

PROVISION OF 9 No. UNITS AT A601 CARNACON CLAREMORRIS COUNTY MAYO

SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FEBRUARY 2022

Mayo County Council, Aras an Chontae, The Mall, Castlebar, Co. Mayo Ireland



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DOCUMENT APPROVAL

PROJECT	Provision of 9 No. Units at A601 Carnacon, Claremorris, County Mayo	
CLIENT / JOB NO	Mayo County Council 6729	
DOCUMENT TITLE	Screening for Appropriate Assessment	

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SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited have been commissioned by Mayo County Council to carry out a Stage I Appropriate Assessment Screening under Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) for the proposed provision of 9 No. Units at A601 Carnacon, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'.

The purpose of this report is to assess the various elements of the project in terms of potential impacts to European Sites within the Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the project site. Potential cumulative impacts of the overall Proposed Development, individually and in-combination with other plans and projects within the area of the waterbody catchment were also assessed in relation to existing, or proposed elements of the project. Locations where works will be carried out were surveyed for the presence of protected habitats and species as set out in the Birds and Habitats Directives.

This proposal is not necessary for the conservation management of a European site.

1.2 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATION AND EXPERTISE

This Stage I Appropriate Assessment Screening has been prepared by Dr. Monica Sullivan, Principal Environmental Scientist and Lead Ecologist at Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited. She is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and the Environmental Management. Dr. Sullivan has over 35 years' experience in the natural sciences, specialising in fisheries management, aquatic ecology and freshwater invertebrate taxonomy. She has lectured since the mid 1990's – 2017 in invertebrate zoology, ecology and environmental pollution control to both masters and degree students. She was the examiner for the freshwater biology module for the Institute of Fisheries Management, England. Monica's experience includes invasive species surveys, management plans, ecological studies, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screenings, Appropriate Assessment (AA) screenings, Natura Impact Statements (NIS), otter surveys, badger surveys, freshwater macroinvertebrate and instream flora surveys.

Qualified to doctorate level, Monica previously worked as a partner in an environmental consultancy, undertaking fieldwork and specialising in Environmental Assessments of medium to large scale infrastructural projects and the coordination and management of AA and Environmental Impact Assessment processes. She has a clear understanding of the legislative framework governing the extent of environmental investigations, assessments and reports required to secure the necessary approvals on all types of projects. She has extensive experience in management of specialist sub-consultants and working in a team environment and a history of collaborating with participants on research projects. Dr. Sullivan was author and researcher on an Environmental Government Program on invasive species. She is chief author of a chapter in the book Zebra Mussels in Europe and has published many papers on the topic. She spent several years working as both English and Scientific editor for international scientific journals. In 2017, she was expert advisor for 'horizon scan' invasive species workshop.

1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Under Section 177U (1) of the Planning Acts, a Screening for AA of the Proposed Development shall be carried out by the competent authority (in this case, Mayo County Council) to assess in view of best scientific knowledge, if that Proposed Development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect(s) on any European sites.

Collectively, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are referred to as the Natura 2000 Sites. The legal basis on which SACs are selected and designated is the EU Habitats Directive, 92/43/EEC transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011), as amended. The designation features of SACs are referred to as Qualifying Interests (QI) and include both species (excluding birds) and habitats. Similarly, Special Protection Areas (SPA's) are legislated in the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC. The designation features of SPAs are referred to as Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) which comprise bird species as well as wetland bird habitats.

In general terms, SACs and SPAs are considered to be of exceptional importance in terms of rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats and species within the European Community.

Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Habitats Directive states that:

"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".

The statutory agency responsible for the European sites is the National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

This report has been prepared in accordance with current guideline documents:

- Assessment of plans and projects significantly effecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2001)
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities (DEHLG 2009, Revised February 2010)
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities.
 Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG, 2009, revised 2010)
- OPR Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management,
 March 2021, Office of the Planning Regulator
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, (EC, 2000a)
- European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No.477 of 2011).

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- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission (EC, 2013).
- EU Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC (EC, 2007)
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2018)
- Strict Protection of Animal Species, NPWS, 2021

The following European Court and Irish High Court rulings have been considered:

- C-127/02 Waddenzee v Staatssecretaris
- C-258/11 Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála
- C-512/12 Briels
- C-387/12 & C388/15 Orleans and others v Vlaams Gewest
- C-142/15 Moorbug
- C-323/17 People Over Wind and Peter Sweetman v Coillte
- C-162/17 Grace and Sweetman
- C-883/18 Holohan and others v An Bord Pleanála
- IEHC 84 (2019) Kelly v An Bord Pleanála

Relevant plans from national to local scales are critical to inform a robust assessment of in-combination impacts; these are listed below:

- National Biodiversity Action Plan, for the period 2017-2021
- River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021
- Draft Mayo County Development Plan 2021-2027

1.4 THE STAGES IN AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

There are 4 stages in an Appropriate Assessment as outlined in the European Commission Guidance document (2001). The following is a brief summary of these steps:

- **Stage 1** Screening: This stage examines the likely effects of a project either alone or in-combination with other projects upon a European site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant.
- **Stage 2** Appropriate Assessment: In this stage, the impact of the project on the integrity of the European site is considered, with respect to the conservation objectives of the site and to its structure and function.
- **Stage 3** Assessment of Alternative Solutions: Should the Appropriate Assessment determine that adverse impacts are likely upon the European site, this stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project that, where possible, avoid these adverse impacts.
- **Stage 4** Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain: Where imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist, an assessment to consider

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whether compensatory measures will or will not effectively offset the damage to the European site will be necessary.

As part of this Screening for Appropriate Assessment, a desk-based study of the European site within the zone of influence (ZoI) of the Proposed Development is required.

1.5 SCREENING METHODOLOGY

The function of the Screening Assessment is to identify whether or not the proposal will have a likely significant effect on any European Site. In this context "likely" refers to the presence of doubt with regard to the absence of significant effects (ECJ case C-127/02) and "significant" means not trivial or inconsequential but an effect that has the potential to undermine the site's conservation objectives (ECJ case C-127/02). In other words, any effect that compromises the functioning and viability of a site and interferes with achieving the conservation objectives for the site would constitute a significant effect.

The nature of the likely interactions between the project and the integrity of a European Site will depend upon the sensitivity of the European Site's qualifying features to potential impacts arising from the project; the current conservation status of the European Site and its qualifying features; and any likely changes to key environmental indicators (e.g. water quality) that underpin the conservation status of European Sites and their qualifying features, in-combination with other plans and projects.

