Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Determination on Architectural Conservation Measures by the Office of Public Works on Moore Street, Dublin City in accordance with Regulation 42A EC (Birds and Natural) Habitats Regulations 2011-2021

Prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
npws.ie

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1. Introduction

This determination on Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) has been made by the Ecological Assessment Unit (EAU) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in accordance with Regulation 42A(8) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2021 ('the 2011 Regulations").[1]

On the 21st October 2025, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 42A(3) of the 2011-2021 Regulations, the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage ('the Minister') furnished the EAU with a request for a Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) determination for architectural conservation works at 14-17 Moore street, Dublin 1.

The EAU have evaluated and analysed the information contained in the referred to above documents and location maps provided and carried out a determination. The purpose of this document is to provide a record and an audit trail of the EAU reasoned thinking in view of best scientific knowledge and the Conservation Objectives of European Sites.

[1] As inserted by Regulation 7 of the European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Amendment).

2. Background

Pursuant to Regulation 42A(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011), a Screening for AA is required to be carried out on the project. AA is a process required under Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive. Article 6(3) is transposed in Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011), as amended, and by Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

All plans and projects which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site, but which either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, are likely to have a significant effect on a “European Site”, require an AA of these effects to determine if they will adversely affect the integrity of these sites. The proposed conservation measures are considered to fall under the requirements of AA as applied to all plans and projects.

The Screening for AA process scrutinises the plan or project to determine if there is potential for likely significant effects either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on a European Site. European Sites are part of the Natura 2000 network and include those designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Candidate SACs (cSACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPA). This Screening for Appropriate Assessment describes the outcome of this analysis in respect of the project.

3. Legislation and Guidance

This section provides details on the adopted methodology with sources of guidance and information gathered to inform the preparation of the report.

3.1. Guidance and Data Sources

- Communication from the Commission on the precautionary principle. European Commission (2000);
- European Commission. (2001) Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodical Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- European Commission. (2007) Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. (2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities;
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive; Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPW 1/10 and PSSP 2/10;
- European Commission. (2018) Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provision of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- Office of the Planning Regulator. (2021) Practice Note PN01 - AA Screening for Development Management;
- Official Journal of the European Union. (2021) Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (Volume 64; 2021/C 437/01);

3.2. Assessment Methodology

This report is based on review of desktop data. Sources of information utilised for this report and accessed during November 2025 include the following:

- National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS) Designations Viewer[2]; and,
- National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) Maps[3].

3.3. Legislative Background

According to the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), Member States are required to establish a Natura 2000 network of sites of highest biodiversity importance for rare and threatened habitats and species across the EU. In Ireland, the Natura 2000 network of European sites comprises SACs, candidate SACs and SPAs.

SACs are selected for the conservation of Annex I habitats (including priority types which are in danger of disappearance) and Annex II species (other than birds). SPAs are selected for the conservation of Annex I birds and all migratory birds and their habitats. The Annex habitats and species, for which each site is selected, are the Qualifying Interests (QI) for SACs and Special Conservation Interests (SCI) for SPAs of each site. Conservation Objectives for the site are defined for these QI or SCI.

A key requirement of the Habitats Directive is that the effects of any plan or project, which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site, but which alone, or in combination with, other plans or projects, are likely to have a significant effect on a European Site, should be assessed before any decision is made to allow that plan or project to proceed. The obligation to undertake a screening for AA, and if necessary, an AA, derives from Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and both involve a number of steps and tests that need to be applied in sequential order.

Article 6(3) is concerned with the strict protection of sites, while Article 6(4) is the procedure for allowing derogation from this strict protection in certain restricted circumstances.

[2] National Parks & Wildlife Service Designation Viewer. Accessed at ArcGIS Web Application 28/11/2025

[3] National Biodiversity Data Centre Maps. Accessed at Maps - Biodiversity Maps (biodiversityireland.ie) 28/11/2025

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

> "Any plan or project not directly connected with, or necessary to, the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public".

