APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT
REGARDING A PART 8 PLANNING APPLICATION
FOR THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARTS PERFORMANCE SPACE
AT
BECKETTS HOUSE, BARRET STREET, BALLINA, CO. MAYO

Client: **Mayo County Council**
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We wish to acknowledge the essential contribution of **National Parks and Wildlife** whose maps, site synopsis, features of interest, Natura 2000 forms, management plans and conservation objectives which have facilitated the creation of this report..

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1.0 THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

There is a requirement, under Article 6(3) of the ED Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC), to carry out an Appropriate Assessment. The first step of the Appropriate Assessment process is to establish whether, in relation to a particular plan or project, Appropriate Assessment is required. Article 6(3) 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 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.'

A number of guidance documents on the appropriate assessment process were consulted during the preparation of this NIS. These are:

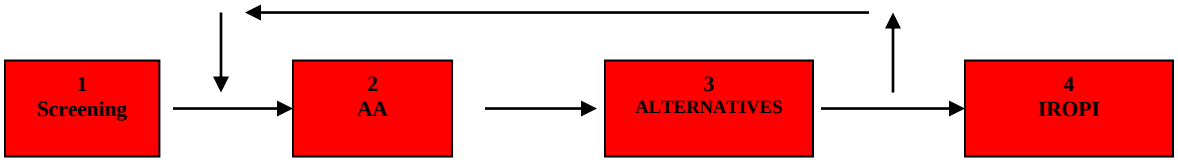
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities (NPWS 2009, Revised February 2010);
- Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (Nov. 2001 - published 2002); and
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (2000).
    - EU Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC (2007);

Where it cannot be deduced or proven with certainty that a development or plan will not have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site (s) then it is necessary and essential to carry out an appropriate assessment on the ramifications of the development on the Natura site(s) with respect to their features of interest conservation objectives. The guidance for Appropriate Assessment (NPWS, 2009, revised February 2010) states:

"AA is an impact assessment process that fits within the decision-making framework and tests of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) and, for the purposes of this guidance, it comprises two main elements. Firstly a Natura Impact Statement - i.e. a statement of the likely and possible impacts of the plan or project on a Natura 2000 site (abbreviated in the following guidance to "NIS") must be prepared. This comprises a comprehensive ecological impact assessment of a plan or project; it examines the direct and indirect impacts that the plan or project might have on its own or in combination with other plans and projects, on one or more Natura 2000 sites in view of the sites' conservation objectives. Secondly, the competent authority carries out the AA, based on the NIS and any other information it may consider necessary. The AA process encompasses all of the processes covered by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, i.e. the screening process, the NIS, the AA by the competent authority, and the record of decisions made by the competent authority at each stage of the process, up to the point at which Article 6(4) may come into play following a determination that a plan or project may adversely affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site".

1.1 STAGES

The European Commission's guidance promotes a fours stage process, as set out in Box 1 below, to complete the Appropriate Assessment, and outlines the tests required at each stage. Stages 1 and 2 deal with the main requirements for assessment under Article 6.3 Stage 3 may be part of Article 6(3) or a necessary precursor for Stage 4.



This screening report should include the requesite ecological impact assessment and testing required under the provisions of Article 6(3) by means of the first stage of Appropriate Assessment, the screening process (as set out in the EU Guidance documents).

EU guidance[1] states:

"This stage examines the likely effects of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, upon a Natura 2000 site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant. This assessment comprises four steps:

1. *determining whether the project or plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site;*
2. *describing the project or plan and the description and characterisation of other projects or plans that in combination have the potential for having significant effects on the Natura 2000 site;*
3. *identifying the potential effects on the Natura 2000 site;*
4. *assessing the significance of any effects on the Natura 2000 site".*

The screening report should also provide the information required for the Competent Authority to establish that Appropriate Assessment (Stage 2) is not required .

[1] *Paragraph 3.1 of* 'Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological Guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC *(Nov. 2001)*

1.2 Notes on the Author

The AA has been undertaken by Paul Neary B.Sc. (Env. Sc.) M.Sc (eco tox), whom has previously carried out Ecological surveys and damage assessments on the Kerry Mountains, Ox Mountains, Shores of Lough Conn and Lough Cullin under the auspices of NPWS, he has also been involved in formulating management plans for National Parks and lectured in ecology. A number of his Appropriate Assessment reports have bee successfully defended by AN Bord Pleanala in High Court actions taken by objectors whom wished to have the Boards decisions overturned. He has also submitted a number of remedial NIS's directly to An Bord Pleanala under section 261A of the Planning and Development Act the findings of which have been ratified by the Bord.

2.0 APPROPRIATE ASESSMENT _ STAGE 1 SCREENING MATRIX

In accordance with Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

Planning Application Number
Part 8 Planning Application Barrett Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo – Becketts House
2.0.1 Development Type
The proposed development is orientated around the development of an arts performance space which will require renovations of the existing Becketts house structure, the provision of an out door amphitheatre and landscaping.
2.0.2 Development Location
Barret Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo
2.0.3 Natura 2000 site(s) within impact Zone
The River Moy 002298 SAC
2.0.4 Qualifying interests of Natura 2000 site(s)
River Moy SAC 002298: (22/10/20) **[6510] Lowland Hay Meadows** **[7110] Raised Bog (Active)*** **[7120] Degraded Raised Bog** **[7150] Rhynchosporion Vegetation** **[7230] Alkaline Fens** **[91A0] Old Oak Woodlands** **[91E0] Alluvial Forests*** **[1092] White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)** **[1095] Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)** **[1096] Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)** **[1106] Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)** **[1355] Otter (*Lutra lutra*)** **The qualifying interests listed above are based on the most up to date Ste Synopsis available from NPWS (Version Rev: 20 date: 22/10/20)**

2.1.1 Location (Attach map)

The West 0.123HA facing urban street lit brown field site is located East of Barrett Street, 385.1M South West of Muredachs RC Cathedral, on the North West bank of the river moy in the town of Ballina, Co. Mayo at grid reference 524426, 818606.

2.1.2 Brief description of the Key Components of the project

The proposed development is orientated around the development of an arts performance space which will require renovations of the existing Becketts house structure, demolition of the rear annex to the structure, the provision of an out door amphitheatre and hard / soft landscaping taking approximately 9monts on an urban 0.123Ha site.

The project will require minor renovations (roofing, rendering, adjustments to window / doors) of the existing dwelling to convert to the performance space. The existing structure is connected to the existing public services (sewer, water, electricity and storm water) which it is proposed to utilise.

The construction of the amphitheatre area will require small scale construction (hard landscaping) and demolition works (removal of the existing concrete surfaces and rear annex, removal of sub soil). Any demolition waste produced would be removed off site for disposal in a licensed facility. The location of the project is such that for the purposes of health and safety and site security it would be surrounded by hoarding during construction which confines the activity specifically to the site area.

For the creating of the amphitheatre it is proposed to undertake the pouring of the concrete in shuttered forms during a dry weather period which is essential to ensure that the final finish is of the correct standard. The removal of the existing concrete surfaces and / or sub soil will utilise light machinery (light rubber tracked excavators, jack hammers, compressor, light rock breaker <1ton, (where con says and grinders are to be used misting would be used to prevent fugitive dust generation)) with the resulting material removed off site for disposal at a licensed facility. During the construction of the new footpaths and concrete surfaces it is proposed to place sand bags over the storm water gullies to prevent material entering and blocking them. All concrete (in situ casting) would be poured during a dry weather period to avoid potential damage (rain fall pocking) until the concrete is cured. Concrete would be delivered in batch concrete truck to the site and poured by Shute into the forms with no mixing for this purpose on the site. The urban nature of the proposed activity dictates that no hydrocarbons would be stored on the site for the purposes of refueling which would be undertaken as required by means of a browser with a spill kit retained on the site. No maintenance of plant would occur on site with all preventative maintenance carried out prior to entry to the site.

Potential misting to control dust may be required with all works to be carried out during normal working hours.

Aggregates such as 804, sand and gravel may be stored within the confines of the site prior to use and these would be covered to prevent suspended solids leaving the confines of the site. Where such aggregate are required they would be sourced in a quarry that is registered under section 261/261A of the 2000 planning and development act or have a grant of planning under that act.

A water tight container shall be provided for the storage of empty chemical containers (plasticiser, mortar mix etc) which shall be removed off site and disposed of appropriately as required.

The soft landscaping would only use native or approved species.

The low level construction and demolition works would be undertaken in a phased manner.

No tree / scrub removal / felling/ trimming should occur during the nesting period.

There is no proposal to under take any drainage works or associated with the project.

A detailed Bat survey of the existing structure is to be under taken prior to any renovation works.

Site preparation, construction and subsequent use / management is not required to be cognisant of the Inland fisheries Ireland guidance on "The protection of fisheries habitat during construction and development works at river sites" as no in stream works are associated with the development.

The proposed development does not require water abstraction or direct discharge to surface water, land or air with the main elements of light construction being of very short duration.

The existing dwelling would be used for the storage of ant construction related materials (cement, lime, mortar mix etc) and light tools.

It is intended to undertake a Bat survey of the structure prior to any structural work been undertaken on the existing dwelling.

2.1.3 Distance of the project from Natura sites in potential Impact zone

The terrestrial section of the River Moy 002298 SAC is located at closest 2.9M West of the site boundary across the existing foot path.

2.2.1 Name(s) of Natura Sites

The River Moy 002298 SAC

2.2.2 Site Code(s)

The River Moy 002298 SAC

2.2.3 Site Description: (Detailed ecological data can be Given in the appendices)

SITE NAME: RIVER MOY SAC

SITE CODE: 00002298

This site comprises almost the entire freshwater element of the Moy and its tributaries, including both Lough Conn and Lough Cullin. The system drains a catchment area of 805 km2. Most of the site is in Co. Mayo though parts are in

west Sligo and north Roscommon. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part though Carboniferous Sandstone is present at the extreme west of the site with Dalradian Quartzites and schists at the south west. The river and its various tributaries rise in a number of locations some of which are upland areas dominated by blanket bog and heath. Throughout most of its course however the river flows through low-lying countryside where most of the adjoining land consists of agricultural grassland. The river eventually reaches the sea at Ballina where it flows into Killala Bay. To the west of Lough Cullin the river passes through areas where the bedrock is dominated by silicious rocks such as granite and here the character of the adjoining land changes to one where blanket bog and heath are important components of the landscape. In addition to river and lake habitats, the site contains adjoining habitats of ecological interest such as raised bogs, heath, wet grassland and deciduous woodland. Small pockets of conifer plantations, close to the lakes and along parts of the rivers, are included. Improved grassland is also included where it occurs along the river channels.

2.2.4 Qualifying Interests of the Natura 2000 Site(s) (From NPWS)

River Moy SAC 002298 (22/10/20)

[1092] Austropotamobius pallipes
[1095] Petromyzon marinus
[1096] Lampetra planeri
[1106] Salmo salar (only in fresh water)
[1355] Lutra lutra
[7110] * Active raised bogs
[7120] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
[7150] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
[7230] Alkaline fens
[91A0] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
[91E0] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
The qualifying interests listed above are based on the most up to date Ste Synopsis available from NPWS (Version date: 06/01/2014)

2.2.5 Other Notable Features of the Natura 2000 Site(s) (From Natura 2000 Data Form)

RIVER MOY SAC (version: October 2020)

This site comprises almost the entire freshwater element of the Moy and its tributaries, including both Lough Conn and Lough Cullin. The system drains a catchment area of 805 km2. Most of the site is in Co. Mayo though parts are in west Sligo and north Roscommon. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part though Carboniferous Sandstone is present at the extreme west of the site with Dalradian Quartzites and schist at the south west. The river and its various tributaries rise in a number of locations some of which are upland areas dominated by blanket bog and heath. Throughout most of its course however the river flows through low-lying countryside where

most of the adjoining land consists of agricultural grassland. The river eventually reaches the sea at Ballina where it flows into Killala Bay. To the west of Lough Cullin the river passes through areas where the bedrock is dominated by siliceous rocks such as granite and here the character of the adjoining land changes to one where blanket bog and heath are important components of the landscape. In addition to river and lake habitats, the site contains adjoining habitats of ecological interest such as raised bogs, heath, wet grassland and deciduous woodland. Small pockets of conifer plantations, close to the lakes and along parts of the rivers, are included. Improved grassland is also included where it occurs along the river channels.

QUALITY AND IMPORTANCE:

This extensive site contains good examples of the Annex 1 habitats active raised bog, degraded raised bog, *Rhynchosporion* vegetation, alluvial woodland and old oak woodlands. The raised bog areas present constitute the most north-westerly examples of raised bog in Ireland, with the most important examples occurring at Derrynabrock and Tawnaghbeg. An excellent example of old oak woodland is to be found just east of Pontoon along the shores of Loughs Conn and Cullin. This represents one of the largest stands of oak woodland in western Ireland. Water quality of the river channels is generally good and the majority is classified as unpolluted. The open waters of Loughs Conn and Cullin are moderately hard with relatively low colour and good transparency. Lough Conn, with a surface of 50km2, is classified as a mesotrophic system, while Lough Cullin (surface of 11 km2) is classified as an oligotrophic system. The rivers and lakes support important populations of Lutra lutra, *Austropotamobius pallipes, Lampetra planeri* and *Petromyzon marinus*. The Moy system is one of the most important in Ireland for Salmo salar and is an internationally renowned fishery. It also has important stocks of Salmo trutta. Lough Conn supports a nationally important population of *Anser albifrons* flavirostris and has regionally important numbers of *Cygnus* cynus and *Pluvialis apricaria* (all Annex I Bird Directive species). The lakes support a range of other wintering waterfowl, notably nationally important populations of *Aythya fuligula* and Bucephala clangula. Lough Conn / Cullin represents one of only 4 breeding sites in Ireland for *Melanitta nigra*, which in Ireland is at the south-west end of its European range. The population, however, has seriously declined in recent years. A range of mammals listed in the Red Data Book occur within the site, including Martes martes and Myotis daubentoni. At least five Red Data Book plant species occur, including Cephalanthera longifolia and *Spiranthes romanzoffiana*.

Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i|o|b]
H	A02.01		b
H	H01.05		b
M	C01.03		b
M	D04.02		b
H	B05		b
H	B01		b
H	I01		b

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i|o|b]
H	F02.03		b
H	F03.02.04		b
M	F03.02		i
H	J02.04		i

2.2.6 Conservation Objectives (From NPWS)

The Detailed Conservation Objectives and Supporting Documents are available for reference on the NPWS Web site.

RIVER MOY SAC 002298

Version 1: 3rd August 2016

To maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

• its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and

• the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and

• the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

• population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and

• the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and

• there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network. The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

002298 River Moy SAC

1092 White-clawed Crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*

1095 Sea Lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*

1096 Brook Lamprey *Lampetra planeri*

1106 Salmon *Salmo salar*

1355 Otter *Lutra lutra*

7110 Active raised bogs*

7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

7230 Alkaline fens

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*

- ***indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive***

The qualifying interests listed above are based on the most up to date Ste Synopsis available from NPWS (Version date: 22/10/2022)

The Detailed Conservation Objectives and Supporting Documents are available for reference on the NPWS Web site.

