. The following areas have been identified as requiring flood defence measures:

- Little Dargle River:
 - The corner of Woodside Drive and Braemor Road.
- Between Orwell Road (Waldron's Bridge) and Classon's Bridge:
 - Properties along the right bank of the River Dodder - Orwell Walk, Dodder Vale and Orwell Gardens properties.
 - Properties along the left bank of the River Dodder adjacent to Darty Mills (Dartry Cottages) and a commercial office building and properties along the Dodder Walk.
 - The Dropping Well Pub along left bank of the River Dodder.
- Between Classon's Bridge and Clonskeagh Bridge:
 - The existing wall along Milltown Road on the left bank of the River Dodder, from Classon's Bridge to beyond the Nine Arches Bridge.
 - The Shanagarry Apartments (left bank).
 - The existing wall along Milltown Road on the left bank of the River Dodder, between Packhorse Bridge and the Milltown Bridge. The Milltown Bridge is also proposed to undergo flood defence enhancement.
 - The Ahlul Bayt Islamic Centre on the right bank of the River Dodder and the Bankside Cottages and properties on Thorncliff Road.
 - The existing wall along Milltown Road on the left bank of the River Dodder, between Milltown Bridge and the Milltown Bottle Bank Carpark.
 - The properties on Strand Terrace (left bank).
 - The Milltown Grove Apartments and Dodderbank Apartments (right bank).
 - The Farmer Browns Pub and Restaurant (left bank).

A layout showing the emerging preferred scheme is included in Appendix A.

3 Environmental Impact Assessment Screening

3.1 Introduction

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening is the process of deciding whether a development requires an EIA. The EIA screening exercise initially assesses the development for Mandatory EIA using classifications defined in the appropriate legislation. Where no mandatory requirement is concluded, screening advances to Sub-Threshold Development Assessment, where the Competent Authority evaluates whether the project is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, with reference to its scale, nature, location and context.

3.2 Legislative Context

The requirement for an EIA derives from Council Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by Council Directives 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC and as codified and replaced by Directive 2001/92/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (and as amended in turn by Council Directive 2014/52/EU).

The mandatory requirement for an EIA is generally based on the nature or scale of a proposed development, as set out in EU Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by Directive 97/11/EC).

The 2014 Directive defines the EIA as a process, the responsibility for which lies with the developer, to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for examination by the Competent Authority to allow reasonable conclusions to be drawn on the proposed development.

These requirements are transposed into Irish Law and included in the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) as necessary. The Planning and Development Regulations 2000 (as amended) also identify certain types and scales of development, generally based on thresholds of scale, for which an EIA is mandatory.

In addition, there can be a requirement to undertake an EIA for 'sub-threshold' developments. In this respect, it is necessary to undertake a screening exercise to assess whether the proposed development requires an EIA (either mandatory or sub-threshold).

3.3 Methodology

EIA Screening is the first stage of the EIA process and determines whether the environmental impact of a proposed development or project will be such that an EIA is required. EIA Screening for the proposed scheme was undertaken with consideration of the following legislation and guidance:

- Planning and Development Acts, 2000, as amended.
- Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended (incl. Schedules 5 and 7).
- Guidance on EIA Screening, European Commission, 2001.

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in EIS, EPA, 2002.
- Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, EPA, 2017.
- Annex IIA of Council Directive 2014/52/EU.
- Annex III of Council Directive 2014/52/EU.
- EU Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by Directive 97/11/EC).

3.3.1 Screening for Mandatory EIA

Screening for Mandatory EIA requires a developer to provide the information listed in Annex IIA and to determine the need against the Criteria in Annex III to the 2014 Directive. The Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) also apply and must be considered as the legislation specifies projects in Schedule 5 of the Regulations that must undergo mandatory EIA.

If the project does not require a mandatory EIA under Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001(as amended), it may still be required under Article 103 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) where the Competent Authority considers that the development would be likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

3.3.2 Screening for Sub-Threshold EIA

Screening for a Sub-Threshold EIA addresses the possible need for EIA below the Annex II national thresholds. There is a requirement to carry out EIA where significant effects may arise due to the nature of the proposed development, its scale or extent and its location in relation to the characteristics of the receiving area, particularly sensitive environments.