Article 6(4) states:

> "If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.
>
> Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest."

The competent authority is required to carry out a screening for AA, and if necessary, an AA as required by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. If the competent authority determines that the plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of a European site, it may only authorise that plan or project by following the Article 6(4) procedure.

The Article 6(3) and 6(4) procedures are outlined as follows:

Stage 1 - Screening for Appropriate Assessment – to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the project or plan, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the Natura 2000 site.

Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment – This is required if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the project or plan, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site. The AA must include a final determination by the competent authority as to whether or not a proposed project would adversely affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site. In order to reach a final determination, the competent authority must undertake examination, analysis and evaluation, followed by findings, conclusions and a final determination. The appropriate assessment must contain complete, precise and definitive findings and conclusions, and may not have lacunae or gaps.

Stage 3 – Assessment of alternative solutions - the process which examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.

Stage 4 - Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain - an assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

Under Regulation 42A(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011-2021 (S.I. 293 of 2021), the Ecological Assessment Unit is the competent authority in relation to screening for AA of projects and plans (such as the proposed conservation measures) which the Minister proposes to undertake or adopt.

4. Overview of the Project

The proposed project consists of an architectural conservation development at 14–17 Moore Street, Dublin 1 comprising ground works, modifications of interiors, some new construction and all associated works. The proposed works are to secure the structure and fabric of the building, which is a National Monument, thereby facilitating safe visitor access and providing visitor facilities and interpretation information relating to the historic and significant heritage of the building.

The proposed works form part of a Ministerial Consent application for the Moore Street National Monument, a site of national heritage significance associated with the 1916 Rising. The conservation approach follows national heritage policy and relevant international charters, with the primary aim of retaining and repairing authentic historic fabric wherever possible. Repair and restoration of fabric will be carried out in a manner that maintains historical legibility and integrity. Any new work will be sympathetic to the monument's character while remaining identifiable as new. All significant features will be protected during the works, and salvaged materials of proven provenance will be reused where appropriate and feasible. Structural repairs will involve the minimum necessary intervention to ensure safety and stability, and service installations will be discreet and minimally invasive. The works are intended to support the use of the national monument as a National Heritage Site, enabling controlled public access and interpretation while safeguarding the site's cultural heritage.

The existing buildings are currently vacant with their last known occupancy related to retail use. It is proposed to make these buildings available to the public to visit through the careful repair and conservation of surviving fabric. These proposed works form part of a larger project of conservation, restoration and adaptation of the 14, 15, 16, 17, Moore Street National Monument which relates to the entire National Monument site. There are two parts to this project: 1/ Works to Nos 14, 15, 16, & 17 Moore Street houses and open yard area to the rear of Nos 15 & 16 Moore Street, and; 2/ Works to Nos 8 & 9 Moore Lane.

This application is for part 1 as described. The proposed works to Nos 8 & 9 Moore Lane will be submitted for Ministerial Consent either as a variation to this Ministerial Consent, or as a separate Ministerial Consent application, as determined by the Minister or Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage.

The proposed project is located approximately 2.1km south west of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [Site code: 004024] and approximately 3.7km north west of South Dublin Bay SAC [Site code: 000210].

4.1 Purpose

This project differs from typical conservation and restoration of buildings of this age and type. The historical events of 1916 attribute significance to the buildings beyond their apparently modest scale and architectural simplicity. Whilst recognising the significance of the historic events, the aim is also to provide an architectural coherence to the buildings that gives clarity to the disparate architectural interventions carried out over their lifetime and the new interventions proposed. The restored building will provide a unique place for the collective cultural memory of a significant event in Irish history.