2.3.1 Describe the individual Elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Natura 2000 site

The following is a list of the activities proposed to be undertaken on site.

(1) General small scale short duration light renovation, light demolition and small scale construction works.

(2) Operation of light plant

(3) Landscaping

However given the small scale short duration phased light construction and demolition activities to be undertaken, the nature of the proposed project, the urban street lit setting of the site, the hoarding around the site and intervening land use there is no potential for either significant or insignificant direct or indirect negative impacts on the Natura site considered.

Not withstanding the fore mentioned the development should observe the normal general standard environmental measures covering both construction / light demolition and subsequent use which are not specific to the protection of the Natura site but do take cognisance of other plans and projects e.g., WFD and are associated with good environmental management of construction sites (CEMP).

2.3.2 Describe any likely direct, Indirect or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 site taking into account the following

(i) Size and scale;

(ii) Land-take;

(iii) Distance from the Natura 2000 site or key Features of the site;

(iv) Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.);

(v) Emissions (disposal to land, water or air); **(vi) Excavations requirements** **(vii) Transportation requirements** **(viii) Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc;** **(ix) Other**
The location, scale and nature of the proposed development is such that it will not directly or indirectly impact on any annexed habitat or species of either the SAC nor will it contravene the conservation objectives or plans for the designated sites. **There is no land take from any of the natura sites considered with no undesignated annexed habitat present and no potential for the SAC species to utilise or inhabit the proposed urban 0.123Ha BL3 site. No material would be deposited in or removed from the SAC. A grant of planning would not require any construction related activities to enter or traverse the SAC. The provision of the hoarding effectively screens and segregates the development area from the surrounding lands.** **The urban street lit development site is not located within a natura site and is separated from them by 2.9M with the intervening lands comprised of footpaths.** **The development location habitat is composed predominantly of non annexed buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3) habitat in an urban street lit setting with high levels of anthropogenic activity.** **The proposed development does not require water abstraction or direct discharge to surface water, ground water, land or air with the main elements of light construction being phased and of very short duration.** **No changes to surface water quality (microbiologically, chemically, physically or quantitatively) are anticipated in surface water or ground water given that there are no direct discharges to or abstraction from surface water or ground water with the existing connections to all public utilities is to be used.** **Any material that it is required to remove off site shall be transported to a licensed facility for disposal / recycling.** **Where aggregate are required it is to be sourced in a quarry that is registered under section 261/261A of the 2000 planning and development act or have a grant of planning under that act. The covering of any stockpile of aggregates would prevent suspended solids egressing the site.** **No maintenance of plant would occur on site with all preventative maintenance carried out prior to entry to the site.** **Refuelling of plant shall only occur as necessary with no hydrocarbons for such purposes stored on site with precautionary spill kits retained on the site.** **All empty packaging would be stored in appropriate containers for disposal as required.** **Batch concrete trucks are prohibited from the washing out of the drum on site (which is now industry standard).** **The restricted species as listed in appendix of this report would not be utilised or introduced for the purposes of landscaping or any other purposes.** **A watertight container shall be provided for the storage of empty chemical containers which shall be removed off site and disposed of appropriately as required.** **Site preparation, construction and subsequent use / management is not required to be cognisant of the Inland fisheries Ireland guidance on "The protection of fisheries habitat during construction and development works at river sites" as no in stream works are associated with the development with no natural streams, drains or watercourses within the site boundary.**

No material shall be removed from or deposited in any Natura Site as a result of a grant of planning permission.

The practice of in situ casting and covering of concrete until cured during a dry weather period would prevent any egress of cementitious material from the site – such a practise is necessary to prevent pocking by rain drops.

All construction related materials shall only be stored within the construction area.

No tree / scrub removal / felling/ trimming are proposed or required.

2.3.3 Describe any likely changes to the Site arising as a result of:

- **(i) Reduction in habitat area:**
- **(ii) Disturbance to Key species;**
- **(iii) Habitat or species density;**
- **(iv) Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc);**
- **(v) Climate change**

The proposed development does not involve the reduction in annexed habitat area associated with the Natura site i.e. no part or section of the site is within the boundary of the SAC.

The on site habitat sare identified predominantly as BL3 and small elements of ED3 with no undesignated annexed habitats present.

There will be no disturbance or cumulative to any key species associated with the Natura sites given the urban street lit nature of the development site with all activities projected to be absorbed into the back ground.

There is a complete absence of suitable on site habitat for any of the annexed species for which the Natura site was designated to populate the site. Further to this the species for which the River Moy Sac was designated are predominantly confined to the aquatic section of the natura sites or the immediate area surrounding it e.g. the reclusive *Lutra lutra* are generally only found within 80M of suitable habitat and tend not to be found in urban street lit settings of high anthropogenic activity on BL3 habitat.

There will be no climate change either micro or otherwise as a result of the project with the limit values for SO_2, NO, NO_2 and O_3 protection of vegetation / ecosystems not of consideration given the nature of the project.

The urban street lit location of the site dictates that there will be no cumulative disturbance of the species of interest as the proposed project would be absorbed into the background during construction with no post construction impacts to consider.

Any increases in noise, light and vibration during construction would not be detectable in the Natura site due to the separation distance and the urban street lit location of the development site and would be entirely absorbed into the background. Air over pressure is not of consideration.

Surface water quality will not be impacted as there will be no direct or indirect discharges to surface water as a result of the development with the project impact on both ground water and surface water considered neutral.

2.3.4 Describe any likely impacts on the Natura 2000 sites as a whole in terms of:

(i) Interference with the Key relationships that define the structure of the site.

(ii) Interference with key relationships that define the function of the site.

The proposed project will not alter, interfere or impact on any of the key relationships that define either the function of or the structure of the Natura site considered given that there will be no fragmentation or disturbance of designated habitat or the species therein with the predicted impact on water quality, noise and lighting considered neutral. The construction phase of the proposed project would be absorbed into the background due to the urban street lit setting. Post constructions there are no elements associated with the project that would interfere, alter or impact on the key relationships that define the structure or function of the Natura sites.

2.3.5 Provide indicators of significance as a result of the identification of effects set out above in terms of:

(i) Loss

(ii) Fragmentation

(iii) Disruption

(iv) Disturbance

(v) Change to key elements of the site (e.g. water quality etc.)

There will be no loss, fragmentation, disruption or disturbance of the Natura sites or their annexed species either directly or indirectly, associated with the proposed project.

No negative changes to surface water quality (microbiologically, chemically, physically or quantitatively) are anticipated given that there are no direct discharges to or abstraction from surface water.

The proposed works are sufficiently removed from the Natura sites in an urban setting such that there will be no impact either directly or indirectly with respect to disturbance as the urban nature of the development site would absorb the project.

The ppv of a hydraulic roller at 25M is only 1.5mms and trucks on a rough surfaces only producing a ppv of <2mm/s at 20M which dictates that ppv during construction is not of consideration with no vibration from subsequent use to consider. There will be no activities associated with the proposed development that would give rise to significant fugitive dust which would be extremely limited and only occur during the construction phase and undetectable outside of a radius of 100M. Any such fugitive dust would be classified as inert and harmless in the chemical context and would not contain any of the harmful compounds as described and listed in Atmospheric Emissions by T.A. Luft, (1986), section 2.3. The proposed project is not a noted source of fugitive dust. During the short duration construction phase the noise source would be external in nature and as its dimensions would be small compared to the location therefore as the sound energy is radiating it will spread over an area that is proportional to the square of the distance. As this is an inverse square law then the sound level will decline by 6dB for each doubling of distance and will not have a deleterious effect on the designated site during construction or subsequent use. Due to the urban nature of the development site it can be projected that noise levels at the periphery of the Natura Sites would not be elevated above

background either during construction or subsequent use. Typical values in the vicinity of the development post construction would be in the order of 65 dB + due to RTN and the urban location.
Light is not of consideration due to the fact that the area is already street lit wit no additional lighting requirements.

2.3.6 Describe from the above those elements of the project or plan, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is not known.

No significant impacts are predicted given the limited scale and short duration of the light construction phase.
Subsequent use is not anticipated to produce any significant negative impacts either directly or indirectly.
All potential impacts can be accurately assessed from published data.

Screening Conclusion

Appropriate Assessment is not required as there would be no significant or insignificant negative impacts either directly or indirectly on the identified Natura site with respect to annexed habitats, annexed species and the conservation objectives either during construction or subsequent use. The project would not alter or impact on the function or structure of the Natura sites nor would it contravene the conservation objectives.
No specific mitigation measures or compensation measures are required to ensure that there are no direct or indirect impacts on the Natura sites habitats or species. The general standard environmental control measures in section 2.3.2 should be observed. These should not be interpreted as mitigation or compensation measures and but are associated with the normal standard good environmental management of construction sites. The project shall be undertaken in the manner described.

Completed by: Paul Neary B.Sc. (Hns. Env. Sc.), M.Sc (eco. Tox)

3.0 APPROPRIATE ASESSMENT _ STAGE 1 SCREENING MATRIX

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS MATRIX (FONSE)

In accordance with Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

3.0.1 Planning Application Number

Part 8 Planning Application Barrett Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo – Becketts House

3.0.2 Development Type

The proposed development is orientated around the development of an arts performance space which will require renovations of the existing Becketts house structure, the provision of an out door amphitheatre and landscaping.

3.0.3 Development Location

The West 0.123HA facing urban street lit brown field site is located East of Barrett Street, 385.1M South West of Muredachs RC Cathedral, on the North West bank of the river moy in the town of Ballina, Co. Mayo at grid reference 524426, 818606.

3.0.4 Natura 2000 site(s) within impact Zone

The River Moy 002298 SAC

3.0.5 Qualifying interests of Natura 2000 site(s)

River Moy SAC 002298:

[6510] Lowland Hay Meadows

[7110] Raised Bog (Active)*

[7120] Degraded Raised Bog

[7150] Rhynchosporion Vegetation

[7230] Alkaline Fens

[91A0] Old Oak Woodlands

[91E0] Alluvial Forests*

[1092] White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)

[1095] Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)

[1096] Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)

[1106] Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)

[1355] Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

The qualifying interests listed above are based on the most up to date Ste Synopsis available from NPWS (Version rev 20 date: 12/10/20)

3.1 Name of project or plan

Part 8 Planning Application Barrett Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo – Becketts House

3.1.1 Name and Location of Natura 2000 Site

The terrestrial section of the River Moy 002298 SAC is located at closest 2.9M West of the site boundary across the existing foot path.

3.1.2 Description of the project or plan

The proposed development is orientated around the development of an arts performance space which will require renovations of the existing Becketts house structure, demolition of the rear annex to the structure, the provision of an out door amphitheatre and hard / soft landscaping taking approximately 9monts on an urban 0.123Ha site.

The project will require minor renovations (roofing, rendering, adjustments to window / doors) of the existing dwelling to convert to the performance space. The existing structure is connected to the existing public services (sewer, water, electricity and storm water) which it is proposed to utilise.

The construction of the amphitheatre area will require small scale construction (hard landscaping) and demolition works (removal of the existing concrete surfaces and rear annex, removal of sub soil). Any demolition waste produced would be removed off site for disposal in a licensed facility. The location of the project is such that for the purposes of health and safety and site security it would be surrounded by hoarding during construction which confines the activity specifically to the site area.

For the creating of the amphitheatre it is proposed to undertake the pouring of the concrete in shuttered forms during a dry weather period which is essential to ensure that the final finish is of the correct standard. The removal of the existing concrete surfaces and / or sub soil will utilise light machinery (light rubber tracked excavators, jack hammers, compressor, light rock breaker <1ton, (where con says and grinders are to be used misting would be used to prevent fugitive dust generation)) with the resulting material removed off site for disposal at a licensed facility. During the construction of the new footpaths and concrete surfaces it is proposed to place sand bags over the storm water gullies to prevent material entering and blocking them. All concrete (in situ casting) would be poured during a dry weather period to avoid potential damage (rain fall pocking) until the concrete is cured. Concrete would be delivered in batch concrete truck to the site and poured by Shute into the forms with no mixing for this purpose on the site. The urban nature of the proposed activity dictates that no hydrocarbons would be stored on the site for the purposes of refueling which would be undertaken as required by means of a browser with a spill kit retained on the site. No maintenance of plant would occur on site with all preventative maintenance carried out prior to entry to the site.

Potential misting to control dust may be required with all works to be carried out during normal working hours.

Aggregates such as 804, sand and gravel may be stored within the confines of the site prior to use and these would be covered to prevent suspended solids leaving the confines of the site. Where such aggregate are required they would be

sourced in a quarry that is registered under section 261/261A of the 2000 planning and development act or have a grant of planning under that act.

A water tight container shall be provided for the storage of empty chemical containers (plasticiser, mortar mix etc) which shall be removed off site and disposed of appropriately as required.

The soft landscaping would only use native or approved species.

The low level construction and demolition works would be undertaken in a phased manner.

No tree / scrub removal / felling/ trimming should occur during the nesting period.

There is no proposal to under take any drainage works or associated with the project.

A detailed Bat survey of the existing structure is to be under taken prior to any renovation works.

Site preparation, construction and subsequent use / management is not required to be cognisant of the Inland fisheries Ireland guidance on "The protection of fisheries habitat during construction and development works at river sites" as no in stream works are associated with the development.

The proposed development does not require water abstraction or direct discharge to surface water, land or air with the main elements of light construction being of very short duration.

The existing dwelling would be used for the storage of ant construction related materials (cement, lime, mortar mix etc) and light tools.

It is intended to undertake a Bat survey of the structure prior to any structural work been undertaken on the existing dwelling.

3.1.3 Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)

No

3.1.4 Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)

There are no other projects or plans that in combination with the proposed project could impact on the Natura site.

The proposed plan is project to have a neutral impact given that there are no discharges to air, soil or water associated with construction or subsequent use that could impact the Natura Site in an urban setting BL3 street lit setting which is subject to continual high levels of anthropogenic activity. Other plans and projects considered are;

Directive - Birds Directive

Directive - Habitats Directive

Directive - Drinking Waters Directive

Directive - Major Accidents and Emergencies Directive

Directive - Environmental Impact Assessment Directive

Directive - Sewage Sludge Directive

Directive - Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

Directive - Plant Protection Products Directive

Directive - Nitrates Directive

Directive - Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive

Other Stipulated Measure - Cost recovery for water use

Other Stipulated Measure - Promotion of efficient and sustainable water use

Other Stipulated Measure - Protection of drinking water sources

Other Stipulated Measure - Control of abstraction and impoundment

Other Stipulated Measure - Control of point source discharges

Other Stipulated Measure - Control of diffuse source discharges

Other Stipulated Measure - Authorisation of discharges to groundwaters

Other Stipulated Measure - Control of priority substances

Other Stipulated Measure - Controls on physical modifications to surface waters

Other Stipulated Measure - Controls on other activities impacting on water status

Other Stipulated Measure - Prevention or reduction of the impact of accidental pollution incidents

On-site waste water treatment systems

Freshwater Pearl Mussel sub-basin plan

Shellfish Pollution Reduction Plan

NRBMP / WFD

4.0.1 Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 Site.