The European Commission (2018) Guidelines outline the stages involved in undertaking a Screening Assessment of a project that has the potential to have likely significant effects on European Sites. The methodology adopted for this Screening Assessment is informed by these guidelines and was undertaken in the following steps:

- 1. Define the project and determine whether it is directly connected with or necessary for the conservation management of European Sites
- 2. Identify other plans or projects that, in-combination with the project, have the potential to effect European Sites
- 3. Assess whether or not the project is likely to have significant effects on European Sites in the view of its conservation objectives.

1.6 DESK STUDY

A desk study was carried out to collate the available information on the ecological environment of the proposed site. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) database was consulted concerning designated conservation areas and records of rare and protected plant and animal species in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The EPA Geoportal website was used when researching European designated sites and watercourses. Similarly, EPA Water Maps was accessed Dec 20th, 2021. The National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) website was also consulted. One kilometre Grid square 'M1976' incorporated the majority of the Proposed Development site and does not support any records of lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) (**Figure 1.1**). Adjacent and directly south of this

Grid, a further 1km² area was investigated (Grid 'M1975'). Similarly, no records of any bat species were noted in this area.



Figure 1.1 1km² Grid for species investigation from the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) website

The Draft Mayo County Development Plan 2021-2027 and the Mayo County Council planning enquiry website were reviewed to identify any proposed plans or projects which may have a direct, indirect or cumulative impact with this project.

1.7 FIELD STUDY

A site visits were carried out on Jan 7, 2022. The survey involved walking all aspects of the site and identifying habitats and surveying for small mammals along the treeline/hedgerows. Habitat classification followed Fossitt (2000) and the floral nomenclature used followed Parnell and Curtis (2012) and Scannell and Synnott (1987).

1.8 FLOODING

Office of Public Works (OPW) website and the CFRAM study were accessed (Jan 04, 2021) to determine flood areas within and near the Proposed Development. **Figure 1.2** shows the probability of flooding at the site, along with records of past flood events. The Proposed Development site itself has no surface or groundwater record of a flooding event (including winter 2015/2016 Geological Survey Ireland surface water flooding records). The nearest historical previous flood events include two

turloughs, namely Carrownacon, located >500 m northeast of the Proposed Development site and Burriscarra, also located over 500m northwest of the site; both sites are north of local road L1604.

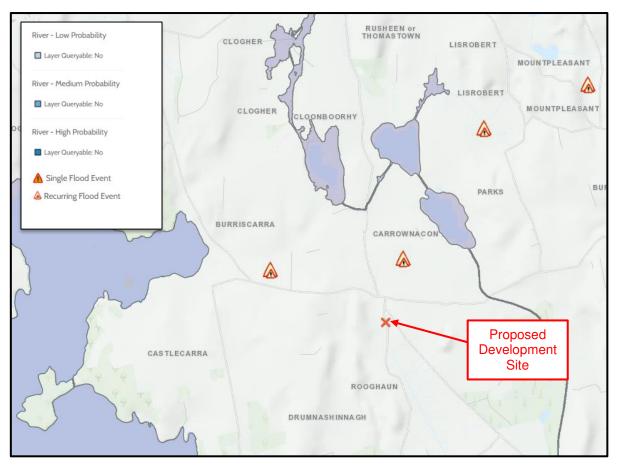


Figure 1.2 Flood Map for the Proposed Site (Source: FloodInfo.ie, 2022)

The Geological Survey Ireland flood probability mapping was examined (Jan, 2022) to determine if there was an existing risk from groundwater flooding at the site. Given that the main bedrock is Crossbedded peloidal limestone and calcareous shale, with underlying limestone till (Carboniferous) soils, there is little or no risk from groundwater flooding. The groundwater flood mapping confirmed that the site is not at risk from groundwater flooding. In addition, there is no risk of tidal or pluvial flooding. The site is in an area of a regionally important aquifer that is noted as being highly vulnerable. The associated ground waterbody (GWB) is the Ballyhean (EPA Code: IE_WE_G_0022) which covers an area of 6pprox.. 160km². The Water Framework Directive (WFD) latest status for the Ballyhean GWB (2013-2018) is 'Good', indicating no change from the previous 2007-2012 and 2010-2015 records held. Status for near surface and sub surface nitrate susceptibility (IE_WE_30A340980) at the Site is 4 and 5 respectively, while the status for near surface phosphate susceptibility (IE_WE_30A340980) at the Site is 2. There are no drinking water rivers or lakes in the local area and the Site is also not within a GSI public or group water scheme source protection area.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Proposed Development (0.82 ha) is located in Carnacon, Claremorris, Co. Mayo. It is approx. 370m south of Local road L1604 and approx. 4.7km east of National Road N84 (**Figure 2.1**). The eastern boundary of the property is located along local road L1605. Burriscarra / Carnacon National School and local Parish Centre are located north of the Proposed Development Site. (**Figure 2.1**).

The Site slopes in a general easterly direction from 29.5m in the west to 22.0m in the east (Drawing SL01; Exiting Site Survey, Appendix A). There is a moderate slope in the western part of the site (approx. 14%); no Units are proposed in this section. The eastern section of the site and proposed 5 no. Unit development area is relatively flat with a slope of approx. 1.5%. There is no hard boundary (e.g. fence line, treeline, hedgerow) along the northeastern property line.

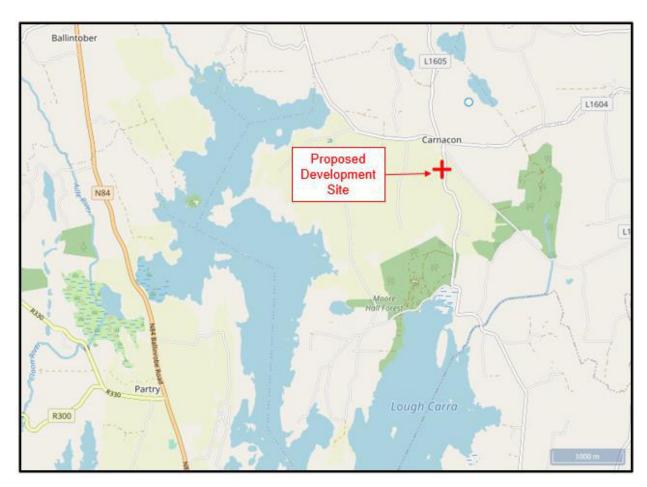


Figure 2.1 Location of the Proposed Development Site

2.2 PROPOSED WORKS

It is proposed to construct a new housing development with associated services, access roads and car parking at the proposed site. The site is currently a greenfield site. The proposed construction is envisaged to consist of conventional foundations and pavement make up, with some local excavations for services and plant.

