Habitats Directive Assessment Report for Proposed Amendment to the Cobh	Municipal
District Local Area Plan 2017	

Proposed Amendment to the Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2017

Amendment No.1 Extension of Development Boundary to include parcel of land as 'Existing Built-Up Area' in Carrigtwohill

Habitats Directive Assessment Report

21st March 2019

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1 Introduction

In accordance with requirements of Articles 6(3) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Part XAB of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 (and subsequent amendments), the impacts of all statutory land use plans and proposed amendments to these on certain sites that are designated for the protection of nature (known as Natura 2000 sites or European sites¹), must be assessed as an integral part of the process of drafting of the plan or amendment. This is to determine whether or not the implementation of plan or amendment could have negative consequences for the habitats or plant and animal species for which these sites are designated. This assessment process is called a Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) and must be carried out at all stages of the plan making process.

Habitats Directive Article 6(3)

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 or 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 after 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.

Habitats Directive Assessment is an iterative process which is intended to run parallel to and inform the plan making process. It involves analysis and review of draft policies as they emerge during each stage of plan making, to ensure that their implementation will not impact on sites designated for nature conservation, nor on the habitats or species for which they are designated. Within this process, regard is had to the potential for policies to contribute to impacts which on their own may be acceptable, but which could be significant when considered in combination with the impacts arising from the implementation of other plans or policies.

The process may result in the development of new policy areas and/or the modification or removal of certain policies to be presented in the final plan. The results of this analysis and review are presented in reports which are produced for each stage of the plan making process. At the end of the process, a Final Natura Impact Report and Habitats Directive Conclusion Statement will be produced which will contain a statement relating as to the likely consequences of the plan on the Natura 2000 network and a summary of how ecological considerations in relation to Natura 2000 sites have been integrated into the plan. There are two main stages to the assessment process which are as follows:

Stage One: Screening

The process which identifies what might be likely impacts arising from a plan on a Natura 2000 site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant. No further assessment is required if no significant impacts on Natura

¹ Natura 2000 sites include Special Areas of Conservation designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas designated under the Birds Directive. Special Areas of Conservation are sites that are protected because they support particular habitats and/or plant and animal species that have been identified to be threatened at EU community level. Special Protection Areas are sites that are protected for the conservation of species of birds that are in danger of extinction, or are rare or vulnerable. Special Protection Areas may also be sites that are particularly important for migratory birds. Such sites include internationally important wetlands.

2000 sites are identified during the screening stage. The screening assessment is normally set out in a Habitats Directive Screening Report.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

Where the possibility of significant impacts has not been discounted by the screening process, a more detailed assessment is required. This is called an **Appropriate Assessment** and involves the compilation of a **Natura Impact Report** by the Planning Authority which is a report of scientific evidence and data relating to European sites for which significant negative impacts have not been previously screened out. This is used to identify and classify any implications of the plan for these sites in view of their conservation objectives. The appropriate assessment must include a determination as to whether or not the plan or its proposed amendments would adversely affect the integrity of any European site or sites. The plan may be adopted if adverse effects on the integrity of European sites can be ruled out during the appropriate assessment process. The plan may not be adopted on foot of an Appropriate Assessment, if it is found that it will give rise to adverse impacts on one or more European sites, or if uncertainty remains in relation to potential impacts on one or more European sites following appropriate assessment.

Article 6(4) of the Directive sets out procedures to allow the adoption and implementation of plans despite a finding of adverse effects on one or more European sites. In order for such a plan or project to proceed, it must be demonstrated that

- that there are no alternatives;
- there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for which the plan must proceed;
 and
- that measures have been put in place that compensate for losses/impacts which will be incurred.

Habitats Directive Article 6(4)

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 a 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.

Two further assessment stages are required, if it is determined that a plan must proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, despite a finding that it will have adverse effects on the integrity of one or more European sites. These procedures can only been invoked where it has been shown that there are no alternative ways to implement the plan which avoid adverse effects on the integrity of one or more European sites. These are set out below.

Stage Three: Assessment of alternative solutions

In circumstances where the potential for a plan to give rise to adverse effects on the integrity of a European site or sites has not been ruled out during the appropriate assessment process, it can only be considered for authorization where it is demonstrated that there are no alternative solutions. Stage three of a Habitats Directive Assessment involves the assessment of alternative solutions.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain In circumstances where it has been demonstrated that a plan must proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, and where it has been shown that there are no alternatives, compensatory measures must be put in place in advance of the implementation of the plan/project which ensure the coherence of the Natura 2000 network. Compensatory measures must

compensate for the expected impact on the site. The fourth stage of the habitats directive assessment process involves the assessment of the proposed compensatory measures.