A desk top study in conjunction with on site survey (ecological, hydrological) was carried out on site. From this it was determined that the project will not have a significant effect on the Natura sites either directly or indirectly, alone or in combination with other projects. The potential impacts are localised and limited directly to the construction area. There are no similar projects that could result in a synergistic impact. The potential impact on the Natura sites is considered neutral and would be absorbed into the urban street lit background during construction and subsequent use.

4.0.2 Explain why these effects are not considered significant.

The effects are not considered significant as all potential indirect effects are negated by virtue of the separation distance and the location of the development site within an established urban street lit setting with an existing structure present on the site. The proposed project is considered light construction and demolition and lacks the magnitude and scale to have significant direct or indirect impacts on the Natura site. The street lit development site is bounded on all sides by the existing 2 / 3 storey commercial and residential buildings, roads, car parks and footpaths. Light is not of consideration as the area is already street lit with no proposal for additional street lighting. The phased 9 month urban construction phase of the project is of short duration with limited requirements for plant and materials. None of the species for which the Natura site has being designated are present on the development site nor would they populate the site given its urban street lit location, the lack of suitable habitat and the existing level of anthropogenic activity and distance to suitable habitat.

There are no undesignated annexed habitats present on the proposed development site. The species for which the

Natura sites was designated would not expand their range to encompass the development site as they are predominantly aquatic, marine or confined to the immediate area surrounding i.e. lake shores and river banks. The construction phase of the project is of extremely short duration. All potential impacts can be accurately predicted from published data. The proposed project would not alter, inhibit, obstruct or interfere with the conservation objectives for the Natura site nor would it impact on the function or structure of it.
4.0.3 List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or email address.
As part of the Planning Process MCC would request input from the NPWS DAU therefore to avoid duplication consultation with NPWS will be through the planning process.
4.0.4 Response to consultation.
N/A

5.0 Data collected to carry out the assessment.			
Who carried out the Assessment?	**Source of Data**	**Level of assessment completed.**	**Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed.**
Paul Neary Environmental Consultants	**National Parks and Wild Life**	**Consultation Site Synopsis Birds and Habitats Regulations 49 & 50. Threat Response Plans for Lutra Lutra Threat Response Plans for Vesper bats All Ireland Species action plan Bats All Ireland Species action Plan – Red Squirrel All Ireland Species Action Plan – Irish Lady's Tresses, pollan, hare, corncrake. National Biodiversity Plan The Status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland.**	**Paul Neary Stonehall Foxford Co. Mayo**
	Geological Survey of Ireland	**Bedrock Data. Aquifer Vulnerability. Soil and Sub soils Data. Aquifer potential. Source protection, karst and ground water well data.**	
	Environmental Potection Agency	**Water Quality Data. Air Quality Data.**	
	Water frame Work Directive (water matters web site)	**Status and objectives for ground water and surface water**	
	NRBMP	**Status and objectives for ground water and surface water**	
	National Bio diversity Centre	**Data on species in area**	
	Heritage Council	**Data on species in area**	

	Department of the Environment **Department of Agriculture** **Inland Fisheries** **Freshwater Life – R. Fitter R. Manuel** **Biology of Fresh Waters -PS Maitland** **Dept. of the Environment, 1994** **Planning Policy Guidance: Nature Conservation** **Collins Field Guide to Freshwater Life, R. Fitter, R. Manuel.** **Domino Guide to Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland, Marjorie Blamey, Richard Fitter, Alastar Fitter.** **Collins Nature Guides to Wild Flowers of Britain and Europe, W. Lippert & D. Podlech.** **Waterfowl Ecology M Owen & J M Black** **Kingfisher Concise Field Guide to Animal & Plants of Britain & Europe, Michael Chinery**	**Circular NPW 1/10 & PSSP 2/10 Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities.** **Environmental Plan – Nutrient management plans.** **Wild Salmon Management**	

	The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland, NPWS, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2008. **European Commission. 2007b. Interpretation manual of European Union habitats. EUR27. European Commission, DG Environment.** **EPA. 2002. Guidelines on information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements. EPA, Wexford.** **Biology of Fresh Waters, 2nd edition, P S Maitland.** **Treweek, J. 1999 Ecological Impact Assessment Blackwell Science Ltd. Oxford** **EPA. 2003. Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements). EPA, Wexford.** **National Parks and Wildlife Service. 2008. The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Conservation status in**		

	Ireland of habitats and species listed in the European Council directive on the conservation of habitats, flora and fauna 92/43/EEC. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. **NPWS 2009 Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities Revised February 2010 Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government** **Southall, B.L., Bowles, A.E. Ellison, W.T., Finneran, J.J. Gentry, R.L. Greene, C.R., Kastak, D., Ketten,**		

6.0 Overall Conclusions:

Appropriate Assessment is not required as there would be no significant impacts either directly or indirectly on the identified Natura sites with respect to its annexed habitats, features of interest and / or annexed species during construction or subsequent use.

No specific mitigation measures or compensation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant direct or indirect impacts on the Natura sites habitats or species.

The proposed project would not negatively impact or contravene the conservation objectives for the Natura site nor would it impact on the function or structure of the natura site.

There is no land take from any Natura site.

A grant of planning would not require or cause any material to be deposited in or removed from a Natura site.

A grant of planning permission would not require any activity within the boundary of the Natura sites nor would it cause or require any plant to enter or traverse the Natura site.

The proposed development propjet would be absorbed into the back ground of the urban area both during construction and subsequent use.

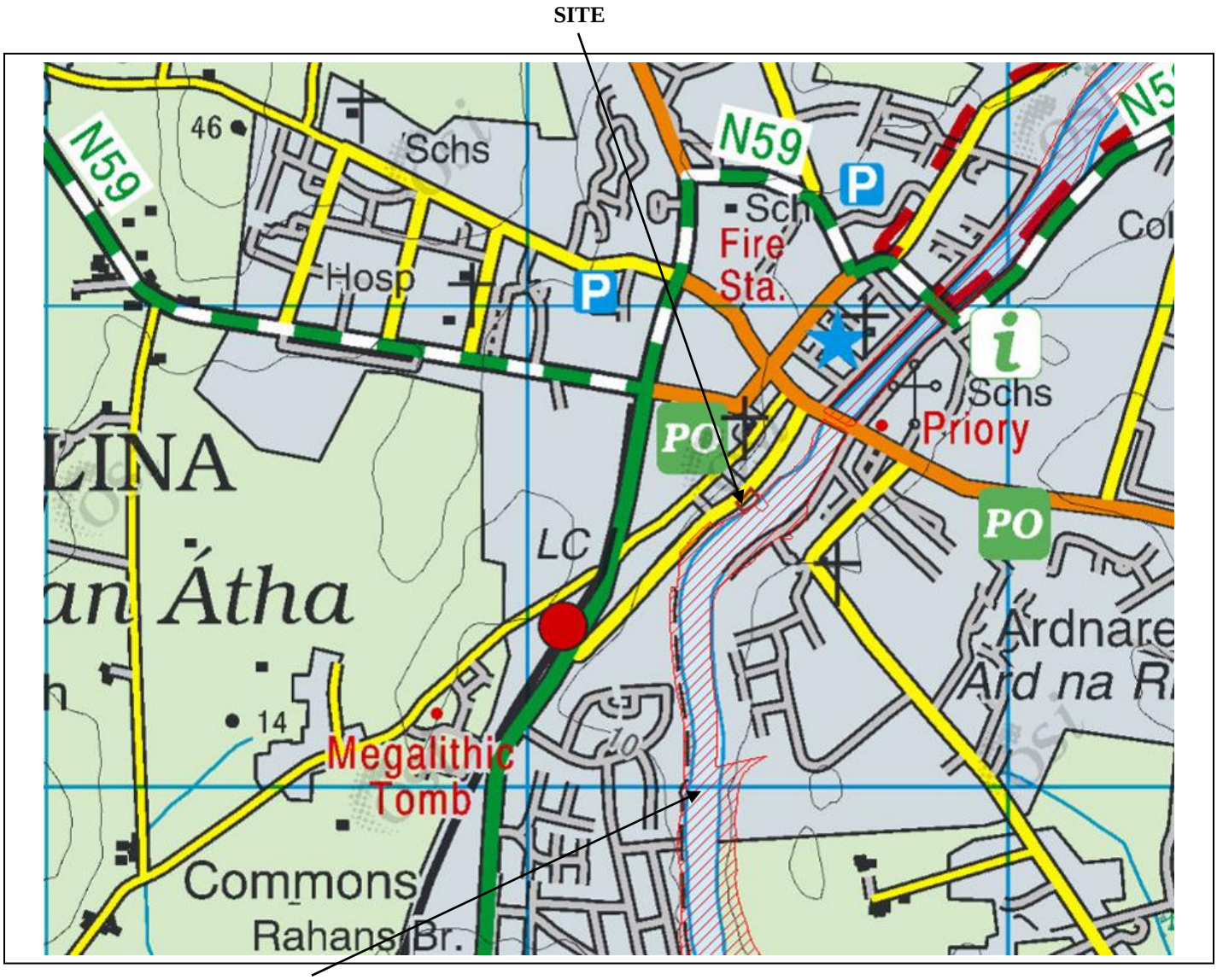
The normal general standard environmental measures associated with good environmental management of construction sites, detailed in section 2.3.2, should be observed and are also cognisant of other plans and projects e.g. NRBMP. These should not be interpreted, considered or misconstrued as mitigation measures but are associated with good environmental management of construction sites (CEMP).

The project shall be undertaken as specified.

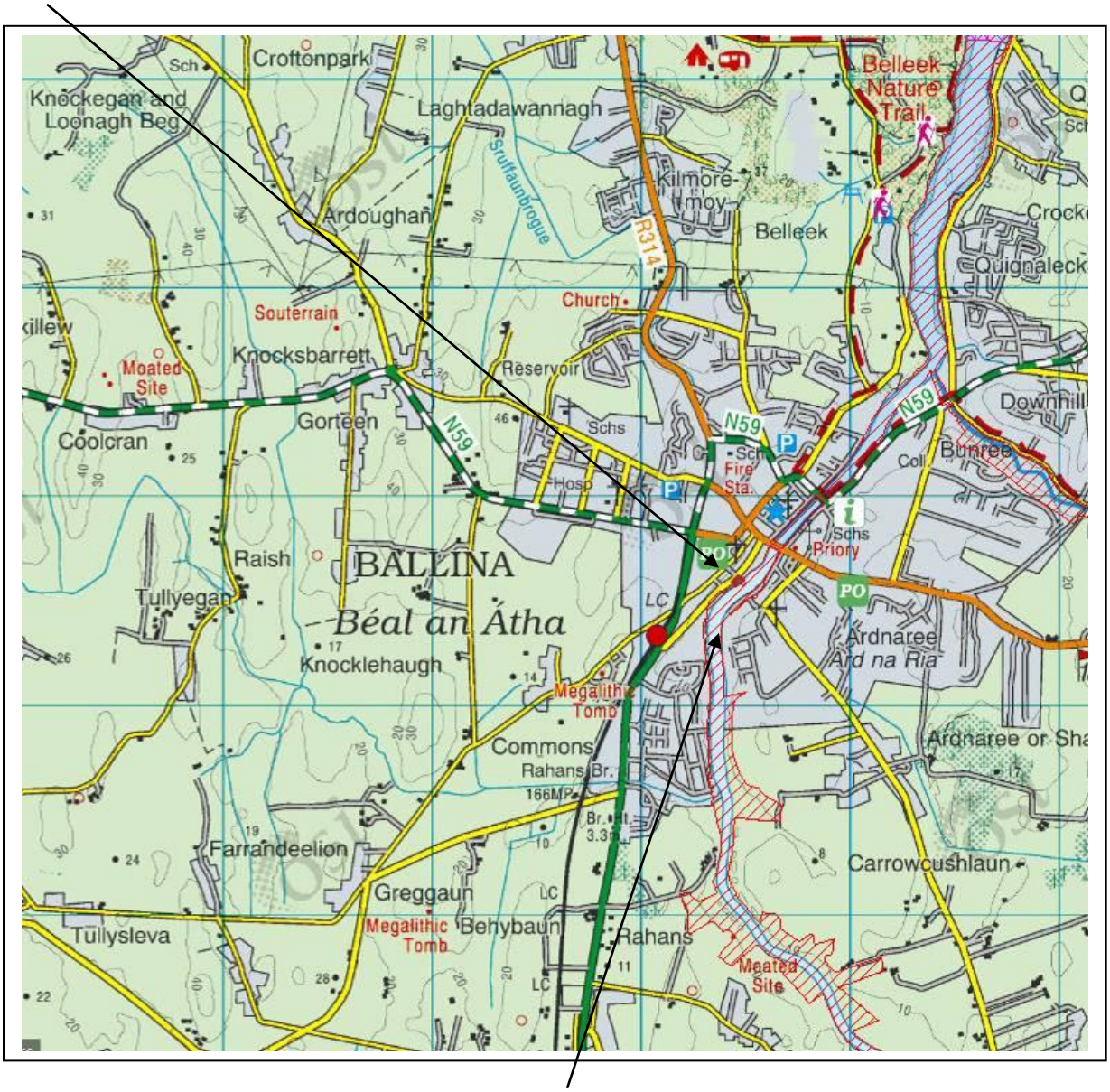
Appendices: Attach Relevant Ecological data as required to support findings of stage 1 screening matrix.