5. Project Description

The proposed start date is January 2026 and works will be expected to continue for 24 months approximately. All proposed works will be within the project site boundary (Figure 1). All works are to be carried out using hand tools, and small mechanical excavators (e.g. 'kubota') or similar. Access will be via Moore Street through a landscaped yard to the rear. Historic material will be removed only where essential for structural soundness, architectural coherence, reinstatement of culturally significant elements, enabling safe access, or where it is beyond repair.

Works will include the following:

- Remove temporary Structural propping and associated timber protections.
- Carefully remove existing temporary window protections. - Provide new secondary handrail to existing stairs. New handrail to be fixed on outer side of stair.
- Existing Stairwell stud walls, with brick infill panels to be carefully dismantled, and bricks.
- Set aside for re-use. Stairwell walls to be rebuilt using existing masonry.

No. 14 Moore Street

1. New insulated concrete slab to basement. Relay existing flag stone flooring.
2. Infill former opening in rear wall following removal of concrete stair to ground floor.
3. Form new door opening in rear basement wall and provide new internal stepped connection to rear extension.
4. New basement extension to rear No.14 with Sanitary facilities for museum use.
5. Relay existing flag-stone flooring.

No. 15 Moore Street

1. New insulated concrete slab to basement.

2. New internal stair from Ground floor to Basement Level

3. New internal partition walls to provide suitable sub-divisions for museum associated plant spaces.

4. New Passenger lift to existing return at rear of No.15 Moore Street, reform existing openings to provide access to passenger lift.

5. Infill existing door.

6. Form new door opening to rear of No.15 Moore Street.

7. Form new door opening to stairwell of No.15 Moore Street to provide access to new basement extension.

8. Extension to rear of No.15 Moore Street to provide plant space associated with "misting" fire suppression system to rear.

No. 16 Moore Street

1. Reinstate concrete floor covering to existing basement.

2. New below ground services trench installed to rear to No.16 Moore Street to facilitate new museum use.

No.17 Moore Street

1. New Internal Partition walls to provide WC & Sanitary facilities for museum staff.

2. New Internal services riser within rear return.

3. Reinstate Stairwell enclose to bottom of historic Stairwell.

4. New insulated concrete slab to basement.

6. Part 1: Necessary conservation measures

Answer these questions if the activity is "directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site". Otherwise go to Part 2.

a). List the European site(s) and the relevant Conservation Objectives (include version number of the Conservation Objective).

b). State how this activity furthers the Conservation Objective(s)

c). Does this activity have the potential to impact negatively on any Conservation Objective (CO), Qualifying Interest (QI)/Special Conservation Interest (SCI) for this or any other European site?

Yes ☐ No ☐

d). Are there aspects of this activity which are NOT directly connected with the management of the site?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If the answer to EITHER of the above questions is **Yes** a Screening for AA is required, go to Part 2.

If the answer to BOTH questions is **No** go to Part 5.

7. Part 2: Identification of European Sites within the Potential Zone of Influence of proposed activities

List all European sites which may be affected by this activity because they are linked by an ecological pathway. If the site has a second European designation (SAC, SPA) this also needs to be considered.

South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [Site code: 004024].

NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [Site code: 004024]. Version 1. Accessed 28th November 2025.

Available at: https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/protected-sites/conservation_objectives/CO004024.pdf

South Dublin Bay SAC [Site code: 000210]

NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC [Site code: 000210]. Version 1. Accessed 28th November 2025.

Available at: https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/protected-sites/conservation_objectives/CO000210.pdf

8. Part 3: Assess the likelihood of significant effects

Provide this information for **each site** listed in Part 2.

List the QI/SCIs for the site(s), their current conservation condition and the Site Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCO) for that QI/SCI. Then answer the questions about the impact on that QI/SCI.