Annex III of Council Directive 2014/52/EU sets out the criteria for assessing whether a project will have “likely” and “significant” effects on the environment, in which case an EIA is also required.

4 Screening for Mandatory EIA

The mandatory requirement for an EIA is generally based on the nature or scale of a proposed development, as set out in EU Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by Directive 97/11/EC). This is transposed into Irish Law in the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. These identify certain types and scales of development, generally based on thresholds of scale, for which EIA is mandatory.

4.1 Methodology

The methodology for screening for mandatory EIA involved:

- A desktop study of the baseline environmental conditions and environmental receptors within the vicinity of the proposed development. Identification of the potential impacts and effects.
- An examination of the proposed scheme against Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). See Table 4-1.
- Completion of the EU Screening Checklist¹ as shown in Table 4-2 below which considers the requirements of Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) (refer to Appendix B) to check if the development would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment.
- A review of Annex III criteria of Council Directive 2014/52/EU.

4.2 Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) Review

The proposed scheme falls within the relevant categories listed in Table 4-1 as described within Schedule 5 of the Planning Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

Table 4-1: Relevant Extracts from Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001

Statutory Reference	Mandatory Threshold	Screening Conclusion
Schedule 5 Part 1 Section 15	Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic metres.	Works will not include dams or other installations for holding back or storage of water. Mandatory threshold is not reached.
Schedule 5 Part 2 Section 10(f)(ii)	Canalisation and flood relief works, where the immediate contributing sub-catchment of the proposed works (i.e. the difference between the contributing catchments at the upper and lower extent of the works) would exceed 100 hectares or	The contributing catchment between the upper and lower extents of the scheme is in excess of 100ha (>500ha) and the length over

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_Screening_final.pdf

Statutory Reference	Mandatory Threshold	Screening Conclusion
	where more than 2 hectares of wetland would be affected or where the length of river channel on which works are proposed would be greater than 2 kilometres.	which measures are requires is greater than 2km (c.2.5km). The project meets the requirements for mandatory EIA.
Schedule 5 Part 2 Section 10(g)	Dams and other installations not included in Part 1 of this Schedule which are designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis, where the new or extended area of water impounded would be 30 hectares or more.	Works will not include dams or other installations for holding back or storage of water. Mandatory threshold is not reached.
Schedule 5 Part 2 Section 15	Any project listed in this Part which does not exceed a quantity, area or other limit specified in this Part in respect of the relevant class of development but which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, having regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7.	The proposed project falls under the category of urban development and flood relief works listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 of the Regulations and should be screened with regard the criteria set out in Annex III to determine the need for EIA.

4.3 Screening Assessment Checklist

The proposed development is considered to have a mandatory requirement for an EIA and is consequently to be assessed as such. Table 4-2 overleaf identifies the potentially significant effects which may occur as a result of the scheme.

The EU Screening Checklist was completed for the proposed scheme². Consideration was given to environmental sensitivities in the area and to the potential for impacts on particular aspects of the environment based upon the relevant findings from a desk-based study and a site walkover survey.

² https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_Screening_final.pdf

Table 4-2: EU Screening Checklist

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
<p>Brief Project Description: There is historical evidence of a high level of flood risk within certain areas of the Dodder Catchment with significant fluvial and pluvial flooding events having occurred in the past. The project’s purpose is to address flooding in the locality. The proposed scheme will comprise of a combination of hard defences, demountable flood defence barriers, flood gates and the rehabilitation / improvement of existing defences as has previously been identified in the Dodder CFRAM Study as described in Chapter 2 of this report.</p>		
<p>1. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in waterbodies, etc)?</p>	<p>Yes. The proposed scheme involves the construction of a number of flood relief measures.</p>	<p>? There will be a positive impact as the scheme will reduce flood risk. However, the project will require physical changes to the land use and temporary changes to the rivers and watercourses and as such potential impacts will need to be identified and assessed.</p>
<p>2. Will construction or operation of the Project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?</p>	<p>Yes. However, the resources are common construction materials.</p>	<p>No. The use of natural resources such as aggregates, soil materials and energy will be required during the construction stage of the proposed scheme. Where technically possible, it is planned to balance these materials. The typical materials (concrete, steel reinforcement, rip rap, granular material, flood barriers, signage and hand railings) are not considered to be in short supply in Ireland.</p>
<p>3. Will the Project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?</p>	<p>Yes. Some substances will be used during construction e.g. concrete, diesel, oils etc.</p>	<p>No. Soils and aggregates and other construction materials will be brought to site for the construction of the flood relief works. Material bought onto the site will have undergone routine testing and will be free from contaminants. Materials will be sourced from suitable entities and processes/plans will be in place to ensure this. Appropriate procedures for use and storage will minimise potential for localised impact. No areas</p>