The proposed housing development will consist of 09 Units at A601 Carnacon, Claremorris, County Mayo.

2.3 The Proposed Development

The proposal is for a residential development on a net site area of c. 0.82 ha. The proposal consists of the following:

- Construction of 9 no. dormer residential Units comprising as follows:
- Five (numbers 01, 04, 05, 06 and 08) will have two bedrooms
- Four (numbers 02, 03, 07, & 09) will have three bedrooms
- It is proposed that Unit 02 will have an entrance and windows to the southern gable and Unit 03 will have an entrance and windows on the northern gable. (Drawing 5202; Proposed Site layout, Appendix A).
- All associated site development works including landscaping, boundary treatments, public lighting, site services, drainage works and all associated infrastructure.

The proposed location of the wastewater treatment percolation area will be in the south western part of the Site to ensure maximum distance from the proposed Units.

Surface Water Sewer

There is no public surface water systems adjacent (or close to) the subject site. As a result infiltration tests to BRE365 were carried out and these tests determined that the existing ground is suitable for infiltration of the surface water from the proposed development. An infiltration tank with a storage capacity of 66m3 will be provided as indicated on the Proposed Site Services Layout Drawing, 5211, Appendix A.

To ensure the water being discharged to the ground is free of any contaminants the following are being provided:

- All surface water from roadways and adjacent footpaths will be collected via road gullies which
 provide an initial leaf/debris guard and silt trap.
- All surface water from roofed areas and hardstanding areas will be collected via rainwater gullies which provide an initial leaf/debris guard and silt trap.
- A Class 1 Petrol/Oil Interceptor, designed and installed in accordance with IS EN 858, including high oil level alarm, will be provided just prior to the last manhole before the attenuation tank. This will ensure that all surface water from the site will be cleansed by the interceptor prior to entering the attenuation tank.

 The last manhole prior to the infiltration tank will be provided with a 400mm deep silt trap, to further reduce any fine materials reaching the infiltration tank.

An additional manhole at the far end of the infiltration tank from the inlet pipe to the infiltration tank, will also be provided with a 400mm deep silt trap, to facilitate the cleaning out of the attenuation tank, as required, during a pre-planning maintenance regime.

Wastewater Sewer

There is no public wastewater sewer system adjacent (or close) to the subject site. As a result an EPA Site Suitability Report was carried out and this test determined that the subject site was suitable for a wastewater treatment and percolation area as described following:

- A Secondary Wastewater Treatment System will initially treat the wastewater. The proposed system is a Graf Klaro Easy 50PE Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- After being treated, the wastewater will be pumped via pump station constructed to Irish Water standards, to a suitable location on site.
- The wastewater will then be treated by a Tertiary Treatment system. The proposed system are Chieftain Coconut Treatment Units, suitable for 45PE.
- The treated wastewater will then be gravity fed to a gravel distribution area, which will be in accordance with EPA Code of Practice 2021.

Additional detail on the proposed wastewater treatment system is provided on the Proposed Site Services Layout Drawing, 5211, Appendix A.

Watermain

The subject site is to be served by an existing watermain which runs approximately parallel to the western site boundary. This watermain is under the authority of the Lough Carra Group Water Scheme and permission has been obtained to connect to the scheme.

3. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The quaternary sediments at the site of the Proposed Development are classified as 'marine shelf facies' and 'limestone and calcareous shale'.

The main bedrock is Dinantian Pure Bedded Limestones (DPBL) with underlying limestone till (Carboniferous) soils. A report carried out by Ground Investigations Ireland (GII) in April 2021 noted that the sequence of strata encountered were consistent across the site and generally comprised of

topsoil, cohesive deposits, granular deposits, weathered bedrock and bedrock (bedrock encountered was grey limestone).

3.2 HYDROLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The Proposed Development site is located within the Water Framework Directive (WFD) wider catchment area of the Corrib, covering approx. 3,114km² (Hydrometric Area 30), the Aghinish_SC_010 sub catchment (c.107.78km²) and the Annies 010 River Sub basin, covering an area of approx. 28km².

There is no hydrological connection to any watercourse within/adjacent to the project site. The nearest watercourse is located approx. 94 metres southeast of the project site and is separated by local road L1605, stone walls, hedgerow and agricultural farmland.

This watercourse is a source, order 1 stream, known as the Lawarreen stream (Segment Code: 30_3071). It initially flows southwest from its source for approx. 100m before turning in a general southeasterly direction for approx. 1.9km and merging into the order 3 Annies River (Segment Code: 30_3257). This River flows for approx. 750m before entering the eastern shores of Lough Carra which is part of Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC and Lough Carra SPA, located approx. 2.5km and 2.7km respectively from the initial watercourse source. The Aghinish River (order 4) discharges from south Lough Carra and flows approx. 2.2km before entering Lough Mask and Lough Mask SPA (approx. 11km downstream of source). The River Cong (Canal) (Segment Code: 30_3400) discharges from southeast Lough Mask and flows for approx. 6km and into Lough Corrib which is part of Lough Corrib SAC and SPA (both located approx. 32km downstream of initial watercourse source). Exiting Lough waters discharge via the River Corrib (Segment Code: 30_729), which flows for approx. 9.3km before discharging into Galway Bay (and Galway Bay Complex SAC and Inner Galway Bay SPA, located approx. 75km downstream of initial watercourse course) and subsequently into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Owenriff Margaritifera SAC catchment is located approx. 32km southwest of the Proposed Development site, in a separate (upstream) River Sub basin, namely the Owenriff (Corrib)_020.

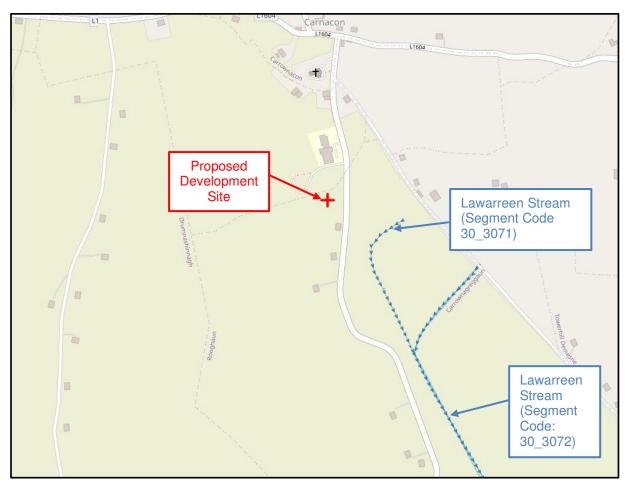


Figure 3.1 Watercourses and waterbodies adjacent to the Proposed Development

The site overlies bedrock which is classified as a 'Regionally Important Aquifer – Karstified (conduit)'. The groundwater vulnerability at the site is classified as 'High' 'H'. The Ballyhean Waterbody (IE_WE_G_0022) which underlies the Proposed Development site currently has a water quality classification of 'Good'. There are no springs or wells within the vicinity of the site.