South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [Site code: 004024]

Qualifying Interests

Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*) [A046]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Increasing and short-term population trend is Decreasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) [A130]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term term and short trend direction is Decreasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) [A137]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Increasing and short-term population trend is Decreasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) [A141]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term term and short trend direction is Decreasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Knot (*Calidris canutus*) [A143]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term term and short trend direction is Decreasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) [A144]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Increasing and short-term population trend is Stable. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) [A149]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term term and short trend direction is Decreasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) [A157]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Decreasing and short-term population trend is Stable. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Redshank (*Tringa totanus*) [A162]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Decreasing and short-term population trend is Stable. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) [A179]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Decreasing and short-term population trend is Increasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*) [A192]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term term and short trend direction is Increasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) [A193]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term term and short trend direction is Increasing. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) [A194]

- Article 12 Reporting for the period 2013-2018 indicates the long-term trend direction is Increasing and short-term population trend is Stable. (based on complete survey/statistically robust estimates)

Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

Conservation Objectives for qualifying interests

Light bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota* [A046]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Light-bellied Brent Goose in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend

- Distribution

Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* [A130]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Oystercatcher in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* [A137]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Ringed plover in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* [A141]

Grey Plover is proposed for removal from the list of Special Conservation Interests for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. As a result, a site-specific conservation objective has not been set for this species.

Knot *Calidris canutus* [A143]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Knot in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Sanderling *Calidris alba* [A144]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Sanderling in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend

- Distribution

Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpine* [A149]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Dunlin in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* [A157]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Bar-tailed godwit in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Redshank *Tringa totanus* [A162]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Redshank in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [A179]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Black-headed gull in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Population trend
- Distribution

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* [A192]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Roseate tern in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Passage population: individuals
- Distribution: roosting areas
- Prey biomass available
- Barriers to connectivity
- Disturbance at roosting site

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* [A193]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Common tern in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)
- Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding air
- Passage population individuals
- Distribution: breeding colonies; roosting areas
- Prey biomass available
- Barriers to connectivity
- Disturbance at breeding site; at roosting site

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* [A194]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Artic tern in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Passage population
- Distribution: roosting areas
- Prey biomass available
- Barriers to connectivity
- Disturbance at roosting site

Wetlands [A999]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, as a resource for the regularly occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it. This is defined by the following attribute and target:

- Habitat area

South Dublin Bay SAC [Site code: 000210]

Qualifying Interests

Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]

Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]

Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]

Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]

Conservation objectives of qualifying interests

Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in South Dublin Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

- Habitat area
- Community extent
- Community structure: *Zostera* density
- Community distribution

Tick all the boxes below which may apply.

Your answer will determine if the activity is likely to have a (negative) effect on this QI/SCI. Negative effects may arise because of the activity's location within the site; its proximity to the QI/SCI or the size of the land take involved; the abstraction of water or minerals; emissions or waste arising; the types of transport or machinery being used; the length of time involved or seasonality of the work.

a). There is likely to be a reduction in the area of QI/SCI habitat ☐

b). The physical/chemical quality of the environment is likely to be changed in a way which may cause the deterioration of the QI/SCI habitat (e.g. applying lime to an acidic soil) ☐

c). The structure of the ecological community is likely to be altered (e.g. through altered species composition) in a way which will have negative impact on the QI/SCI. ☐

d). A QI/SCI species is likely to be disturbed (e.g. through noise, vibrations) ☐

e). The population size, characteristics or reproductive success of a QI/SCI species is likely to be changed either directly or indirectly (e.g. lighting close to a bat roost entrance) ☐

f). QI/SCI species or habitats are likely to be more vulnerable to change or less resilient to external change (e.g. to flooding, fire or drought) ☐

g). There are likely to be effects on other species /habitats (not a QI/SCI for this site) which are ecologically linked with this QI/SCI and, as a consequence, there are likely to be negative effects on this QI/SCI (e.g. the impacts on geese which are the SCI when their non-QI feeding areas are damaged). ☐

h). This activity will cause a deterioration in the conservation condition of this QI/SCI. ☐

i). There are likely to be other ecological effects not listed above which are likely to have a significant effect on the QI/SCI. ☐

Explain the effects:

The likely effects of the proposed works on European sites have been assessed using a source-pathway-receptor model, where: A 'source' is defined as the individual element of the proposed works that has the potential to impact on a European site, its qualifying features and its COs; a 'pathway' is defined as the means or route by which a source can affect the ecological receptor; and a 'receptor' is defined as the Special Conservation Interests (SCI) of Special Protection Areas (SPA) or QIs of Special Areas of

Conservation (SAC) for which COs have been set for the European sites being screened. For an effect to be likely, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place.