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
		of ground contamination have been identified in the scheme area.
4. Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?	Yes. Please refer to question 2 above.	No Quantities anticipated are minimal and a waste management plan will be implemented throughout the construction process. Where required, waste will be disposed of in appropriate licenced facilities.
5. Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?	No. Some dust may be released during the construction phase. No release of pollutants is anticipated during the operational phase.	No. Any air quality impacts will be limited to the construction phase only and will be temporary. Potential impacts will be controlled via the Construction Environmental Management Plan.
6. Will the Project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic radiation?	Yes. There may be short-term light, noise and vibration impacts during the construction phase caused by excavation activities.	No. The Project is in a relatively well developed residential and mixed commercial area with other sources of light, noise and vibration. Furthermore, any noise, vibration, and or light would be limited to the construction phase with no permanent effects.
7. Will the Project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?	Yes. It is possible that oil or fuel spillage could occur that might contaminate (very locally) land and water courses from the plant used during the construction.	No. The risk of occurrence is very low and will be safeguarded against in any event as per normal environmental management measures. Mitigation required for containment of runoff and instream pollution control measures; impact is not anticipated to be significant. Impact is temporary only (construction phase).
8. Will there be any risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project which could affect human health or the environment?	Yes. Typical onsite health and safety risk will be present such as moving plant, excavations, work near water etc. which puts human health of the workers at risk. No environmental risk.	No. The risk is limited to typical onsite health and safety risk and there is no risk to the wider community. Security measures will be put in place to protect public health and avoid accidents during construction.

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
9. Will the Project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, employment?	No.	No. Public realm and flood protection will result in positive impact on social infrastructure.
10. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality?	Yes. The Dodder Greenway Project is being progressed at present. It aims to provide a Greenway and public amenity space linking Sir John Rogerson’s Quay in the City Centre to the entrance to the Bohernabreena reservoirs at Glenasmole, South Dublin.	No. The combination of the Greenway project and flood protection is anticipated to result in an overall positive impact on social infrastructure.
11. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?	Yes. Stretched of the River Dodder lie within the Wicklow Mountain Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Glenasmole SAC European sites. There is hydrological connection and therefore the potential for these sites to be impacted by the proposed scheme. However, the Scheme works do not occur within any SPA, SAC, or pNHA areas. There are no designations with regard to landscape value in the immediate vicinity of the scheme. There are no World Heritage Sites, National Monuments or Sites with a Preservation Order within the archaeological study area. However, there are a number of sites listed in the Records of Monuments and Places and Sites and Monuments Record. The site is within a Zone of Archaeological Potential.	? Further investigation is required to confirm the potential impacts and likely significant effects on ecological, landscape and cultural value.
12. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology e.g. wetlands,	Yes. Please refer to question 11 above.	? Please refer to question 11 above.

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
watercourses or other waterbodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests or woodlands, which could be affected by the project?		
13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the project?	Yes. Please refer to question 11 above.	? Further investigation is required to confirm the potential impacts a likely significant effect on protected/notable species. Appropriate baseline and pre-construction ecology surveys will be conducted, and any sensitivities will be fully identified. Any vegetation clearance and general construction works will be carried out with consideration of these surveys and within appropriate non-breeding months where impacts can be minimised. In-river works are not required, and much of the proposed defence works are planned to be set-back from the river. However, there are instances where near-river works are likely to be required (i.e., on the riverbanks) and appropriate mitigation will be put into place to minimise impact as much as possible. This will be investigated and outlined further in the EIAR.
14. Are there any inland, coastal, marine or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes. The River Dodder will be affected by the project.	? Further investigation is required to confirm the potential impacts a likely significant effect on waterbodies. In-river works are not required, and much of the proposed defence works are planned to be set-back from the river. There are instances where near-river works are required (i.e., on the riverbanks) however appropriate mitigation will be put into place to minimise impact during construction. This will be outlined further in the EIAR.
15. Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the	No. There are no areas specially identified as being of high landscape or scenic value in the	? Whilst there are no registered protected views/high scenic value areas in the County Development Plans, the area is