This document represents the first phase of the Habitats Directive Assessment process, being the assessment of impacts of the proposed amendment to the Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan on European sites.

Section 20 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) obliges the County Council to make the proposed amendment to the Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan available for inspection by the public for a period of at least 6 weeks so that written submissions or observations regarding the proposed amendments can be made to the Council. **This period will commence on Thursday 21**st **March 2019.** In order to be taken into consideration by the County Council, written submissions or observations must be received within that period.

<u>Submissions on the Proposed Amendment to the Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plans 2017</u> and the Habitats Directive Assessment may be made in either of the following two ways:

Make a formal written submission to:

The Senior Planner
Planning Policy Unit
Cork County Council
Floor 13
County Hall
Cork

<u>Or</u>

On-line via www.corkcoco.ie following the instructions provided

All such submissions lodged within the above period will be taken into consideration prior to the making of the new County Development Plan. Cork County Council cannot accept email submissions. It is important to note that submissions and observations made on foot of this amendment should be concerned with the changes included in the amendment only. Submissions or observations should quote the relevant paragraph / proposed change number referred to in the amendment document(s).

Please note that in accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2018 all written submissions received by the Council shall, be published on the Cork County Council website within 10 working days of its receipt by the Council. The planning process is an open and public process and therefore your submission (in part or in total) will be available to view online and at the Planning Offices of Cork County Council.

Cork County Council is subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, 2014 and to the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018.

Please be aware that in order to process these submissions that contain certain GDPR Special Categories of data/Sensitive Personal Data as defined by Article 9 of the GDPR <u>explicit consent to the processing of the special categories of data must be provided by the person to whom the data refers.</u>

Personal information collected by the Council is done so for us to process your submission/observation. Legally we can process this information in the exercise of official authority vested in the Council. The protection of your personal data is a key priority for the Council and your data will be processed in line with our Privacy policy which is available at https://www.corkcoco.ie/privacy-statement-cork-county-council or hardcopy from our offices at County Hall, Carrigrohane Road, Cork.

Should you have any questions about <u>our privacy policy</u> or the information we hold about you please contact us by email to <u>dpo@corkcoco.ie</u> or write to us at Data Protection Officer, Cork County Council, County Hall, Carrigrohane Road, Cork.

Please note that the closing date for submissions is 4.00 p.m. on Friday 3rd May 2019.

2 Proposed Amendment to the Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan, 2017

This amendment proposes an extension to the development boundary to include a parcel of land as 'Existing Built-up Area', in Carrigtwohill.

This amendment proposes to extend the development boundary of Carrigtwohill to include a parcel of land (1.389 ha) and zone as 'Existing Built—up Area'. The Proposed Amendment has arisen as a result of an omission to include the land within the development boundary of Carrigtwohill as recommended in the Chief Executive's Report on the Preliminary Public Consultation Draft of the Proposed Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2017.

3 Identification of Natura 2000 Sites Required to be Screened

This section identifies all Natura 2000 sites within Carrigtwohill as well as all other sites occurring within 15km of Carrigtwohill. These are the sites which are subject to Habitats Directive Assessment for the proposed amendment.

Table :	Table 3.1 Natura 2000 Sites within Carrigtwohill and all other sites occurring within 15km of Carrigtwohill				
Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives	Features of biodiversity note	Key Requirements to protect site
			-		integrity
1058	Great Island Channel SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats for which the Great Island Channel SAC is designated: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low	This site centres on the North Channel of Cork Harbour. It is of conservation importance for its estuarine habitats. It overlaps with the Cork Harbour SPA, and is a site of international importance based on the large numbers and	Maintain a high standard of water quality in discharging rivers and transitional coastal zones within Cork Harbour; Prevent direct loss of estuarine habitats within the SAC;
			tide [1140] and to restore the	variety of wintering birds which are dependent upon it.	Prevent drainage of wetland habitats;
			favourable conservation condition of • Atlantic salt	Great Island Channel SAC Site Data	Protect estuarine habitats from risk of toxic contamination arising from industrial and port
			meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]		related activities common in the harbour area.