The design proposes a wastewater treatment percolation area in the south western part of the site to collect the wastewater.

Currently, the groundwater in the area has no significant underlying pressures, including waste abstraction, agriculture, anthropogenic, aquaculture, atmospheric, extractive industry, hydro morphology, invasive species, urban runoff or otherwise (EPA Water Maps, accessed Dec 20th 2021). The EPA Maps (Water) was also accessed (Dec 2021) to examine the Proposed Development Site and local area for nitrate and phosphorus loading and Pollutant Impact Potential (PIP). PIP maps for Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P) have been generated by the EPA to show the highest risk areas in the landscape for losses of N and P to waters. The PIP model estimates the annual nutrient losses from agricultural land at specific locations, using spatial data from farm management, soils and hydrogeology. This model estimates loads at an annual temporal resolution.

The Development Site is located in a landscape largely given to individual residential dwellings with accompanying improved agricultural grasslands.

The grasslands associated with the Development Site have been intensely modified. The Development Site is denoted as having the following Phosphorus rankings; the centre strip running north-south has a lower PIP ranking range of 4 and also 7 (7 is the lowest impact ranking) while the outer Development Site boundaries due west and east have a higher PIP ranking of 3. The overall ranking likely reflects fertiliser use on the land in the past with possible livestock. Adjacent lands due east are ranked 7 and 3 respectively, with a general consistency of a 3-4 ranking moving southward, as land has been modified over the years. Lands due west of the Development Site have also been grossly modified and rank higher at 2 and 1. Further west, lands rank 6 and 7 near a local road.

PIP N for the Proposed Development Site has a ranking of 4 in the centre strip (as above) with marginal lands ranking the lowest impact at 7. Adjacent lands moving southward are also generally low ranking, at 6-7.

Overall, the Critical Source Areas Maps for the Proposed Development Site and adjacent lands do not indicate a Site where either phosphorus or nitrates are a significant issue and there is no focused delivery flow path from the site. There is a significant mature treeline along the southern and western boundary of the Development Site.

As noted earlier in Section 3.2, the Proposed Development Site is within the WFD sub basin Annies_010. Currently, there are no significant pressures from the Development Site on this River sub basin.

3.3 HABITATS

Five habitats (according to Fossitt, 2000) were noted in the vicinity of the proposed project area where construction activities will be undertaken, namely GA1: Improved Agricultural Grassland, WL2: Treeline, WL1: Hedgerow, WS1: Scrub and BL1: Stone/Mortar walls. There is no Annex I habitat occurring within the area proposed for works.

No rare, threatened or protected species of plants as per the Red Data Book (Curtis and McGough, 1988) were found. No species listed in the Flora Protection Order (2015) were found growing within the site. No such species were recorded within the area of works.

GA1: Improved Agricultural Grassland

The main field and site for the proposed development is Improved Agricultural Grassland habitat (**Plate 3.1**). Species diversity is poor, as the site has been used for intensively managed or highly modified agricultural grassland that has been reseeded and/or regularly fertilised, and is now heavily grazed and/or used for silage making. It is largely a monoculture grassland. The site is uneven, showing signs of stock grazing. Grasses dominate the short swards on site with daisy (*Bellis perennis*), clovers (*Trifolium* spp.), dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp.), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), plantains (*Plantago* spp.), Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), thistles (*Cirsium* spp.) and docks (Rumex spp.) present. The

area close to the gate entrance is trampled and colonised by greater plantain (*Plantago major*) and pineapple weed (*Matricaria discoidea*).



Plate 3.1 GA1 Improved Agricultural Grassland habitat

WL2: Treeline

A mature, linear, single treeline habitat exists for approx. 100m along the southern boundary of the site (**Plate 3.2**) and includes beech and sycamore species reaching up to 20m in height, separated by several meters. This treeline delineates a farmland boundary in an intense agricultural landscape. Adjacent lands are farmed and managed for grassland and stock. This treeline was originally planted in the adjacent field, however the trunks, branches and the root systems are now overreaching into the site boundary (See top left insert image, **Plate 3.1**). A tall mature beech tree (*Fagus sylvatica*) approx. 20m in height is rooted in the south west corner of the property.

There is wire stock fencing with intermediate posts (wooden and cement) along this boundary, topped with several rows of horizontal barbed wire. There are some young saplings of native tress inside the property line and include Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). Bramble (*Rubus fruitcosus*), Dog Rose (*Rose canina*) and ivy (*Hedera* sp.) were also recorded, being supported by /climbing the fence (**Plate 3.1** bottom right image insert). Non-native young samplings include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) approx. 2m in height.



Plate 3.2 WL2: Treeline along the adjacent southern boundary

A discontinuous semi-mature treeline exists along the western boundary for approx. 55m. Similar to the southern treeline, these trees are rooted in the adjacent field with root systems, tree trunks and branches overreaching into the property (**Plate 3.3**). Trees include native hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) approx. 3-4m tall and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) approx. 4-5m tall and young, non-native sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and two conifers in the northwest corner. The trees in general are heavily encroached with climbing ivy (*Hedera* sp.). Young holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) saplings grow inside the property boundary with the herbaceous perennial Lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*) in the shade, at their base.

A discontinuous **treeline WL2/hedgerow WL1** exists along the northwestern boundary for approx. 40m. It supports a mature non-native sycamore tree (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) approx. 8-10m tall and native hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), approx. 4-5m in height and elder (*Sambucus nigra*); the latter has been heavily cut back over the years (**Plate 3.4**). The majority of this mixed habitat feature has been planted in the adjacent property due north, but overhangs into the site. This accompanying site boundary has wire mesh fencing.



Plate 3.3 WL2: Discontinuous treeline along the adjacent western boundary.



Plate 3.4 WL2/WL1: Discontinuous treeline/hedgerow along the adjacent northwestern boundary.