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
location which could be affected by the project?	County Development Plans however the area is generally considered an amenity area.	considered a high amenity area and there is an intrinsic link between the community, the river and the views the river provides. Some defence walls have the potential to block river views along select locations and cause impact to existing views.
16. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Yes. There are a number of pathways and parks along the river corridor.	No. All access will be maintained for the duration of construction. There will be temporary impact on amenity use of the River during the construction phase. There will be no changes to amenity use during operational phase of the project.
17. Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?	No. All routes around the scheme are already congested, given that there is access in and out of Dublin City.	No. The construction phase of the scheme is not anticipated to cause significant change to the existing levels, and the use of a traffic management plan will seek to minimise any effect of land closures / road closures and diversions required as part of the construction phase.
18. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people?	Yes.	? Many of the defences are set back from the river however there are some that are planned directly along the riverbanks and will likely block some existing views to the river. Much of the river side is used by the community as a walking/cycling route and therefore the scheme will be visible in some locations. However, the design of the scheme will seek to mitigate this as much as possible, but impact is still anticipated in some capacity. The EIAR will include a full assessment of this.

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
19. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes. There are no World Heritage Sites, National Monuments or Sites with a Preservation Order within the archaeological study area. However, there are a number of sites listed in the Records of Monuments and Places and Sites and Monuments Record. The site is within a Zone of Archaeological Potential.	? The EIAR will include a full assessment of potential impacts however it is anticipated that the scheme will be designed and constructed with consideration of protected structures and areas of high archaeological potential to ensure minimal impact.
20. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of greenfield land?	No.	N/A.
21. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	Yes. The scheme is located in a relatively well developed residential and mixed commercial areas as well as recreational areas.	No. There may be minor short term and longer-term adverse impacts on a small number of private and public properties. The scheme will not restrict any long-term access to the river and instead aims to protect such properties from flood damage.
22. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes. The Dodder Greenway Project is being progressed at present. It aims to provide a Greenway and public amenity space linking Sir John Rogerson's Quay in the City Centre to the entrance to the Bohernabreena reservoirs at Glenasmole, South Dublin.	No. The combination of the Greenway project and flood protection is anticipated to result in an overall positive impact on social infrastructure.
23. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?	Yes. The scheme is located in a relatively well developed residential and mixed commercial area.	No. The scheme will not restrict any access to the river and instead aims to protect such properties from flood damage.
24. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land	Yes.	No.

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes / No / ? Why?
uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project?	The scheme is located in a relatively well developed residential and mixed commercial area which includes a place of worship and a sports field.	The scheme will not directly impact these areas in the long term and instead aims to protect such properties from flood damage. Accesses to any facilities will be maintained at all times during construction.
25. Are there any areas on or around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals, which could be affected by the project?	? The river and the river corridor provide a valuable resource including groundwater, surface waters, fisheries and tourism.	? Further investigation is required to confirm the potential impacts and likely significant effects on resources.
26. Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?	No.	N/A.
27. Is the project location susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions e.g. temperature inversions, fogs, severe winds, which could cause the project to present environmental problems?	Yes. The area is susceptible to flooding.	No. The Project aims to alleviate flood risk in the area.
Summary of features of the project and of its location indicating the need for EIA. Based on the above and having regard to the scale and nature of the project and based on a considered assessment taking account of all available information, the overall probability of potential impacts on the receiving environment arising from the proposed scheme is considered possible and as such EIA is required.		

5 Conclusion

This EIA screening assessment has reviewed whether an EIA is required for the Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme in accordance the Annex 1 of the EIA Directive, and the mandatory and discretionary provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001(as amended). Section 172 of the Act provides the legislative basis for mandatory EIA.

This screening assessment has been completed in accordance with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out EIA (DHLGH, 2018) and The European Commission Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects. Guidance on Screening (2017).

The prescribed classes of development and thresholds that trigger a mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment are set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 as amended. A review of the project types listed in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2020, as amended has been carried out. Due regard has also been paid to the regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, and Annex III of Directive 2014/52/EU.