Table	Table 3.1 Natura 2000 Sites within Carrigtwohill and all other sites occurring within 15km of Carrigtwohill				
Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives	Features of biodiversity note	Key Requirements to protect site integrity
			which are defined by attributes and targets set out in Conservation Objectives for the Great Island Channel SAC June 6 2014 available at www.NPWS.ie		
4030	Cork Harbour SPA	 Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004] Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005] Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea) [A028] Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054] Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056] Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069] Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following bird species in Cork Harbour SPA: • Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004] • Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005] • Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] • Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea) [A028] • Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] • Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] • Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] • Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054] • Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056] • Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069] • Oystercatcher	This is a large site which is made up of a number of discrete sheltered river estuarine systems discharging to Cork Harbour. The primary habitats of the SPA are intertidal mudflats which are of very high importance for the high numbers and variety of wintering waterfowl species which occur here. The SPA also has a nationally important breeding colony of Common Tern. Link to NPWS	Prevent direct loss of freshwater habitats within SAC; Prevent drainage of wetland habitats; Prevent contamination or other deterioration of freshwater habitats in SAC.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives	Features of biodiversity note	Key Requirements to protect site integrity
		Golden Plover	(Haematopus		
		(Pluvialis	ostralegus)		
		apricaria)	[A130]		
		[A140]	 Golden Plover 		
		Grey Plover	(Pluvialis		
		(Pluvialis	apricaria) [A140]		
		squatarola)	Grey Plover		
		[A141]	(Pluvialis		
		Lapwing	squatarola)		
		(Vanellus	[A141]		
		vanellus) [A142]	Lapwing (Vanellus		
		• Dunlin (Calidris	vanellus) [A142]		
		alpina) [A149]	Dunlin (Calidris		
		Black-tailed	alpina) [A149]		
		Godwit (Limosa	Black-tailed		
		limosa) [A156]	Godwit (Limosa		
		Bar-tailed	limosa) [A156]		
		Godwit (Limosa	Bar-tailed Godwit		
		lapponica)	(Limosa		
		[A157]	lapponica) [A157]		
		• Curlew	• Curlew		
		(Numenius	(Numenius		
		arquata) [A160]	arquata) [A160]		
		• Redshank	Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]		
		(Tringa totanus) [A162]	totanus) [A162] • Black-headed Gull		
		Black-headed	(Chroicocephalus		
		Gull	ridibundus)		
		(Chroicocephal	[A179]		
		us ridibundus)	• Common Gull		
		[A179]	(Larus canus)		
		• Common Gull	[A182]		
		(Larus canus)	• Lesser Black-		
		[A182]	backed Gull		
		• Lesser Black-	(Larus fuscus)		
		backed Gull	[A183]		
		(Larus fuscus)	Common Tern		
		[A183]	(Sterna hirundo)		
		Common Tern	[A193]		
		(Sterna	and		
		hirundo) [A193]			
		Wetland and	• to maintain the		
		Waterbirds	favourable		
		[A999]	conservation		
			condition of the		
			wetland habitat		
		1	in Cork Harbour	l	I

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives	Features of biodiversity note	Key Requirements to protect site integrity
			SPA as a		
			resources for the		
			regularly-		
			occurring		
			migratory birds		
			that utilise it		
			as defined by		
			attributes and		
			targets set out in		
			Conservation		
			Objectives Cork		
			Harbour SPA Dec 16		
			2014 which are		
			available at		
			www.NPWS.ie		

4 Screening Assessment

4.1 Proposed Amendment to Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2017

This amendment proposes an extension to the Development Boundary of Carrigtwohill and include land as 'Existiong Built-up Area'.

There are no Natura 2000 sites located within the site of the proposed amendment while two Natura Sites the Great Island Channel SAC and Cork Harbour SPA are located immediately south of the development boundary of Carrigtwohill Town.

Any increase in development which may occur as a result of the proposed amendment is at a sufficient distance from the Natura sites and it is not expected that the proposed amendment will give rise to a significant increase in number of houses in Carrigtwohill, and no significant increase in demand for water supply, or on wastewater infrastructure is expected to arise as a result of this proposed amendment.

No aspects of the proposed amendment have been identified which would be likely to give rise to impacts on any Natura 2000 sites. Accordingly, the requirement for the proposed amendment to be subject to Appropriate Assessment is screened out.

5 Screening Conclusion

The proposed amendment to the Cobh Municipal District Local Area Plan, 2017 will not result in any significant change to the population or number of houses to be developed in Carrigtwohill. No increased pressure for drinking water or on wastewater infrastructure is expected to arise from these changes. The amendments do not direct development to any areas within or near Natura 2000 sites, and no increased risk of disturbance to species for which these sites have been designated has been identified. No potential for the amendments to cause or contribute to

negative impacts on any Natura 2000 site within or near the County has been identified, and accordingly it is considered that the amendment does not need to be subject to Appropriate Assessment.

Cobh Municipal District

Carrigtwohill



Proposed Amendment to MD Local Area Plan