WS2: Scrub

There are two small areas of scrub (in general 2-3m in height) on the site, namely adjacent to the western boundary and close to the northern boundary. The former scrub stretches approx. 5m east of the western treeline and is predominantly comprised of bramble (*Rubus fruitcosus*) intertwined with nettles (*Urtica dioica*), thistles (*Cirsium* spp.), willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.) and ivy (*Hedera hibernica*).

Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*) are common climbers. There are also patches of young holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Similarly, the northern scrub supports a dense impenetrable area (up to 10m in places), dominated by bramble with some native blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) 2-3m tall. This scrub area stretches for approx. 45m in a general west to east direction, then terminates mid-field.



Plate 3.5 WS2: Impenetrable Scrub habitat along the northwestern boundary.

BL1: Stone/Mortar wall

There are two stone/mortar walls on site that delineate land boundaries, namely the eastern site boundary, stretching approx. 60m in length along the adjacent external footpath and the south western wall approx. 2m in height stretching approx. 25m from the southwest corner.

The eastern wall is briefly discontinued where a gateway entrance to the site exists, while the southwestern wall terminates after approx. 25m and is a shared wall with local residence.

Structurally, the walls are comprised of stone mixed with mortar and are intact. Overall, the walls support a limited floral diversity and largely unvegetated; the eastern wall is relatively abundant in lichens.

Associated ferns include maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*) and rusty-back fern (*Asplenium ceterach*) on the eastern wall which is topped with mosses and patches of individual bittercress (*Cardamine* sp.) and creeping bramble from the adjacent field. Common buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) is also located at the base of the wall on the western side. The taller southern wall has dense moss growth along the lower margin of the wall adjacent to the field (**Plate 3.6** insert). Other flora which have gained a foothold include creeping ivy (*Hedera hibernica*) and herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*).



Plate 3.6 BL1: Stone/mortar wall delineating the eastern boundary; southern wall insert.

3.4 INVASIVE SPECIES

No invasive alien species as listed on the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011) Part 1 or 2 were recorded within the site under survey at Carnacon.

4. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

This AA Screening examined the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans on European sites, that were situated within a zone of influence (ZoI), or a distance that has a potential source-pathway-receptor (SPR), both direct and indirect with the Proposed Development.

4.1 EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE (ZOI) OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The European Sites identified as being within the Proposed Development's Zol's using the SPR principle will be assessed (**Table 4.1**, **Figures 4.1** and **4.2**) to examine the likelihood of significant effects of the Proposed Development either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, on any European Sites.

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd.

Consulting Engineers

Sligo

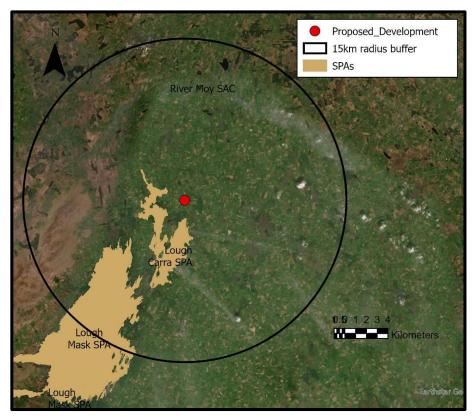


Figure 4.1 SPAs within the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development

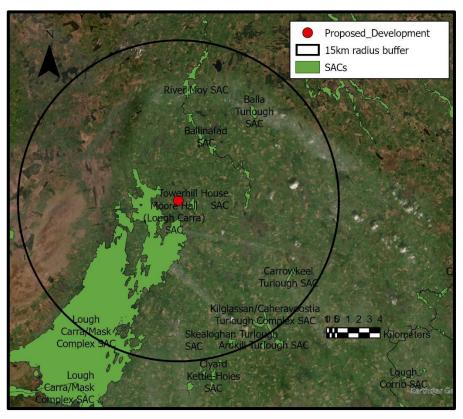


Figure 4.2 SACs within the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development is not located within the boundary of any European Site, with the nearest such site being Towerhill House SAC (Site Code 002179), approximately 846 metres east of the Proposed Development (**Figure 4.2**). Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC Site Code (000527) is located approx. 1.6 km south of the Proposed Development.

Table 4.1 List of Relevant European Sites within a 15km Zone of Influence radius

Designated Site	Distance from Development (km)
SACs	
Towerhill House SAC (002179)	approx. 0.8km east
Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC (000527)	approx. 1.6km southwest
Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC (001774)	approx. 1.6km south
River Moy SAC (002298)	approx. 5.3km north
Ballinafad SAC (002081)	approx. 6.5km northeast
Balla Turlough SAC (000463)	approx. 10.5km northeast
Carrowkeel Turlough SAC (000475)	approx. 12.1km southeast
Kilglassan/Caheravoostia Turlough Complex SAC (000504)	approx. 13.0km southeast
Skealoghan Turlough SAC (000541)	approx. 13.7km southeast
SPAs	
Lough Carra SPA (004051)	approx. 1.6km south
Lough Mask SPA (004062)	approx. 6.1km south

Table 4.2 Relevant European Sites, reason for designation and data for Screening

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	SPECIAL AREA	S OF CONSERV	ATION (SACs)
Towerhill House SAC (002179)	Species 1303 Lesser Horseshoe Bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document	The project site occurs at a distance of 795m northwest of roost site ID 668 and 1.2 km west of roost site ID 682 (Map 2, Towerhill House	[1303] There is no possibility for significant effects on Lesser Horseshoe Bat in this SAC due to: • given the separation distance from the identified roost sites, there will be no decline in the condition of winter or summer roosts as there is no potential for damage or disturbance to these roosting sites or the habitats

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	(Version 1. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2018), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.	SAC, NPWS, 2018).	immediately surrounding them. (Map 2, Towerhill House SAC, NPWS, 2018). * similarly, there will be no decline in the number or condition of auxillary roosts as there is no potential for damage or disturbance to these roosting sites or the habitats immediately surrounding them. <i>R. hipposideros</i> is not recorded within 1km² of the Proposed Development (NBDC, accessed Jan 04, 2022). * the Proposed Development is not proximate to, or located along a favoured commuting foraging route (Map 2 Towerhill House SAC, NPWS, 2018). There are pockets of woodland, scrub, hedgerows and walls present in the landscape between roost sites and favoured foraging areas. These features will not be impacted by the project and will maintain landscape connectivity within 2.5km of the roost site. The project will not result in an adverse impact on the SAC bat population. Therefore, there will be no significant decline of favoured foraging sites in woodlands and scrub (or linear commuting routes to these sites). * since the Proposed Development is not proximate to, or located along a favoured commuting foraging route, there will be no significant increase in artificial light intensity adjacent to identified roosts or along commuting routes within 2.5 km of the roost sites as outlined in Map 2 Towerhill House SAC, NPWS, 2018. Currently, there is street lighting along the eastern roadside boundary of the site. Proposed lighting will adhere to the best practice lighting standards provided in the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance document Guidance Note 08/18 – Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2018).