In this respect, it is considered that the scheme falls within the criteria set out for which a mandatory EIA is required. In addition, further investigation is required across a number of individual environmental topic areas to identify and assess a number of potentially significant impacts and appropriate mitigations measures.

6 References

DHLGH. (2018). *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment*. Government of Ireland.

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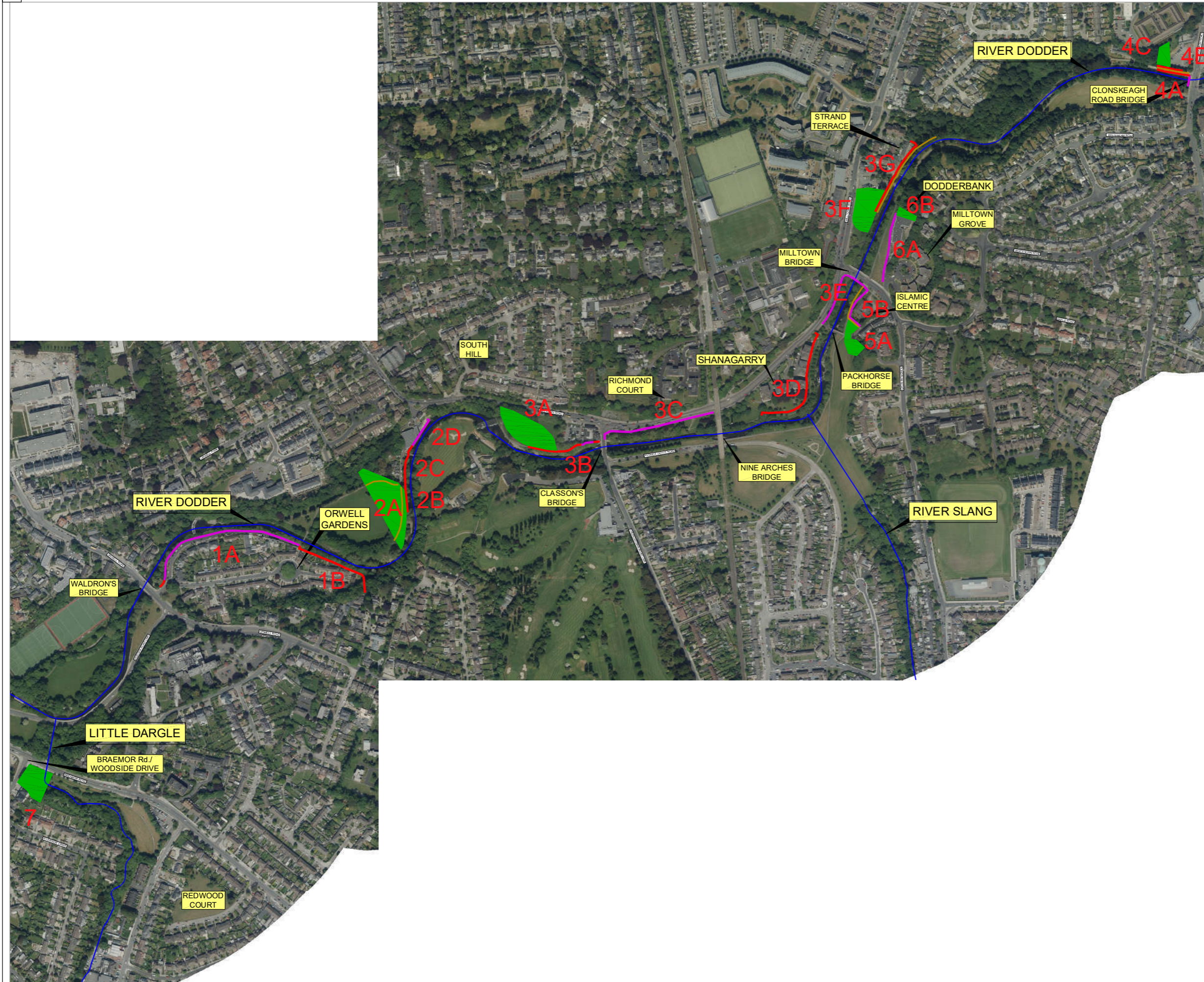
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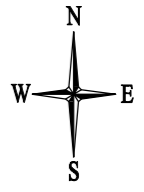
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Appendix A - Emerging Preferred Scheme Layout



GENERAL NOTES



NOTES:

1. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NUMBER EN 3-3-34.
2. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING.
3. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE.
4. ANY QUERIES OR DISCREPANCIES SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVE IMMEDIATELY.