The effect of the proposed project on all QI features of the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and South Dublin Bay SAC have been considered. There is not considered to be any potential for disturbance beyond a *de minimus* level on SCI or QI for which these sites have been designated.

No significant adverse impacts on the QI features of the SACs or SCIs of the SPA are anticipated from the proposed architectural conservation development nor are there considered to be any in combination effects as other projects in the area of the proposed works are considered to be small in scale with noise or disturbance levels not anticipated to differ largely from baseline levels within Dublin City Centre.

If you have ticked a box for any QI/SCI in any of the sites affected by this activity the likelihood of a significant effect cannot be ruled out and the activity MUST be screened IN for AA.

9. Part 4: In Combination Effects

Is this activity likely to cause negative effects in combination with any other plan or project?

(In answering this question you should consider any other consents which have been applied for or granted. For example, other ARCs, planning consents, forestry consents, or activities authorised as part of an agreed farm or land management plan. List the plans or projects considered).

No ☑ **Yes** ☐ **Uncertain** ☐

If the answer is Yes or Uncertain the activity MUST be screened IN for AA. Fill in Part 5 accordingly.

10. Part 5: Findings of the Screening for AA

Screening not carried out as the activity is "directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site". ☐

Likely significant effects are expected or uncertain.

This activity Screens **IN** and AA **is** required. ☐

Likely significant effects are NOT expected.

This activity Screens **OUT** AA **is not** required. ☑

Signature: Darren Ellis, Ecological Assessment Unit

Date: 1st December 2025

11. Part 6: Conclusion

Following an analysis of the project, the EAU determines, in accordance with Regulation 42A(8) of the 2011 Regulations, that an Appropriate Assessment of the proposed architectural conservation works is not required because it can be concluded, on the basis of objective scientific information following a Screening for Appropriate Assessment, that the project individually or in combination with other plans or projects is considered not likely to have significant effects on a European site or sites in view of the sites' Conservation Objectives.