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC (000527)	Species 1303 Lesser Horseshoe Bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2018), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.	The project site occurs at a distance of approx. 1.6km southwest of roost site ID 684 (Map 2, Moore Hall (Lough Carra SAC, NPWS, 2018).	[1303] There is no possibility for significant effects on Lesser Horseshoe Bat in this SAC due to: • given the separation distance from the identified roost site (ID 684, Map 2, Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC, NPWS, 2018), there will be no decline in the condition of the internationally important winter or summer roosts as no potential for damage or disturbance to these roosting sites or the habitats immediately surrounding them. (Map 2, Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC, NPWS, 2018). • similarly, there will be no decline in the number or condition of qualifying roosts as no potential for damage or disturbance to these roosting sites or the habitats immediately surrounding them. R. hipposideros is not recorded within 1km² of the Proposed Development (NBDC, accessed Jan 04, 2022). • the Proposed Development is not proximate to, or located along a favoured commuting foraging route (Map 2 Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC, NPWS, 2018). There are pockets of woodland, scrub, hedgerows and walls present in the landscape between the summer and winter roost sites and favoured foraging areas. These features will not be impacted by the project and will maintain landscape connectivity within 2.5km of the roost sites. There are areas of open farmland proximate to the Proposed Project Development which are not favoured foraging areas for this species. The project will not result in an adverse impact on the Moore Hall SAC bat population. • since the Proposed Development is not proximate to, or located along a favoured commuting foraging route, there will be no significant increase in artificial light intensity adjacent to

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			identified roost or along commuting routes within 2.5 km of the roost site as outlined in Map 2, Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC, NPWS, 2018). Currently, there is street lighting along the eastern roadside boundary of the site. Proposed lighting will adhere to the best practice lighting standards provided in the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance document Guidance Note 08/18 – Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2018).
Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC (001774)	Species 1303 Lesser Horseshoe Bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) 6216 Slender Green Feather-moss (Drepanocladus vernicosus) 1355 Otter (Lutra lutra) Habitats 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea 3140 Hard oligo- mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. 4030 European dry heaths 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	The project site occurs at a distance of approx. 1.6km south of the SAC and a further approx. 11km, 14km, ad 20km to Rhinolophus hipposideros roost sites, ID 667, 669 and 686 respectively (Map 8, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021).	[1303] There is no possibility for significant effects on Lesser Horseshoe Bat due to: • a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 11km between the Proposed Development and this SAC • no significant decline of foraging habitat within 2.5km of qualifying roosts • no significant decline of linear features within 2.5km of qualifying roosts • no significant increase in artificial lighting adjacent to roosts or along commuting routes within 2.5 km. Proposed lighting will adhere to the best practice lighting standards provided in the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance document Guidance Note 08/18 — Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2018). [6216] There is no possibility for significant effects on Slender Green Feather moss due to: • unsuitability of the site to support this species. No record of this species within 1km² of the site (NBDC records, accessed Jan 05, 2022)

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	(* important orchid sites) 7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae* 7230 Alkaline fens 8240 Limestone pavements* 91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2021), for the listed QIs, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		 no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 17.5km (southwest) to the mapped location of this QI within the SAC (Map 10, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). proposed Development works will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [1355] There is no possibility for significant effects on Otter due to: unsuitability of the site to support this species. No record of otter within 1km² of the site (NBDC records, accessed Jan 05, 2022) No hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site (Map 9, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). no potential for water quality impacts that may affect prey availability a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 1.6km between the Proposed Development and this SAC no potential for disturbance effects the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [3110] There is no possibility for significant effects on Oligotrophic isoetid lake habitat due to:

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			 no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site (Map 3, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). no change in the hydrological site characteristics no impact on shallow oligotrophic waters no impact on shallow oligotrophic soils of lake and/or pond banks no impact on vegetative zones dominated by Littorella, Lobelia dortmanna or Isoetes a minimum terrestrial separation distance of 1.6km between the Proposed Development and this SAC the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
			[3130] There is no possibility for significant effects on Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea due to: • no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site • no potential for impact on the hydrological regime supporting the habitat • no potential for diffuse groundwater or hydrologically-linked surface water pollution due to project works • a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 1.6km between the Proposed Development and this SAC

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			 the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
			[3140] There is no possibility for significant effects Hard-water lake habitat due to: • no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site (Map 3, Lough
			Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). • no change in the hydrological site characteristics • no impact on the hard-oligo-
			mesotrophic waters • no impact on the lower charophyte vegetation (e.g. <i>Chara</i> and <i>Nitella</i>) of these lakes
			 no impact on the nutrient status of these lakes a minimum terrestrial separation distance of 1.6km between the Proposed Development and this SAC
			 the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
			[4030] There is no possibility for significant effects on European dry heaths due to: • a minimum terrestrial separation
			distance of approx. 1.6km between the proposed development and this SAC no potential for habitat loss or degradation

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	(*denotes a priority	(km)	the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [6210] There is no possibility for significant effects on Calcareous grassland due to: a terrestrial separation distance of 3.7km between the Proposed Development and this SAC (Map 5, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). no potential for habitat loss or degradation no potential for physical disturbance of this species-rich plant community the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [7210] There is no possibility for significant effects on the Cladium fens due to: no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site. no potential for impact on the hydrological regime supporting the habitat
			 no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution due to project works a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 1.6km between the Proposed Development and this SAC no infringement on this habitat or threat of trampling on characteristic

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			species as a result of the project works
			no potential for loss of habitat or habitat fragmentation
			no depletion of habitat or threat from invasive species
			the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site
			the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
			[7230] There is no possibility for significant effects on Alkaline fens due to:
			no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site.
			no modification to existing drainage networks
			no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution from Proposed Development activities
			• no infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
			a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 1.6km between the Proposed Development and this SAC
			no depletion of habitat or threat from invasive species
			the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site
			the size and scale of the works within a project area of 0.82 hectares
			[8240] There is no possibility for significant effects on Limestone pavements due to:
			a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 3.7km between