LEGEND:

- RIVER CENTERLINES —
- UPGRADE EXISTING WALL —
- NEW FLOOD DEFENCE WALL —
- NEW FLOOD DEFENCE EMBANKMENT █
- NEW RAMPED PATH —

01	17.08.22	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	LT	JW	KT
00	01.07.22	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	LT	JW	KT
Rev	Date	Description	By	Chk	App

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CLIENT
 Comhairle Cathrach
 Bhaile Átha Cliath
 Dublin City Council

PROJECT
 RIVER DODDER FAS

DRAWING TITLE
 FLOOD DEFENCE LOCATIONS

STATUS
 FOR INFORMATION

Date: 01.07.22	Scale: nts	Drawn: LT	Chk: JW	App: KT
Project No: W3394	Drg. No: W3394-BLP-DWG-W-1002	Rev: 01		

Appendix B – Planning and Development Regulations 2000 – 2018 Schedule 7

SCHEDULE 7

Sections 146B, 176B, 176C, 177D and 177K of the Act and articles 103, 109, 120, 123A, 132I, 289 and 299C
CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING WHETHER DEVELOPMENT LISTED IN PART 2 OF SCHEDULE 5 SHOULD
BE SUBJECT TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Characteristics of proposed development

The characteristics of proposed development, in particular—

- (a) the size and design of the whole of the proposed development,
- (b) cumulation with other existing development and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A)(b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment,
- (c) the nature of any associated demolition works,
- (d) the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity,
- (e) the production of waste,
- (f) pollution and nuisances,
- (g) the risk of major accidents, and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge, and
- (h) the risks to human health (for example, due to water contamination or air pollution)

2. Location of proposed development

The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by the proposed development, with particular regard to—

- (a) the existing and approved land use,
- (b) the relative abundance, availability, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water and biodiversity) in the area and its underground,
- (c) the absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas:
 - (i) wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths;
 - (ii) coastal zones and the marine environment;
 - (iii) mountain and forest areas;
 - (iv) nature reserves and parks;
 - (v) areas classified or protected under legislation, including Natura 2000 areas designated pursuant to the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive and;
 - (vi) areas in which there has already been a failure to meet the environmental quality standards laid down in legislation of the European Union and relevant to the project, or in which it is considered that there is such a failure;
 - (vii) densely populated areas;
 - (viii) landscapes and sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.

3. Types and characteristics of potential impacts

The likely significant effects on the environment of proposed development in relation to criteria set out under paragraphs 1 and 2, with regard to the impact of the project on the factors specified in paragraph (b)(i)(I) to (V) of the definition of 'environmental impact assessment report' in section 171A of the Act, taking into account—

- (a) the magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example, geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
- (b) the nature of the impact,
- (c) the transboundary nature of the impact,
- (d) the intensity and complexity of the impact,
- (e) the probability of the impact,
- (f) the expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact, 541
- (g) the cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A)(b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment, and
- (h) the possibility of effectively reducing the impact.

SCHEDULE 7A

Sections 146B, 176A, 177C, 177D and 177K of the Act and articles 33, 103, 109, 120, 123A, 132C, 132D, 132F, 132G, 132H, 132I, 227, 286, 289, 299B and 299C

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE APPLICANT OR DEVELOPER FOR THE PURPOSES OF SCREENING SUB-THRESHOLD DEVELOPMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. A description of the proposed development, including in particular—

- (a) a description of the physical characteristics of the whole proposed development and, where relevant, of demolition works, and
- (b) a description of the location of the proposed development, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected.

2. A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development.

3. A description of any likely significant effects, to the extent of the information available on such effects, of the proposed development on the environment resulting from—

- (a) the expected residues and emissions and the production of waste, where relevant, and
- (b) the use of natural resources, in particular soil, land, water and biodiversity.

4. The compilation of the information at paragraphs 1 to 3 shall take into account, where relevant, the criteria set out in Schedule 7.



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