APPENDIX 1

MAP: 1 Development Location



SITE



The River Moy 002298 SAC

APPENDIX 2

ECOLOGICAL SURVEY

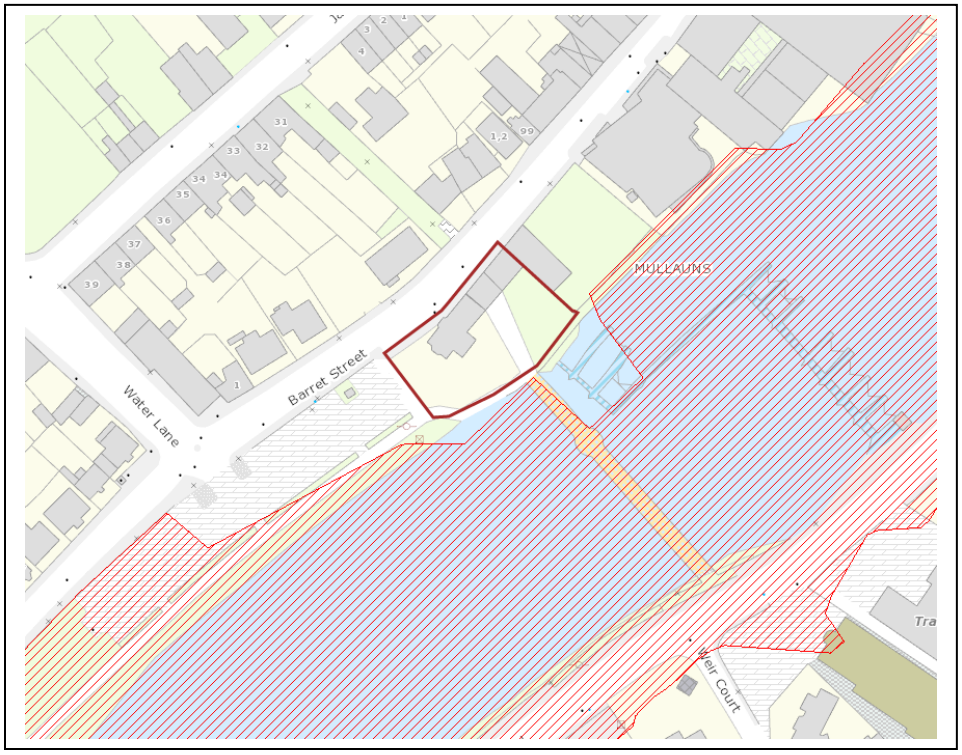
REGARDING A PART 8 PLANNING APPLICATION

FOR THE PROPOSED

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARTS PERFORMANCE SPACE

AT

BARRET STREET, BALLINA, CO. MAYO



Client: **Mayo County Council**
The Mall
Castlebar
Co. Mayo

Paul Neary B.Sc. (Hns. Env. Sc.) M.Sc. (Eco. Tox)
Environmental Consultant
Stonehall
Foxford
Co. Mayo
Tel: 00353 87 2352811
Email: pnearyfoxford@gmail.com

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND DESK TOP STUDY – Receiving Environment

1.2 PLOT HISTORY AND CURRENT LAND USE

1.3 ECOLOGICAL SURVEY

1.3.1 Ecological survey

1.3.2 Botany

1.3.3 Fauna

1.3.4 Avian Species

1.3.5 Amphibians

1.3.6 Invertebrates

Appendix 1: Habitat Map

1.1 Site Description and desk top study – Receiving Environment

The West 0.123HA facing urban street lit brown field site is located East of Barrett Street, 385.1M South West of Muredachs RC Cathedral, on the North West bank of the river moy in the town of Ballina, Co. Mayo at grid reference 524426, 818606.

The proposed development is orientated around the development of an arts performance space which will require renovations of the existing Becketts house structure, demolition of the rear annex to the structure, the provision of an out door amphitheatre and hard / soft landscaping taking approximately 9monts on an urban 0.123Ha site.

The project will require minor renovations (roofing, rendering, adjustments to window / doors) of the existing dwelling to convert to the performance space. The existing structure is connected to the existing public services (sewer, water, electricity and storm water) which it is proposed to utilise.

The construction of the amphitheatre area will require small scale construction (hard landscaping) and demolition works (removal of the existing concrete surfaces and rear annex, removal of sub soil). Any demolition waste produced would be removed off site for disposal in a licensed facility. The location of the project is such that for the purposes of health and safety and site security it would be surrounded by hoarding during construction which confines the activity specifically to the site area.

For the creating of the amphitheatre it is proposed to undertake the pouring of the concrete in shuttered forms during a dry weather period which is essential to ensure that the final finish is of the correct standard. The removal of the existing concrete surfaces and / or sub soil will utilise light machinery (light rubber tracked excavators, jack hammers, compressor, light rock breaker <1ton, (where con says and grinders are to be used misting would be used to prevent fugitive dust generation)) with the resulting material removed off site for disposal at a licensed facility. During the construction of the new footpaths and concrete surfaces it is proposed to place sand bags over the storm water gullies to prevent material entering and blocking them. All concrete (in situ casting) would be poured during a dry weather period to avoid potential damage (rain fall pocking) until the concrete is cured. Concrete would be delivered in batch concrete truck to the site and poured by Shute into the forms with no mixing for this purpose on the site. The urban nature of the proposed activity dictates that no hydrocarbons would be stored on the site for the purposes of refueling which would be undertaken as required by means of a browser with a spill kit retained on the site. No maintenance of plant would occur on site with all preventative maintenance carried out prior to entry to the site.

Potential misting to control dust may be required with all works to be carried out during normal working hours.

Aggregates such as 804, sand and gravel may be stored within the confines of the site prior to use and these would be covered to prevent suspended solids leaving the confines of the site. Where such aggregate are required they would be sourced in a quarry that is registered under section 261/261A of the 2000 planning and development act or have a grant of planning under that act.

A water tight container shall be provided for the storage of empty chemical containers (plasticiser, mortar mix etc) which shall be removed off site and disposed of appropriately as required.

The soft landscaping would only use native or approved species.

The low level construction and demolition works would be undertaken in a phased manner.

No tree / scrub removal / felling/ trimming should occur during the nesting period.

There is no proposal to under take any drainage works or associated with the project.

A detailed Bat survey of the existing structure is to be under taken prior to any renovation works.

Site preparation, construction and subsequent use / management is not required to be cognisant of the Inland fisheries

Ireland guidance on "The protection of fisheries habitat during construction and development works at river sites" as no in stream works are associated with the development.

The proposed development does not require water abstraction or direct discharge to surface water, land or air with the main elements of light construction being of very short duration.

The existing dwelling would be used for the storage of ant construction related materials (cement, lime, mortar mix etc) and light tools.

It is intended to undertake a Bat survey of the structure prior to any structural work been undertaken on the existing dwelling.

Receiving Environment:

The site is located in a catchment includes the area drained by the River Moy and all streams entering tidal water in Killala Bay between Benwee Head and Lenadoon Point, Co. Sligo, draining a total area of 2,345km². The largest urban centre in the catchment is Castlebar. The other main urban centres in this catchment are Ballina, Tubbercurry, Kiltimagh, Swinford, Foxford, Enniscrone and Crossmolina. The total population of the catchment is approximately 77,262 with a population density of 33 people per km². The lowland parts of the catchment are underlain by various types of limestones while the upland areas from the Ox Mountains and Croaghmoyle are underlain by a band of igneous and metamorphic rocks. Much of the lowland area south of Lough Conn exhibits a drumlin topography.

There are extensive sand and gravel aquifers lying between Swinford and Charlestown to as far south as Knock, to the east of Ballina and southwest of Crossmolina. More specifically the site is located in the Moy 100 sub catchment and within the Moy 120 sub basin.

There is no existing qualitative or quantitative data for ground water in the immediate area of the proposed development with the NRBMP / WFD classifying the ground water as "Good" and "Not at Risk "and not in an "Area for Action". The surface water is described as having "Moderate" status under the NRBMP and is considered "At Risk" (3rd cycle) of not attaining the requisite quality standards and not considered by the EPA to be nutrient sensitive. The risk is associated with ecological, biological and invertebrate status or potential and not associated which the chemical or physical status / potential of the lotic system.

There are no streams, drain or water courses within the development site boundary with the historically highly modified River Moy Bank located 3.37M to the East across the existing footpath with the pedestrian bridge also located to the East.

The underlying geology is DPBL (dinantian pure bedded limestone) which contains regional important aquifer (RKc) with Extreme (E) vulnerability giving a groundwater protection response R1. The relative risk to ground water from N, MRP and pathogens is considered low with the subsurface nitrate susceptibility classified as 4 (PIP), near surface Nitrate susceptibility of 2 and near surface Phosphate susceptibility defined by the EPA as 2 (PIP). Thre are no PIP –P flow delivery paths or points in the proposed infiltration area The GSI indicates that the soils on site are Made ground which overlie a sub soil identified by the GSI as Urban with DTB <3M. The site is not located

within a designated or proposed Natura site nor is it contiguous to one, the River Moy SAC 002298 terrestrial section is located 2.9M East of the proposed development site boundary.

With respect to Ammonia (as N) the concentration is on an downward trajectory and is currently measured at 0.016mg/L which is far from the 0.04mg/L indicative water quality guide. The total oxidised N concentration is 0.006mg/L which is also far from the indicative quality guide concentration of 1.8mg/l and is on an downward trajectory. Ortho P concentration is currently at 0.006mg/L which is far from the indicative guide of 0.025mg/L and on a upward trajectory. There are a series of EPA monitoring station down stream of the site on the River Moy, RS34Mo21050 1Km u/s Ardnaree Bridge, which has a Q linear value of 3-4 with a Q legend of "Moderate". The Q values at that location were measured at 3-4 in 2019, 3-4 in 2016, 4 in 2015, 4 in 2013, 3-4 in 2007, 4 in 2005 and 4 in 2001.

The Ballina tertiary Urban waste water treatment plant D0016 is located down stream of the proposed development site and has a design capacity of p.e. 25,000 with a current loading of p.e. 15,794.

The on site habitat is described entirely as BL3 with small elements of ED3 . The surrounding land use and habitat type also consists of buildings and artificial surfaces due to the urban setting. The air quality in the area is described as very good (zone D) which translates to the following, SO_2 0-49µgM^{-3} (1hr average), NO_2 0-36 µgM^{-3} (1hr average), O_3 0-39 µgM^{-3} (1hr average) and PM_{10} 0-19 µgM^{-3} (24hr average).

1.2 Plot History and Current Land Use:

The urban site is currently the location of an existing uninhabited dwelling.

1.3 ECOLOGICAL SURVEY

(see maps)

1.3.1 Ecological survey :

The habitat on site is classified as;

(2) BL3 – Buildings and other artificial surfaces

1.3.2 Botany

The ecological survey indicated that the site is composed of BL3 habitat.

1.3.3 Fauna.

There was no direct or indirect evidence of Leptis timidus, *Martes martes*, *Mustela erminea*, *Sciurulus vulgaris*, *Mustela lutreola*, *Orctyolagus cuniculus* or *Erinaceus europaeus* on site with no suitable habitat present for any of these species. The reclusive *Lutra lutra* is not recorded at this specific location and is generally only found within 80M of suitable habitat with no such habitat present along the bank of the River due to the urban setting. The species would not inhabit this urban location. *Sciurulus vulgaris, Mustela musculus, Martes martes* and *Orctyolagus cuniculus* would not be anticipated given the absence of suitable habitat. It would be reasonable to expect the more

ubiquitous species such as *Rattus norvegicus* to be present. No bat species were detected on the target development site however it is proposed to undertake a morte detailed survey of the site prior to any structural works being carried out..

1.3.4 Avian species.

Although the normal ubiquitous species were observed no annexed avian species were recorded in the location of the proposed development nor would any be anticipated as they are confined to the aquatic section of Lough Cullin and Lough Conn. or the shores of both and not recorded in urban settings.

1.3.5 Amphibians.

No Amphibian species were noted or would be anticipated due to the Urban setting..

1.3.6 Invertebrates.

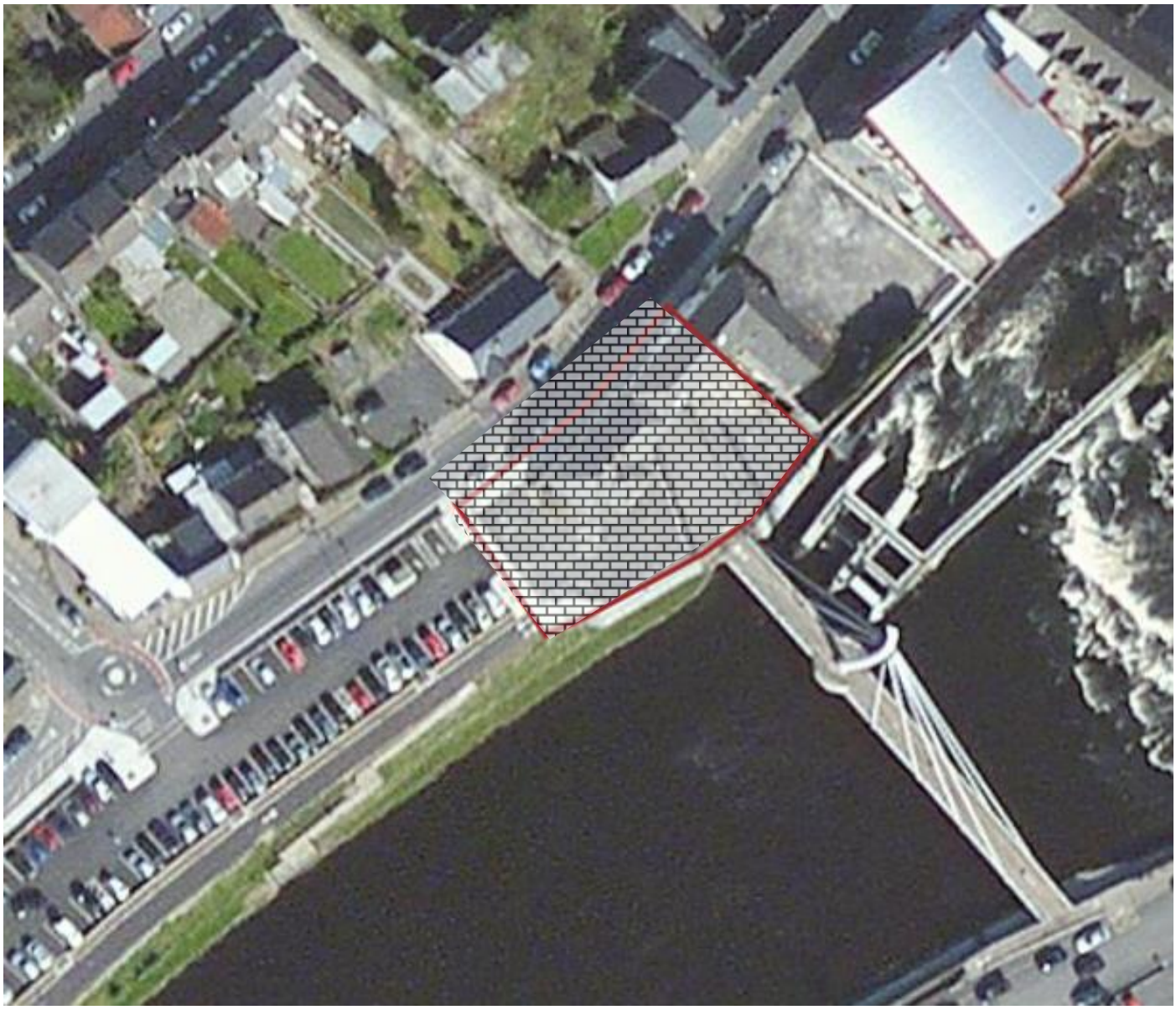
No invertebrate species of note were recorded on the site which would be anticipated due to the urban setting and BL3 classification.

The white clawed cray fish (1092) is not recorded down stream in the River Moy. The species requires a Q value of 3-4 at all times with disease and alien crayfish species identified as the main threats. The proposed project would not increase or exacerbated the identified threats (disease and not native species) with no negative impacts on water quality anticipated. The main threats to the species would not be exacerbated by the proposed project.

Paul Neary B.Sc., M.Sc.
**PL321 (code 00805)

** These codes indicate that Paul Neary is an approved environmentalist by NPWS / Duchas / Dept. of Agriculture for the carrying out of ecological assessments on NHA's, SAC's, SPA's, pNHA's and National Parks and the creation of management plans and frame work plans on the afore mentioned.