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			the Proposed Development and the mapped location of this QI within this SAC (Map 6, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). • no infringement on limestone pavement habitat • no rock extraction/removal (superficial rocks) within a limestone pavement area • no depletion of habitat or threat from invasive species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [91E0] There is no possibility for significant effects on Alluvial woodlands due to: • no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site. • no changes to the hydrological regime supporting the habitat • no potential for water pollution impacts due to project works • a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.5km (Site Code; 1796) between the Proposed Development and the mapped location of this QI within this SAC (Map 7, Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021). • no potential for loss of habitat or habitat fragmentation, or threats from invasive species • will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82
			hectares

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
River Moy SAC (002298)	Species 1096 Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri) 1095 Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) 1106 Salmon (Salmo salar) 1355 Otter (Lutra lutra) 1092 White-clawed Crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) Habitats 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) According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2016), for the listed QIs, the	approx. 5.3km north from the project site	[1096], [1095], [1106], [1355] and [1092] There is no possibility for significant effects on brook lamprey, sea lamprey, salmon, otter or white-clawed crayfish due to: No hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site. a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 5.3km between the project site and this SAC the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site no potential for disturbance effects the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [7110] There is no possibility for significant effects on Active raised bogs due to: a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 5.3km between the Proposed Development and this SAC the terrestrial nature of this habitat, fed by rainwater no potential for drainage effects the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [7120] There is no possibility for significant effects on Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration due to: a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 5.3km between the Proposed Development and this SAC

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		 no potential for habitat loss or threat from invasive species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [7230] There is no possibility for significant effects on Alkaline fens due to: no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site. no modification to existing drainage networks no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution from the Proposed Development activities no infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits in this SAC a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 5.3km between the project site and this SAC no depletion of habitat or threat from invasive species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [91A0] There is no possibility for significant effects on Old oak woodland due to: a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 5.3km between the proposed development and this SAC (Map 6, River Moy SAC, NPWS, 2016)

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			no potential for loss of habitat or habitat fragmentation
			no threat from invasive native or non-native species
			the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site
			the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
			[91E0] There is no possibility for significant effects on Alluvial woodlands due to:
			no hydrological connection to this SAC from the Proposed Development site.
			no changes to the hydrological regime supporting the habitat
			no potential for water pollution impacts due to project works
			• a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 5.3km between the Proposed Development and this SAC (Map 6, River Moy SAC, NPWS, 2016)
			 no potential for loss of habitat or habitat fragmentation, or threats from invasive native or non-native species
			the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site
			 the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
Ballinafad SAC (002081)		approx. 6.5km northeast of the project site	[1303] There is no possibility for significant effects on Lesser Horseshoe Bat due to: • a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.5km to the SAC and summer roost site (ID 683,

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	Conservation Objectives document (Version 1. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2018), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		Map 2, Ballinafad SAC, NPWS, 2018) • no significant decline of foraging habitat within 2.5km of the qualifying roost site • no significant decline of linear features within 2.5km of the qualifying roost • no significant increase in artificial lighting adjacent to roosts or along commuting routes within 2.5 km. Proposed lighting will adhere to the best practice lighting standards provided in the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance document Guidance Note 08/18 — Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2018).
Balla Turlough SAC (000463)		approx. 10.5km northeast from the project site	[3180] There is no possibility for significant effects on Turloughs due to: • no hydrological connection to this SAC or QI (Map 2, Balla Turlough SAC, NPWS, 2021) from the Proposed Development site. • no modification to existing drainage network • no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution from Proposed Development activities • a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 10.5km between the Proposed Development and this SAC • no potential for habitat loss or threat from invasive species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
Carrowkeel Turlough SAC (000475)	Habitats 3180 Turloughs* According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2021), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat for which the SAC has been selected.	approx. 12.1km southeast from the project site	[3180] There is no possibility for significant effects on Turloughs due to: • no hydrological connection to this SAC or QI (Map 2, Carrowkeel Turlough SAC, NPWS, 2021) from the Proposed Development site. • no modification to existing drainage network • no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution from proposed development activities • a minimum terrestrial separation distance of approx. 12.1km between the Proposed Development and this SAC • no potential for habitat loss or threat of invasive species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
Kilglassan /Caheravoosti a Turlough Complex SAC (000504)	Habitats 3180 Turloughs* According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2021), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat for which the SAC has been selected.	approx. 13km southeast from the project site	 [3180] There is no possibility for significant effects on Turloughs due to: no hydrological connection to this SAC or QI (Map 3, Kilglassan /Caheravoostia Turlough Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021) from the Proposed Development site. no modification to existing drainage network no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution from proposed development activities a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 13km between the Proposed Development and this SAC

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
Skealoghan Turlough SAC (000541)		approx. 13.7km southeast from the project site	 no potential for habitat loss or threat from natural regeneration of conifers or invasive species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [3180] There is no possibility for significant effects on Turloughs due to:
	According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2021), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat for which the SAC has been selected.		 no hydrological connection to this SAC or QI (Map 2, Skealoghan Turlough Complex SAC, NPWS, 2021) from the Proposed Development site. no modification to existing drainage network no potential for diffuse groundwater pollution from proposed development activities a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 13.7km between the proposed development and this SAC no potential for habitat loss or threat from natural regeneration of conifers or invasive species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
	SPECIAL PRO	OTECTION AREA	AS (SPAs)
Lough Carra SPA (004051)		approx. 1.6km south from the project site	[A182] There is no possibility for significant effects on Common Gull due to: • no hydrological connection to the SPA from the Proposed Development site

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	(Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2021) for the listed SCI, the Conservation Objective is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species for which the SPA has been selected.		 a terrestrial separation distance of 1.6km between the proposed development and this SPA with intervening agricultural lands, residential dwellings, local roads, boglands, forestry etc. unsuitability of the site to support this species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
Lough Mask SPA (004062)	Habitats Wetlands Birds A179 Black-headed Gull(Chroicocephalus ridibundus) A193 Common Tern(Sterna hirundo) A061 Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) A182 Common Gull (Larus canus) A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	approx. 6.1km south from the project site	[A999] There is no possibility for significant effects on Wetlands and waterbirds due to: • no hydrological connection • no potential for change in the hydrological site characteristics • no potential for water pollution impacts due to project works • a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development and this SPA • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the project works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
	A183 Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) According to this SPA's site generic Conservation Objectives document (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2021), for each of the listed SCIs and QI, the		[A179] There is no possibility for significant effects on Black-headed Gull due to: • no hydrological connection • a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the proposed development and this SPA • unsuitability of the site to support this species