12. Supplementary Information

Figure 1 (below). Location of the proposed site works

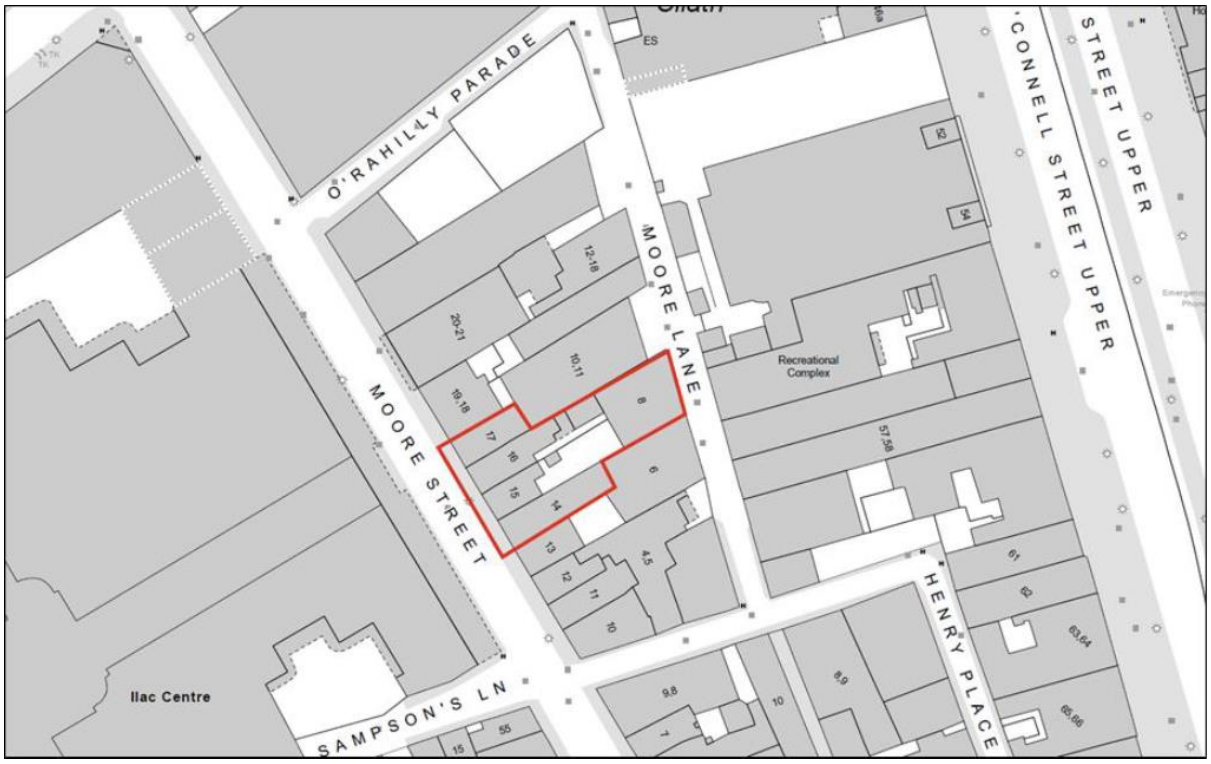
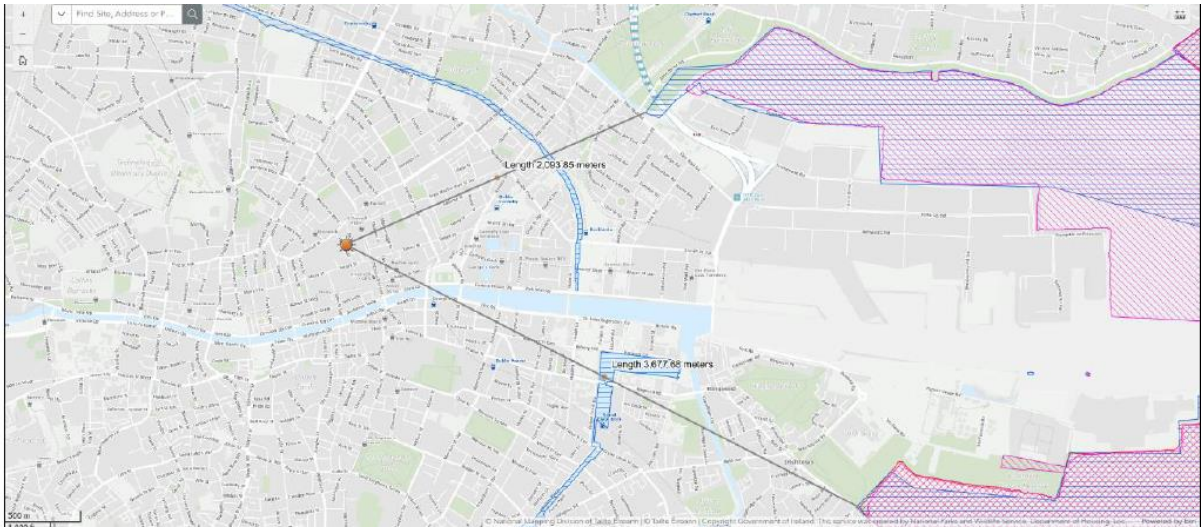


Figure 2. (Below) Location of proposed site works in relation to the South Dublin SAC and SPA



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