HABITAT MAP



Dry Siliceous Heath (HH1)

Dense Bracken (HD1)

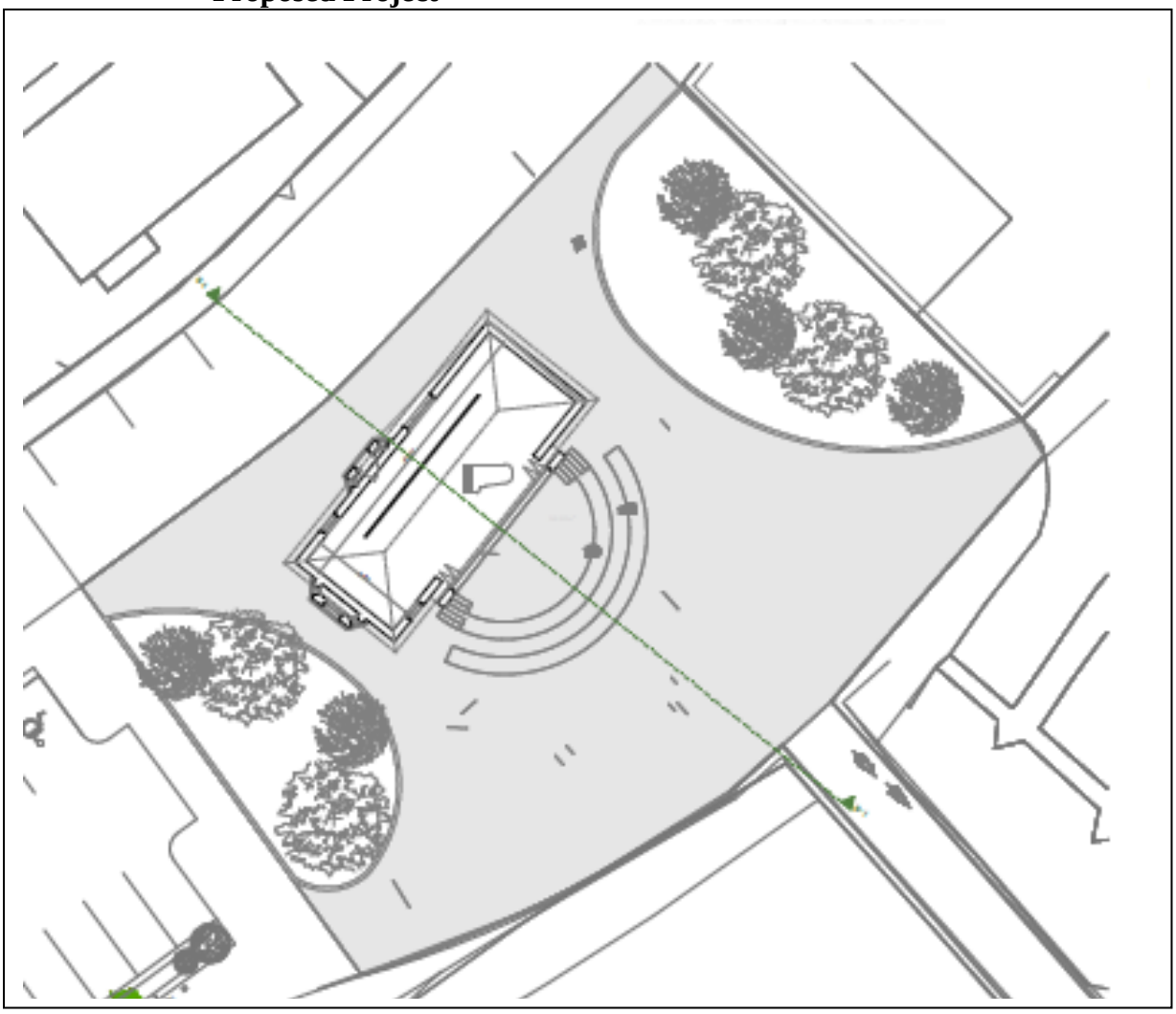
Improved agricultural Grassland (GA1)

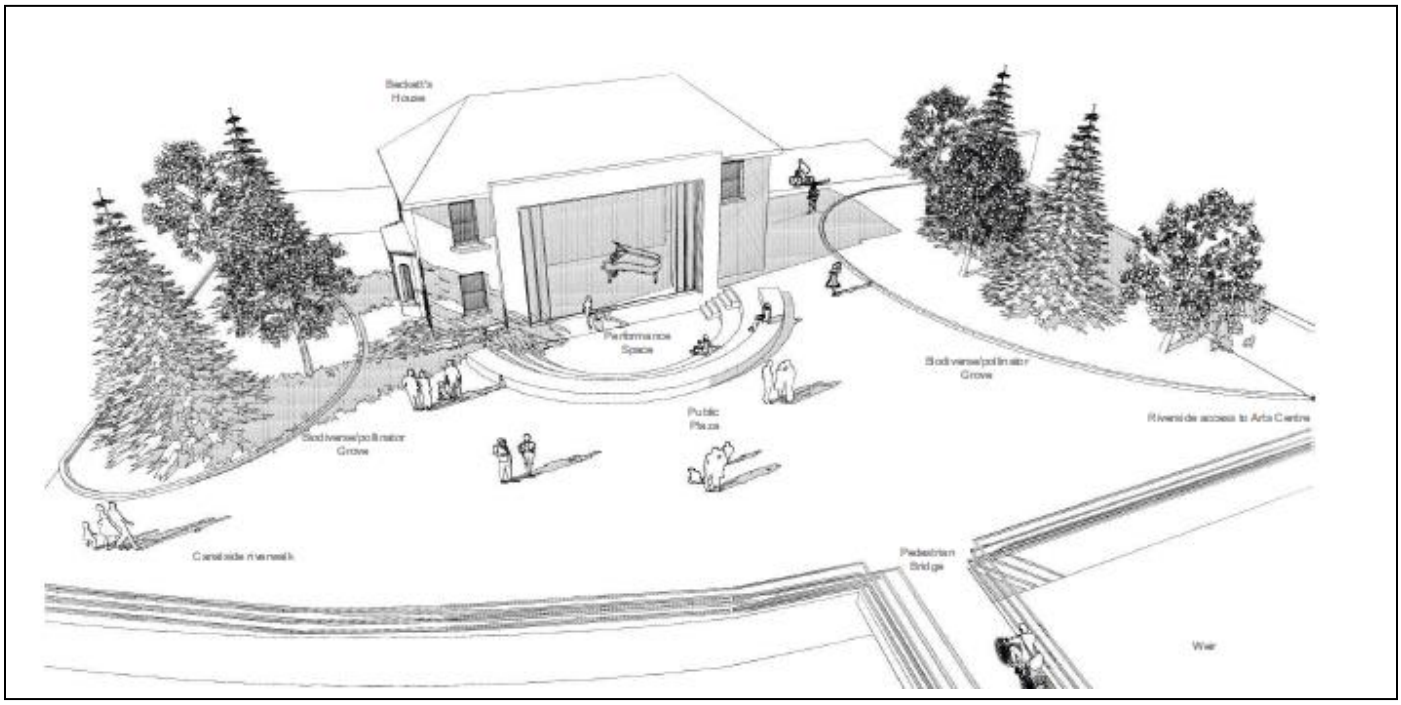
Upland Eroding Stream (FW1)

Hedgerow (WL1)

Buildings and other artificial surfaces (BL3)

Proposed Project





Site Photographs

APPENDIX 3

SITE SYNOPSIS Version date: 22/10/20

Site Name: River Moy SAC

Site Code: 002298

This site comprises almost the entire freshwater element of the River Moy and its tributaries including both Loughs Conn and Cullin. The system drains a catchment area of 805 sq. km. Most of the site is in Co. Mayo, though parts are in west Sligo and north Roscommon. Apart from the Moy itself, other rivers included within the site are the Deel, Bar Deela, Castlehill, Addergoole, Clydagh and Manulla on the west side, and the Glenree, Yellow, Strade, Gweestion, Trimogue, Sonnagh, Mullaghanoe, Owengarve, Eighnagh and Owenaher on the east side. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part, though Carboniferous Sandstone is present at the extreme west of the site, with Dalradian Quartzites and schists at the south-west. Some of the tributaries at the east, the south of Lough Conn and all of Lough Cullin are underlain by granite. There are many towns adjacent to but not within the site. These include Ballina, Crossmolina, Foxford, Swinford, Kiltimagh and Charlestown.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive (* = priority; numbers in brackets are Natura 2000 codes):

[7110] Raised Bog (Active)*

[7120] Degraded Raised Bog

[7150] Rhynchosporion Vegetation

[7230] Alkaline Fens

[91A0] Old Oak Woodlands

[91E0] Alluvial Forests*

[1092] White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)

[1095] Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)

[1096] Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)

[1106] Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)

[1355] Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

On the slopes and rising ground around the southern shores of Loughs Conn and Cullin, oak woodlands are found. Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) is the dominant tree species, with an understorey of Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*), with some Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Additional species are associated with the lakeshore such as Rock Whitebeam (*Sorbus rupicola*), Aspen (*Populus tremula*), Silver Birch (*B. pendula*) and the shrubs Guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*), Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) and Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*). The ground flora is usually composed of Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*), Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), buckler-ferns (*Dryopteris aemula* and *D. dilatata*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). The rare Narrow-leaved Helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*), protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999, occurs in association with the woodlands. Also found in these woodlands is the snail *Spermodea lamellata*, a species associated with old natural woodlands. Alluvial woodland occurs at several locations along the shores of the lakes but is particularly well developed along the river at Coryosla Bridge. Principal tree species are willows (including *Salix cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*) and Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Herbaceous species include Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). The woods are flooded by seasonal fluctuations in lake level.

On higher ground adjacent to the woodlands is blanket bog with scattered shrubs and trees on the drier areas. The rocky knolls often bear Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) or Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), with some unusual rare herb species such as Intermediate Wintergreen (*Pyrola media*) and Lesser Twayblade (*Listera cordata*).

Within the site are a number of raised bogs including those at Kilgarriff, Gowlaun, Derrynabrock, Tawnaghbeg and Cloongoonagh. These are examples of raised bogs at the north-western edge of the spectrum and possess many of the species typical of such in Ireland, including an abundance of Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*), Carnation Sedge (*Carex panicea*) and the moss *Campylopus atrovirens*. Some of the bogs include significant areas of active raised bog habitat. Well developed pool and hummock systems with quaking mats of bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.), Bog Asphodel and White Beaked-sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*) are present. Many of the pools contain a diversity of plant species, including Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), the bog moss *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *Campylopus atrovirens*, Common Cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), Great Sundew (*Drosera anglica*) and occasional Lesser Bladderwort (*Utricularia minor*). Several of the hummock-forming mosses (*Sphagnum fuscum* and *S. imbricatum*) which occur here are quite rare in this region and add to the scientific interest of the bogs within the overall site. Depressions on the bogs, pool edges and erosion channels, where the vegetation is dominated by White Beaked-sedge comprise the habitat 'Rhynchosporion vegetation'. Associated species in this habitat at the site include Bog Asphodel, sundews, Deergrass (*Scirpus cespitosus*) and Carnation Sedge. Degraded raised bog is present where the hydrology of the uncut bogs has been affected by peat cutting and other land use activities in the surrounding area, such as afforestation and associated drainage, and also the Moy arterial drainage. Species typical of the active raised bog habitat may still be present but the relative abundances differ. A typical example of the degraded habitat, where drying has occurred at the edge of the high bog, contains an abundance and more uniform cover of Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Carnation Sedge, Deergrass and sometimes Bog-myrtle (*Myrica gale*). Occurring in association with the uncut high bog are areas of wet regenerating cutover bog with species such as Common Cottongrass, bog mosses and sundew, while on the drier areas, the vegetation is mostly dominated by Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*). Natural regeneration with peat-forming capability will be possible over time with some restorative measures. Alkaline fen is considered to be well developed within the site. An extensive stand occurs as part of a wetland complex at Mannin and Island Lakes on the Glore River. Key diagnostic species of the *Schoenus* association characteristic of rich fens include the bryophytes *Campylium stellatum*, *Aneura pinguis* and *Scorpidium scorpioides*, and the herbaceous species Long-stalked Yellow-sedge (*Carex lepidocarpa*), Grass-of-parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*) and Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*). Other fen species include Black Bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), Purple Moor-grass, Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*), Meadow Thistle (*Cirsium dissectum*) and Blunt-flowered Rush (*Juncus subnodulosus*). The rare moss *Bryum uliginosum* occurs on exposed marl at a ditch to the east of Island Lake. The open water of Loughs Conn and Cullin is moderately hard with relatively low colour and good transparency. The phytpoplankton of the lake is dominated by diatoms and blue-green algae and there is evidence that the latter group is more common now than in former years. This indicates that nutrient inflow is occurring. The changes in Lough Conn appear to represent an early phase in the eutrophication process. Stoneworts still present include *Chara aspera, C. delicatula* and *Nitella* cf. *opaca*. Other plants found in the shallower portions include pondweed species (*Potamogeton* spp.). Where there is a peat influence Intermediate Bladderwort (*Utricularia intermedia*) is characteristic, while Water Lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna*) often grows in sand. Narrow reedbeds and patches of Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*) occur in some of the bays. Drainage of the Moy in the 1960s lowered the level of the lakes, exposing wide areas of stony shoreline and wet grassland, which are liable to flooding in winter. This increased the habitat diversity of the shoreline and created a number of

marginal wetlands, including fens and marshes. Plant species of note in the lake-margin include Heath Cudweed (*Omalotheca sylvatica*), Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) and Irish Lady's-tresses (*Spiranthes romanzoffiana*). These three species are listed on the Irish Red Data list and are protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999. Other habitats present within the site include wet grassland dominated by rushes (*Juncus* spp.) grading into species-rich marsh in which sedges are common. Among the other species found in this habitat are Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Rusty Willow (*Salix cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*) scrub and pockets of wet woodland dominated by Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) have become established in places throughout the site. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are common in the latter and the ground flora is typical of wet woodland with Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Yellow Iris, horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.) and occasional tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*).

Small pockets of conifer plantation, close to the lakes and along the strip both sides of the rivers, are included in the site. The Moy system is one of Ireland's premier salmon waters and it also encompasses two of Ireland's best lake trout fisheries in Loughs Conn and Cullin. Although the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) is still fished commercially in Ireland, it is considered to be endangered or locally threatened elsewhere in Europe and is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The Moy is a most productive catchment in salmon terms and this can be attributed to its being a fingered system with a multiplicity of 1st to 5th order tributaries which are large enough to support salmonids < 2 years of age while at the same time being too small to support significant adult trout numbers and are therefore highly productive in salmonid nursery terms.

Salmon run the Moy every month of the year. Both multi-sea-winter fish and grilse are present. The salmon fishing season is 1st February to 30th September. The peak of the spring fishing is in April and the grilse begin running in early May. The average weight of the spring fish is 9 lb and the grilse range from about 3-7 lb. In general spring fish are found more frequently in the rivers at the western extent of the Moy system.

The Arctic Char (*Salvelinus alpinus*), an interesting relict species from the last ice age, which is listed as threatened in the Irish Red Data Book has been recorded from Lough Conn and in only a few other lakes in Ireland. The latest reports suggest that it may now have disappeared from the site.

The site is also important for the presence of four other species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, namely Sea Lamprey, Brook Lamprey, Otter and White-clawed Crayfish. The Sea Lamprey is regularly encountered in the lower stretches of the river around Ballina, while the Otter and White-clawed Crayfish are widespread throughout the system. In addition, the site also supports many of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Pine Marten, Badger, Irish Hare and Daubenton's Bat. Common Frog, another Red Data Book species, also occurs within the site.

Loughs Conn and Cullin support important concentrations of wintering waterfowl and both are designated Special Protection Areas (SPAs). A nationally important population of the Annex I species Greenland White-fronted Goose (average 113 over 6 winters 1994/95 to 1999/00) is centred on Lough Conn. Whooper Swans also occur (numbers range between 25 to 50), along with nationally important populations of Tufted Duck 635, Goldeneye 189 and Coot 464. A range of other species occur on the lakes in regionally important concentrations, notably Wigeon 303, Teal 154, Mallard 225, Pochard 182, Lapwing >1,000 and Curlew 464. Golden Plover also frequent the lakes, with numbers ranging between 700 and 1,000. Loughs Conn and Cullin are one of the few breeding sites for Common Scoter in Ireland. Breeding has occurred on Lough Conn since about the 1940s when about 20-30 pairs were known. A census in 1983 recorded 29 pairs. Breeding was first proved on Lough Cullin in 1983 when 24 pairs were

recorded. In 1995, 24-26 pairs were recorded at Lough Conn and 5 pairs at Lough Cullin. The latest survey in 1999 gives a total of 30 birds for both lakes, comprising only 5 pairs, 18 unpaired males and 2 unpaired females. The reason for the decline is not known but may be due to predation by mink, possible changes in food supply and/or redistribution to other sites. The Common Scoter is a Red Listed species. Agriculture, with particular emphasis on grazing, is the main land use along the Moy. Much of the grassland is unimproved but improved grassland and silage fields are also present. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river and to the large lakes. Fishing is the main tourist attraction on the Moy and there are a large number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. The North Western Regional Fishery Board have erected fencing along selected stretches of the river as part of their salmonid enhancement programme. Other aspects of tourism are concentrated around Loughs Conn and Cullin. Afforestation has occurred in the past around the shores of Loughs Conn and Cullin. The coniferous trees are due for harvesting shortly. It is proposed to replant with native tree species in this area. Forestry is also present along many of the tributaries and in particular along the headwaters of the Deel. Forestry poses a threat in that sedimentation and acidification can occur. Sedimentation can cover the gravel beds resulting in a loss of suitable spawning grounds. The Moy was arterially dredged in the 1960s. Water levels have been reduced since that time. This is particularly evident along the shores of Loughs Conn and Cullin and in the canal-like appearance of some river stretches. Ongoing maintenance dredging is carried out along stretches of the river system where the gradient is low. This is extremely destructive to salmonid habitat in the area. The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, and habitats listed on Annex I of this Directive, as well as examples of other important habitats. The presence of a fine example of broadleaved woodland in this part of the country increases the overall habitat diversity and adds to the ecological value of the site, as does the presence of the range of nationally rare and Red Data Book plant and animal species.

APPENDIX 4

THIRD SCHEDULE

Non-native species subject to restrictions under *Regulations 49 and 50*

Part 1: PLANTS

First column	Second column	Third column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
American skunk-cabbage	*Lysichifon tnneiicunus*	Throughout the State
A red alga	*Gratdoupia doryphora*	Throughout the State
Brazilian giant-rhubarb	*Gunnera manicata*	Throughout the State
Broad-leaved rush	*Juncus planifolius*	Throughout the Slate
Cape pondweed	*Aponogeton distachyos*	Throughout the State
Cord-grasses	*Spartina* (all species and hybrids)	Throughout the State
Curly waterweed	*Lagarosiphon major*	Throughout the State
Dwarf eel-grass	*Zostera japoniai*	Throughout the State
Fanwort	*Cabomba caraliniana*	Throughout the State
Floating pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ratmnculoides*	Throughout the State
Fringed water-lily	*Nymphoides peltata*	Throughout the State
Giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	Throughout the State
Giant knotweed	*Fallopia sachalinensis*	Throughout the Slate
Giant-rhubarb	*Gunnera tinctoria*	Throughout the State
Giant salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*	Throughout the State
Himalayan balsam	*Impatiens glanduUfera*	Throughout the State
Himalayan knotweed	*Persicaria wallichii*	Throughout the State
Hottentot -fig	*Carpobrotus edulis*	Throughout the State
Japanese knotwced	*Pallopia japonica*	Throughout the State
Large-flowered waterweed	*Egeria densa*	Throughout the State
Mile-a-minute weed	*Persicaria perfoliata*	Throughout the State
New Zealand pigmyweed	*Crassula helmsii*	Throughoui the State
Parrot's feather	*Myriophyllum uquaticum*	Throughout the State
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponlicum*	Throughout the State
Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*	Throughout the State
Sea-buckthorn	*Hippophae rhamnaides*	Throughout (he State
Spanish bluebell	*flyacinthoides hispanica*	Throughout the State
Three-cornered leek	*Alliwn triquetrum*	Throughout the State
Wakame	*Unduria pirmatifida*	Throughout the State
Water chestnut	*Trupa ntrtans*	Throughout the State
Water fern	*Azolla filiculoides*	Throughout the State
Water lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*	Throughout the State
Water-primrose	*Ludwigia* (all species)	Throughout the State
Waterweeds	*Elodea* (all species)	Throughout the State
Wire weed	*Sargassum muticum*	Throughout the State

Part 2: ANIMALS

A: animals to which Regulations 49 and 50 apply throughout the State or in particular places or categories of places.

First column	Second column	Third Column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
A colonial sea squirt	*DJdemnum spp.*	Throughout the State
A colonial sea squirt	*Perophora japonica*	Throughout the State
All freshwater crayfish species except the white-clawed crayfish	*All freshwater crayfish species except Austropotamobius paliipes*	Throughout the State
American bullfrog	*Ranu catesbeiana*	Throughout the State
American mink	*Neovison vison*	Throughout the State
American oyster drill	*Urosalpinx dnerea*	Throughout the State
Asian oyster drill	*Ceratoslonia inornalum*	Throughout the State
Asian rapa whelk	*Rapana venosa*	Throughout the State
Asian river clam	*Corbiculu flunrinea*	Throughout the State
Bay barnacle	*B alarms improvisus*	Throughout the State
Black rat	*Rattus reams*	Offshore islands oniy
Brown hare	*Lepus europaeus*	Throughout the State
Brown rat	*Rattits norvegicus*	Offshore islands oniy
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	Throughout the State
Carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	Throughout the State
Chinese mitten crab	*Eriocheir sinensis*	Throughout the State
Chinese water deer	*Hydropotes inermis*	Throughout the State
Chub	*Leuciscus cephalus*	Throughout the State
Common toad	*Bufo bufo*	Throughout the State
Coypu	*Myocastor coy pus*	Throughout the State
Dace	*Leuciscus leuciscus*	Throughout the State
Freshwater shrimp	*Dikero gamin arus villosus*	Throughout the State
Fox	*Vulpes vulpes*	Offshore islands only
Grey squirrel	*Sciurus cnrolinensis*	Throughout the State
Greylag goose	*Anser anser*	Throughout the State
Harlequin Ladybird	*Harmonia axyridis*	Throughout the State
Hedgehog	*Erinaceus eiiropaeus*	Offshore islands only
Irish stoat	*Musteta erminea hibemiais*	Offshore islands only
Japanese skeleton shrimp	*Caprella mutica*	Throughout the State
Muntjac deer	*Muntiacus reevesi*	Throughout the State
Muskrat	*Ondatra zibethicus*	Throughout the State
Quagga Mussel	*Dreissena rostrifonnis*	Throughout the State
Roach	*Rutilus rutilus*	Throughout the State
Roe deer	*Capreolus capreolus*	Throughout the Stale
Ruddy duck	*Oxyuru jamaicensis*	Throughout the State

First column	Second column	Third Column
Siberian chipmunk	*Tamias sibiricus*	Throughout the State
Slipper limpet	*Crepidnla fornicala*	Throughout the State
Stalked sea squirt	*Styela clava*	Throughout the State
Tawny owl	*Strix aluco*	Throughout the Slate
Wild boar	*Sus xcrofa*	Throughout the State
Zebra mussel	*Dreissena polymorpha*	Throughout the State

B: animals to which specified provisions of Regulations 49 and 50 apply.

First column	Second column	Third Column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
Fallow deer	*Dania damn*	Throughout the State
Sika deer	*Cervus nippon*	Throughout the State

Part 3: VECTOR MATERIALS

First column	Second column	Third Column
Vector material	Species referred to	Geographical application
Blue mussel *(Mytitus edulis)* seed for aquaculture taken from places (including places outside the State) where there are established populations of the slipper iimpet *(Crepiditla fornicata)* or from places within 50 km. of such places	Mussel *(Mytilus edulis)* Slipper limpet *(Crepidula fornicata)*	Throughout the State
Soil or spoil taken from places infested with Japanese knotweed *(Fallopia japonica)*, giant knotweed *(Fallopia sachalinemis)* or their hybrid Bohemian knotweed *(Fallopia* x *bahemica)*	Japanese knotweed *(Fallopia japonica)* Giant knolweed *(Fallopia sachalinensis)* Bohemian knotweed *(Fallopia x bohcmica}*	Throughout the State

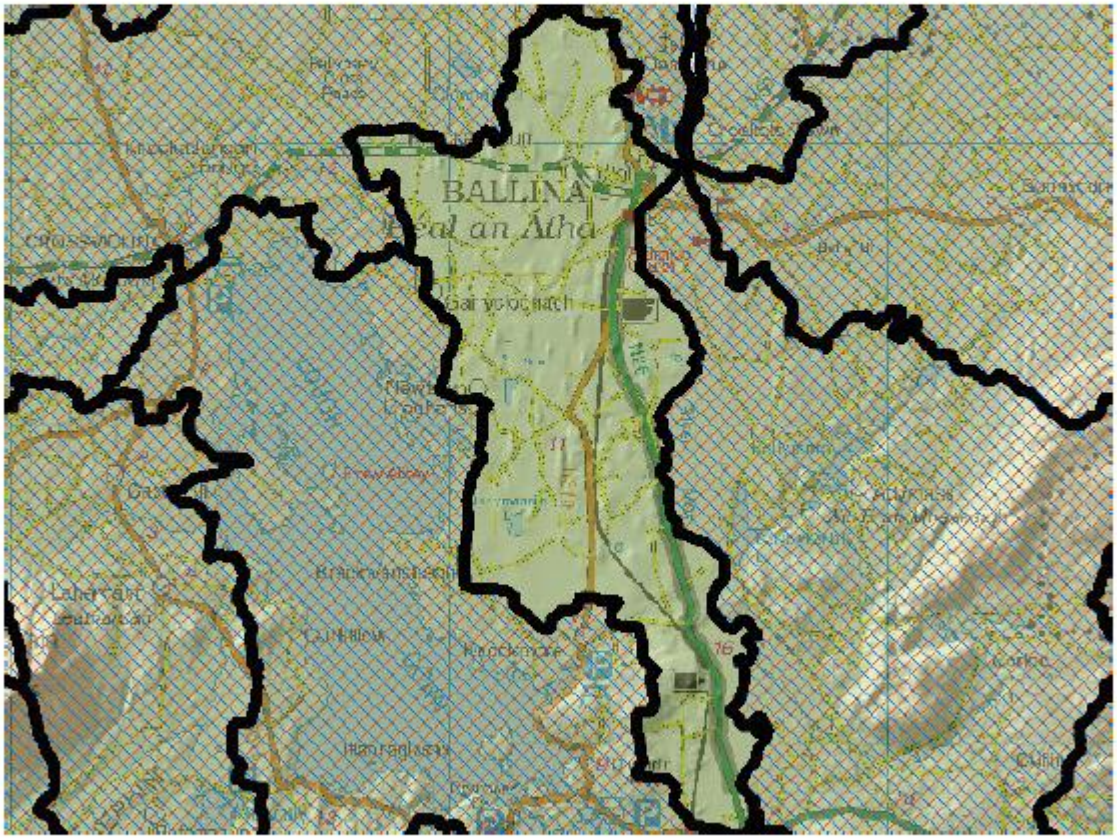
APPENDIX 5

WFD Cycle 2

Catchment Moy & Killala Bay

Subcatchment Moy_SC_100

Code 34_6

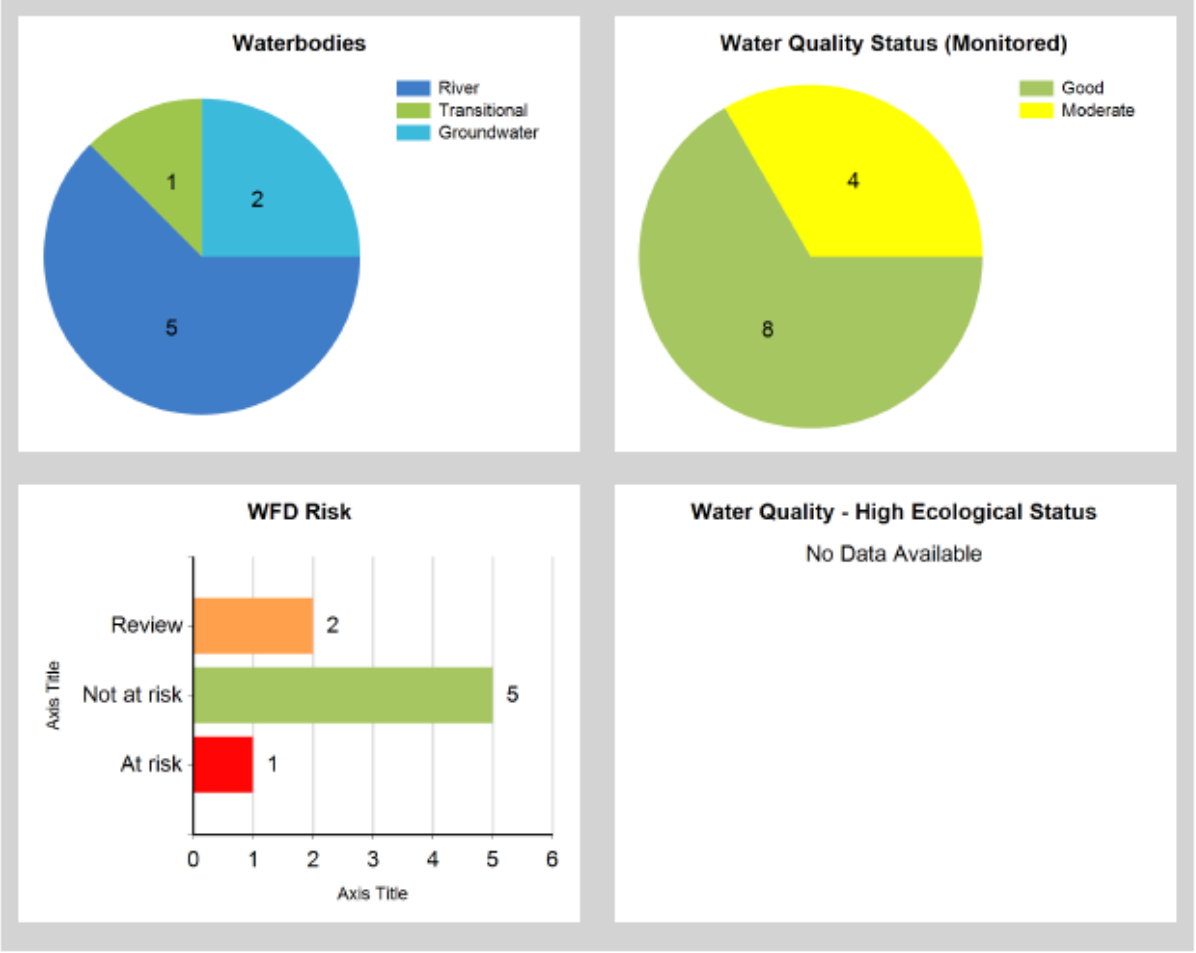


Generated on: 15 Jan 2019

Assessment Purpose

This assessment has been produced as part of the national characterisation programme undertaken for the second cycle of Water Framework Directive river basin management planning. It has been led by the EPA, with input from Local Authorities and other public bodies, and with support from RPS consultants.

The characterisation assessments are automatically generated from the information stored in the WFD Application. They are based on information available to the end of 2015 but may be subject to change until the final 2018-21 river basin management plan is published. Users should ensure that they have the most up to date information by downloading the latest assessment before use.

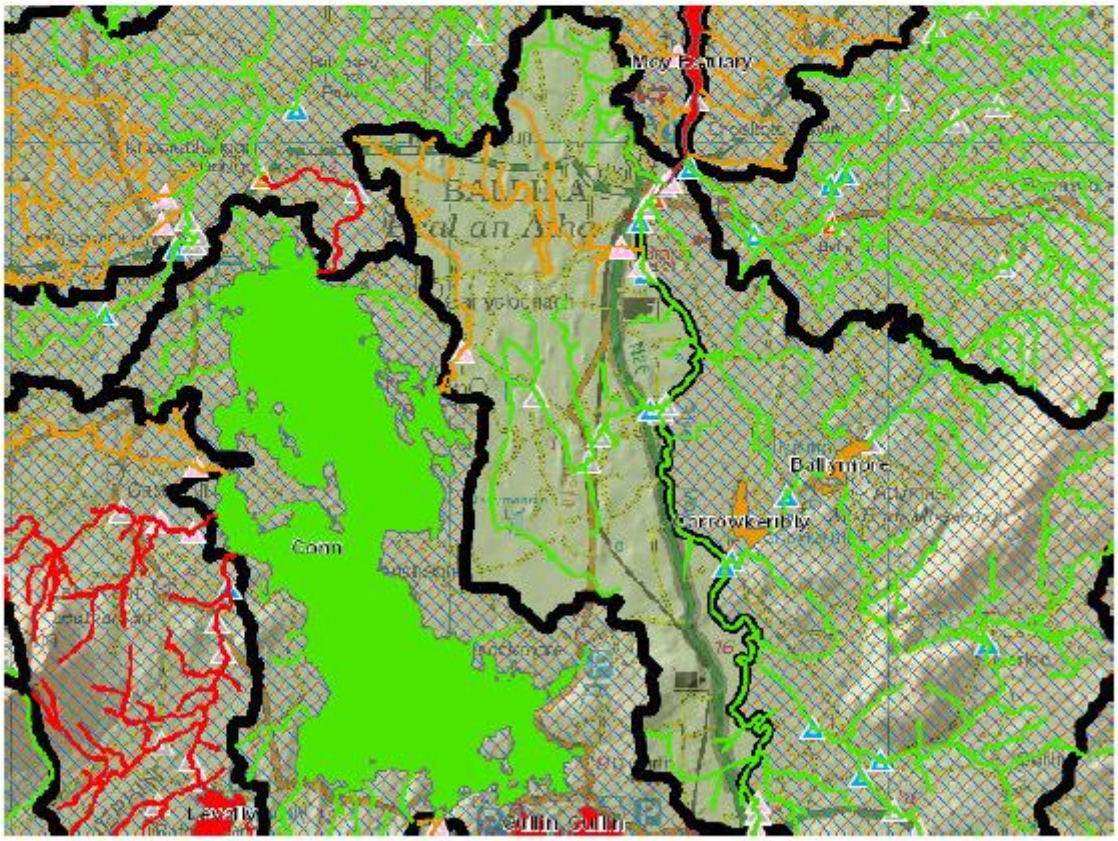


2

Evaluation of PrioritySubcatchment Issues

Of the three unassigned water bodies, two have been placed at Review, pending the outcome of local catchment assessments to determine the risk, while a third, Corroy_010, is Not at Risk, as chemistry data is compliant with environmental quality standards. The remaining two water bodies are also Not at Risk.

Map Subcatchment Risk Map

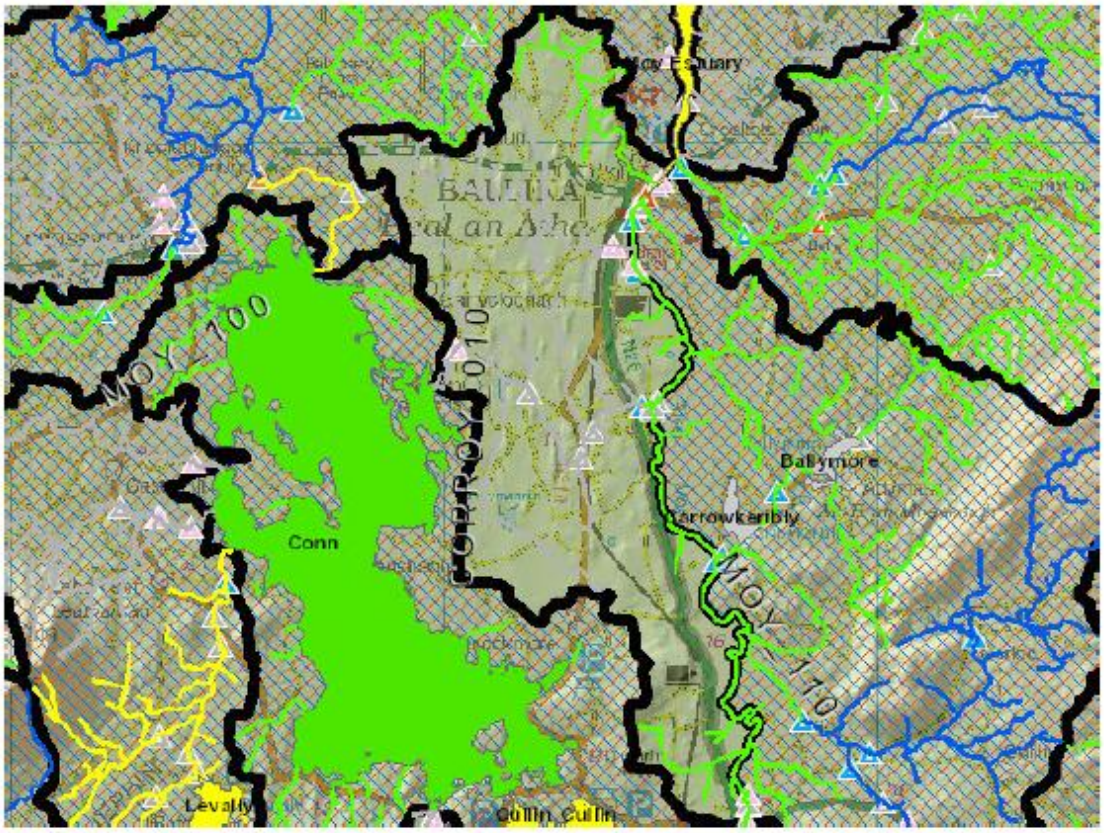


River And Lake Waterbodies: WFD Risk

The following river and lake waterbodies are in the subcatchment.

Code	Name	Type	WFD Risk	Significant Pressure
IE_WE_34B400840	BALLYMANAGH_010	River	Review	Yes
IE_WE_34T830920	TULLYEGAN_010	River	Review	Yes
IE_WE_34M020850	MOY_110	River	Not at risk	No

Map Subcatchment Water Quality Status Map



River And Lake Waterbodies: Water Quality Status

The water quality status of river and lake waterbodies in the subcatchment is as follows.

Code	Name	Type	2007-09	2010-12	2010-15
IE_WE_34B400840	BALLYMANAGH_010	River	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned
IE_WE_34C060200	CORROY_010	River	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned
IE_WE_34M020850	MOY_110	River	Good	Good	Good
IE_WE_34M021100	MOY_120	River	Moderate	Unassigned	Good
IE_WE_34T830920	TULLYEGAN_010	River	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned

Potentially Dependent Transitional and Coastal Waterbodies

The Transitional and Coastal waterbodies listed below intersect spatially with river and lake waterbodies in the subcatchment ...

Code	Name	Type	Local Authority	WFD Risk
IE_WE_420_0300	Moy Estuary	Transitional	Mayo County Council	At risk

Potentially Dependent Groundwater Waterbodies

The groundwaters listed below interset spatially with river and lake waterbodies in the subcatchment ...

Code	Name	Type	Local Authority	WFD Risk
IE_WE_G_0034	Foxford	Groundwater	Mayo County Council	Not at risk
IE_WE_G_0035	Ballina	Groundwater	Mayo County Council	Not at risk

Protected Areas intersecting River and Lake Waterbodies

The Protected Areas listed below intersect spatially with river and lake waterbodies in the subcatchment ...

Code	Name	Type	Waterbody Name	Association Type
IEPA1_WE_34M020850	MOY 34_110	Drinking Water	MOY_110	Within Protected Area
IEPA5D0009	Corry	Salmonid	MOY_120	Overlapping / partly within Protected Area
IEPA5D0009	Corry	Salmonid	CORROY_010	Overlapping / partly within Protected Area
IEPA5D0025	River Moy	Salmonid	MOY_120	Overlapping / partly within Protected Area
IEPA5D0025	River Moy	Salmonid	MOY_110	Overlapping / partly within Protected Area
IEPA5D0034	Yellow	Salmonid	MOY_110	Overlapping / partly within Protected Area

Pressures

Below is a list of all significant pressures identified in the subcatchment.

Code	Name	WFD Risk	Pressure Category	Pressure Sub Category
IE_WE_420_0300	Moy Estuary	At risk	Agriculture	Pasture
IE_WE_420_0300	Moy Estuary	At risk	Urban Waste Water	Agglomeration PE > 10,000
IE_WE_420_0300	Moy Estuary	At risk	Domestic Waste Water	Waste Water discharge
IE_WE_420_0300	Moy Estuary	At risk	Urban Waste Water	Agglomeration PE of 1,001 to 2,000
IE_WE_34B400840	BALLYMANAGH_010	Review	Hydromorphology	Land Drainage
IE_WE_34B400840	BALLYMANAGH_010	Review	Domestic Waste Water	Waste Water discharge
IE_WE_34B400840	BALLYMANAGH_010	Review	Agriculture	Pasture
IE_WE_34T830920	TULLYEGAN_010	Review	Agriculture	Pasture
IE_WE_34T830920	TULLYEGAN_010	Review	Hydromorphology	Land Drainage

Further Characterisation Actions

The following further characterisation actions have been identified. These are necessary to help understand more fully issues in the subcatchment and their likely cause.

Code	Name	Action	Responsible Organisation
IE_WE_34B400840	BALLYMANAGH_010	IA3 Determination of Water Quality (unassigned waterbody)	Mayo County Council
IE_WE_34T830920	TULLYEGAN_010	IA3 Determination of Water Quality (unassigned waterbody)	Mayo County Council

SW 2013-2018

▼ Ecological Status or Potential	Moderate	
▼ Biological Status or Potential	Moderate	
Invertebrate Status or Potential	Moderate	
Fish Status or Potential	Good	
Supporting Chemistry Conditions	Pass	
General Conditions	Pass	
Oxygenation Conditions	Pass	
Dissolved Oxygen (% Sat)	Pass	
Other determinand for oxygenation conditions	High	
Acidification Conditions	Pass	
pH	Pass	
Nutrient Conditions	Pass	
Nitrogen Conditions	High	
Nitrate	High	
Ammonium	High	
Phosphorous Conditions	High	
Orthophosphate	High	
Specific Pollutant Conditions	Pass	

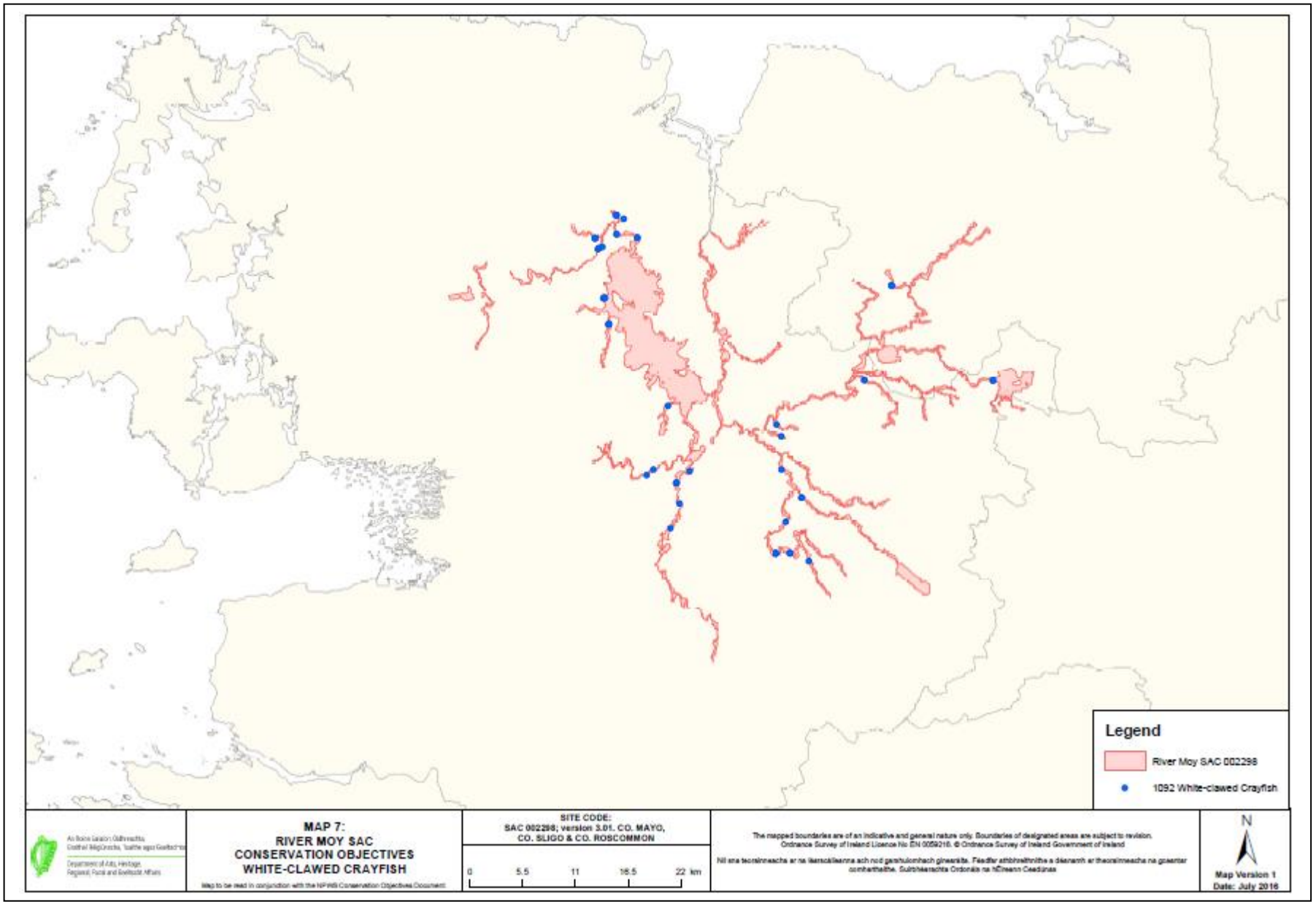
APPENDIX 6

The Detailed Conservation Objectives and Supporting Documents are available for reference on the NPWS Web site.

The Conservation Objectives used in the generation of this report are as follows.

River Moy SAC version date: 03/08/2016

These were the most up to date objectives available at the time of writing.


Legend
River Moy SAC 002298
1092 White-clawed Crayfish
MAP 7:
RIVER MOY SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
WHITE-CLAWED CRAYFISH
Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document
SITE CODE:
SAC 002298; version 3.01, CO. MAYO,
CO. SLIGO & CO. ROSCOMMON
0 5.5 11 16.5 22 km
The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.
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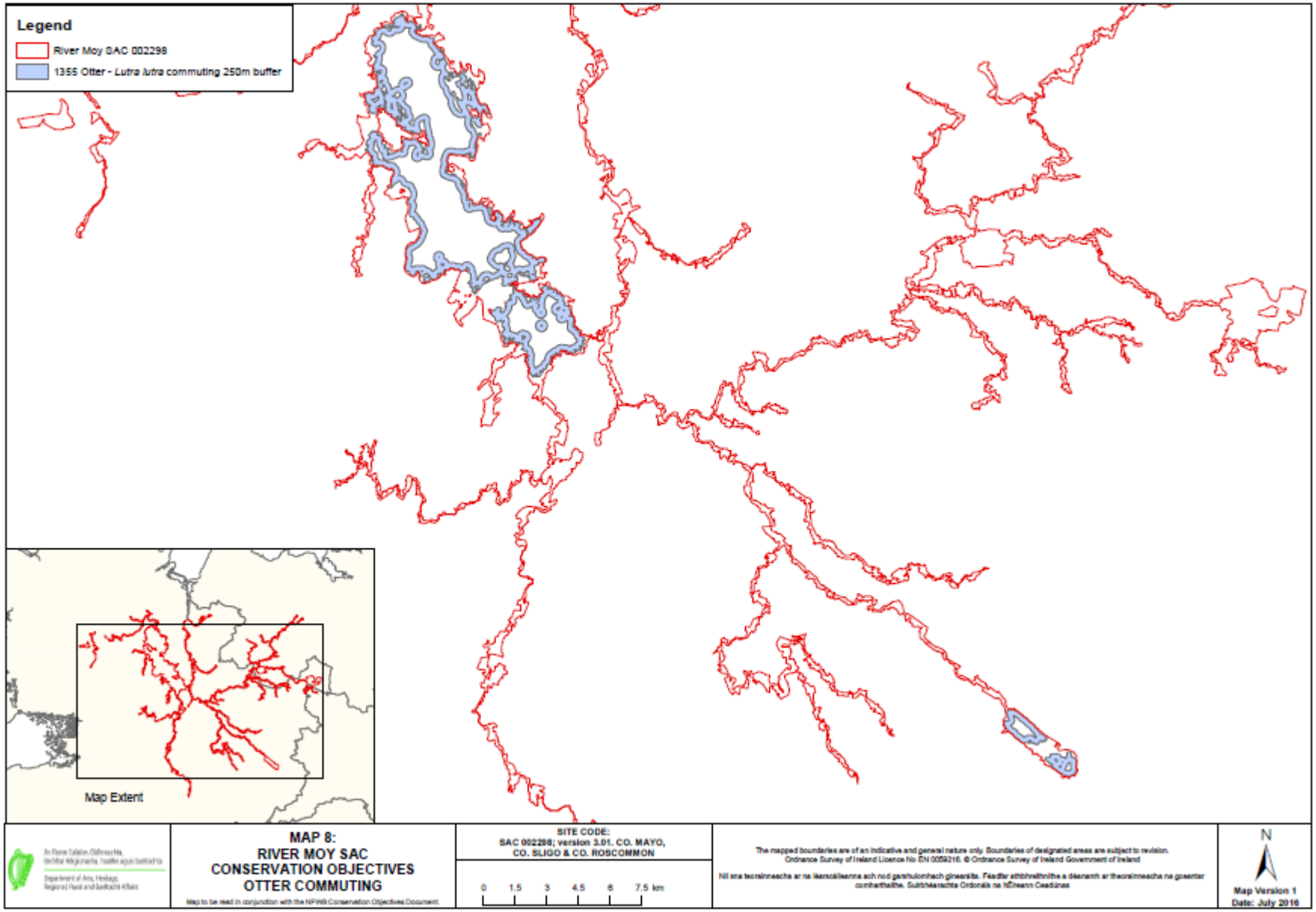
N
Map Version 1
Date: July 2016


Legend
River Moy SAC 002298
1355 Otter - Lutra lutra commuting 250m buffer
Map Extent
MAP 8:
RIVER MOY SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
OTTER COMMUTING
Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.
SITE CODE:
SAC 002298; version 3.01. CO. MAYO,
CO. SLIGO & CO. ROSCOMMON
0 1.5 3 4.5 6 7.5 km
The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.
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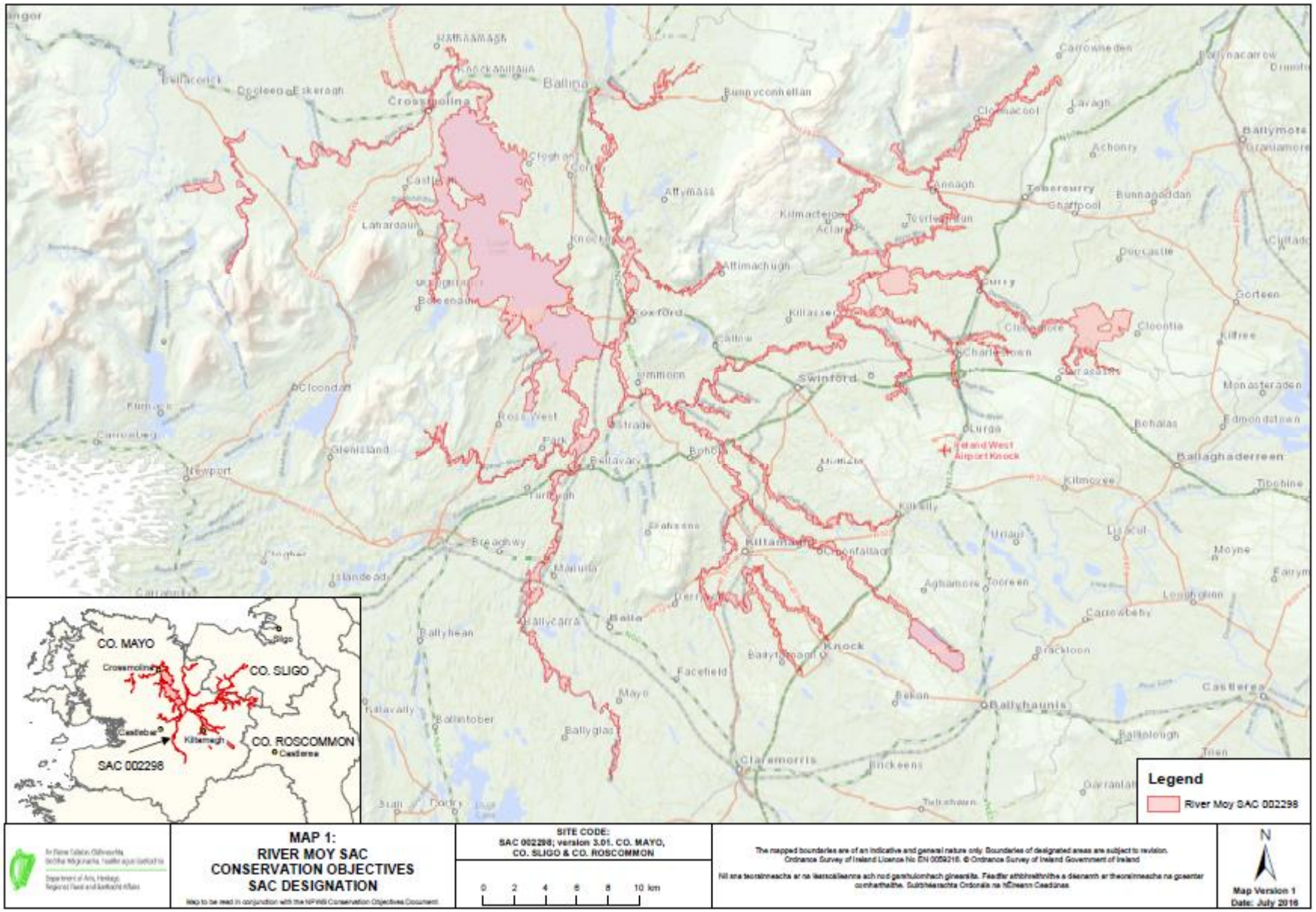
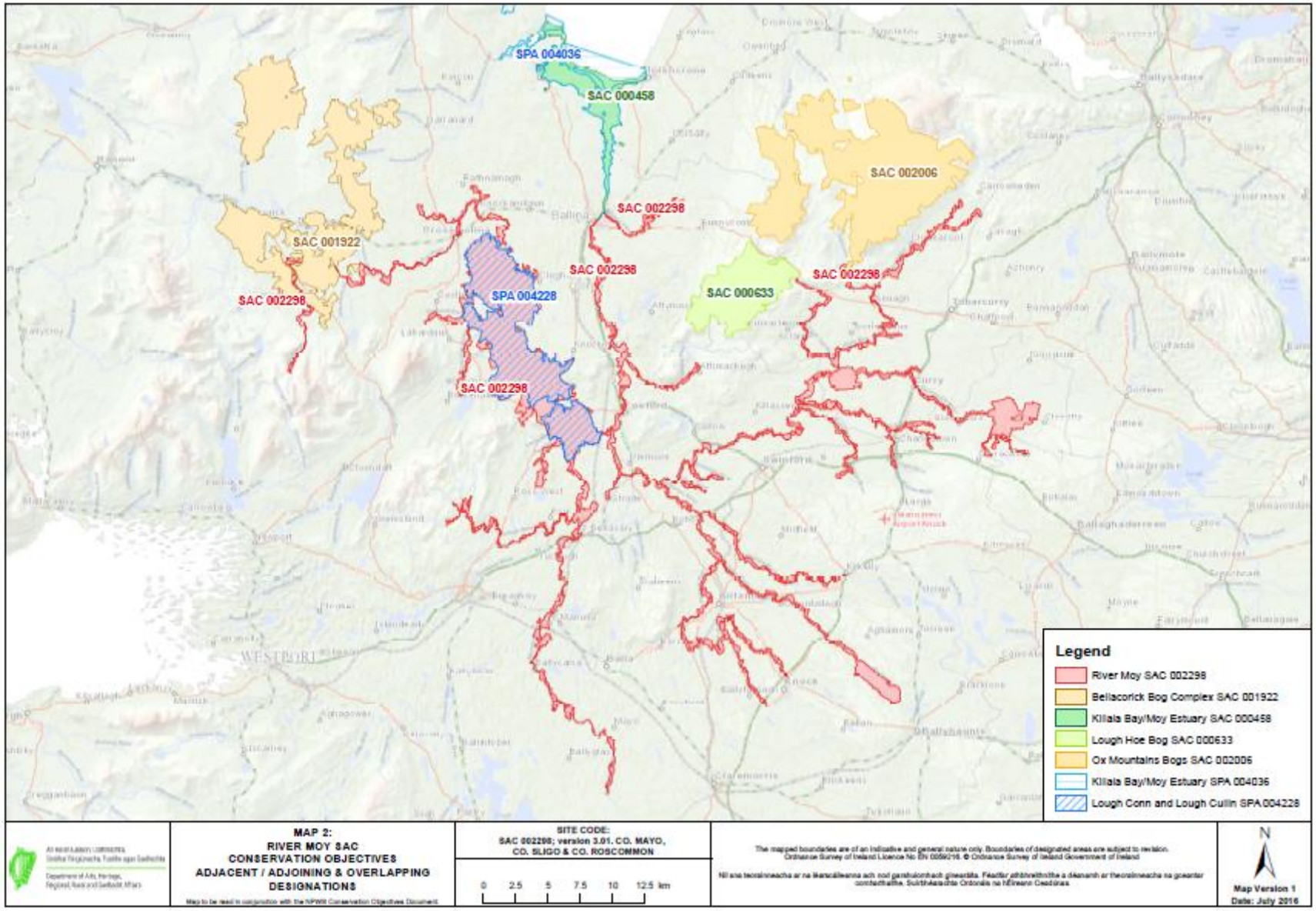
N
Map Version 1
Date: July 2016


CO. MAYO
Crossmolina
Castlebar
Kilmeena
SAC 002298
Sligo
CO. SLIGO
CO. ROSCOMMON
Castlerea
Legend
River Moy SAC 002298
MAP 1:
RIVER MOY SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
SAC DESIGNATION
SITE CODE:
SAC 002298; version 3.01. CO. MAYO,
CO. SLIGO & CO. ROSCOMMON
0 2 4 6 8 10 km
N
Map Version 1
Date: July 2016


SPA 004036
SAC 000458
SAC 002006
SAC 002298
SAC 001922
SAC 002298
SAC 002298
SAC 002298
SAC 000633
SPA 004228
SAC 002298
Legend
River Moy SAC 002298
Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC 001922
Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC 000458
Lough Hoe Bog SAC 000633
Ox Mountains Bogs SAC 002006
Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA 004036
Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA 004228
MAP 2:
RIVER MOY SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
ADJACENT / ADJOINING & OVERLAPPING
DESIGNATIONS
SITE CODE:
SAC 002298; version 3.01. CO. MAYO,
CO. SLIGO & CO. ROSCOMMON
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 km
N
Map Version 1
Date: July 2016