Conservation Objective is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the of the bird species for which the SPA has been selected. A193 There is no possibility for significant effects on Common Tern due to: no hydrological connection a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares A193 There is no possibility for significant effects on Common Tern due to: no hydrological connection a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares A061 There is no possibility for significant effects on Tufted Duck due to: no hydrological connection a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development and this SAC unsuitability of the site to support this species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares A182 There is no possibility for significant effects on Common Gull	Site designation (information correct as of 12 th	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
due to:	Conservation Objective is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the of the bird species for which the SPA has been		contained within the project site • the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [A193] There is no possibility for significant effects on Common Tern due to: • no hydrological connection • a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development and this SPA • unsuitability of the site to support this species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [A061] There is no possibility for significant effects on Tufted Duck due to: • no hydrological connection • a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development and this SAC • unsuitability of the site to support this species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares [A182] There is no possibility for significant effects on Common Gull

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
	napitat)		 no hydrological connection a terrestrial separation distance of 6.1km between the Proposed Development and this SPA unsuitability of the site to support this species the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site the size and scale of the works within a project area of 0.82 hectares [A395] There is no possibility for significant effects on Greenland White-fronted Goose due to: no hydrological connection a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the
			Proposed Development and this SPA • unsuitability of the site to support this species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site • the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares
			[A183] There is no possibility for significant effects on Lesser Black-backed Gull due to: • no hydrological connection • a terrestrial separation distance of approx. 6.1km between the Proposed Development and this SPA • unsuitability of the site to support this species • the Proposed Development will be contained within the project site

Designated Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 12 th May 2021) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Potential adverse effect: Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage
			the size and scale of the works within a project area of approx. 0.82 hectares

The storm drainage for the entire development will be designed in accordance with the Recommendations for Site Development Works for Housing Areas and also the recommendations of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS). The proposed location of the wastewater treatment percolation area will be in the south western part of the Site to ensure maximum distance from the proposed Units.

During the construction of the percolation area, Mayo County Council will ensure the required depth of 900mm of unsaturated subsoil is reached before reaching the bedrock, and the effluent is treated to the standards set out in the Code of Practice (CoP), EPA Wastewater Treatment and Disposal systems serving single houses. Wastewater emanating from the construction works associated with the overall development will be treated in the percolation area as per Drawing 5211 Proposed Site Services Layout, Appendix A.

There is no SPR direct or indirect linkage from the Proposed Development to any European site. Due to the scale and scope of the Proposed Development, lack of a hydrological link and intervening distances, it is considered that negative impacts would not occur on any European Site.

There will be no SPR linkage from the Proposed Development to any European Site during the construction and operation phases.

Therefore, with due consideration, impacts on the conservation objectives of the designated European Sites outlined above in **Table 4.1** were not considered likely.

4.2 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

Planning Permission Applications

While effects on European Sites were not expected as a result of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, the potential for cumulative effects on these designated sites due to other plans and projects acting in-combination with the Development were considered. The Mayo County Council on-line planning application portal was used to search planning applications close to the Proposed Development. A five-year search timeframe was assessed. Retention, refused and withdrawn planning applications were excluded. **Table 4.2** shows the planning applications in close proximity to the Proposed Development (circa 1000m).

Table 4.3 Planning applications in close proximity to the Proposed Development.

Planning	Description of Development	Site Address	Decision	Distance
Reference			Date	from Site
20314	Change of use of an existing	Knockacurreen,	10/12/2020	approx. 108
	educational workshop to a	Carnacon, Ballyglass, Co.		metres from
	childcare facility and will include	Mayo		proposed
	for minor internal and external			development
	alterations and connection to			
	existing on-site effluent			
	treatment system.			
18262	Retain a conservatory and a	Carrownagreggaun,	24/01/2019	approx. 386
	garage and for permission to	Ballyglass,		metres from
	connect a 2 bedroomed house	Claremorris, Co.		the
	to a new effluent treatment	Mayo		proposed
	system			development
17335	Demolish an existing hayshed	Drumnashinnagh,	15/12/2017	approx. 790
	and barn and construct a	Ballyglass, Co.		metres from
	concrete floor sheep shed and a	Mayo		the
	slatted cattle shed with ancillary			proposed
	site development			development

There were no other planning applications in the area at the time of writing (February 2022).

EPA Maps (Water) was accessed (Dec 2021) to examine the Proposed Development and local area for nitrate and phosphorus loading and Pollutant Impact Potential (PIP). PIP maps for Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P) have been generated by the EPA to show the highest risk areas in the landscape for losses of N and P to waters. The PIP model estimates the annual nutrient losses from agricultural land at specific locations, using spatial data from farm management, soils and hydrogeology. This model estimates loads at an annual temporal resolution.

The Proposed Development is located in a landscape largely given to individual residential dwellings with accompanying improved agricultural grasslands.

The grasslands associated with the Proposed Development have been intensely modified. The Site is denoted as having the following Phosphorus rankings; the centre strip running north-south has a lower PIP ranking range of 4 and also 7 (7 is the lowest impact ranking) while the outer Development Site margins due west and east have a higher PIP ranking of 3. The ranking likely reflects fertiliser use on the land in the past with possible livestock. Adjacent lands due east are ranked 7 and 3 respectively, with a general consistency of a 3-4 ranking moving southward, as land has been modified over the years. Lands due west of the Development Site have also been grossly modified and rank higher at 2 and 1. Further west, lands rank 6 and 7 near a local road.

Pollution Impact Potential for Nitrate (PIP N) of the Proposed Development has a ranking of 4 in the centre strip (as above) with marginal lands ranking the lowest impact at 7. Adjacent lands moving southward are also generally low raking, at 6-7.

Overall, the Critical Source Areas Maps for the Development Site and adjacent lands do not indicate a Site where either phosphorus or nitrates are a significant issue and there is no focused delivery flow path from the site. There is a significant mature treeline along the southern and western boundary of the Development Site.

As noted earlier in Section 3.2, the Proposed Development is within the WFD sub basin Annies_010. Currently, there are no significant pressures from the Proposed Development on this River sub basin.

The AA Screening assessment has shown there will be no likely significant effects to any European Site during the construction or operations phases of the Proposed Development. Therefore, there will be no in-combination effects with local planning applications.

5. SCREENING ASSESSMENT - CONCLUSION

It can be objectively concluded that there are not likely to be significant effects on any European Site as a result of the Proposed Development, namely the development at Carnacon, Co. Mayo. Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

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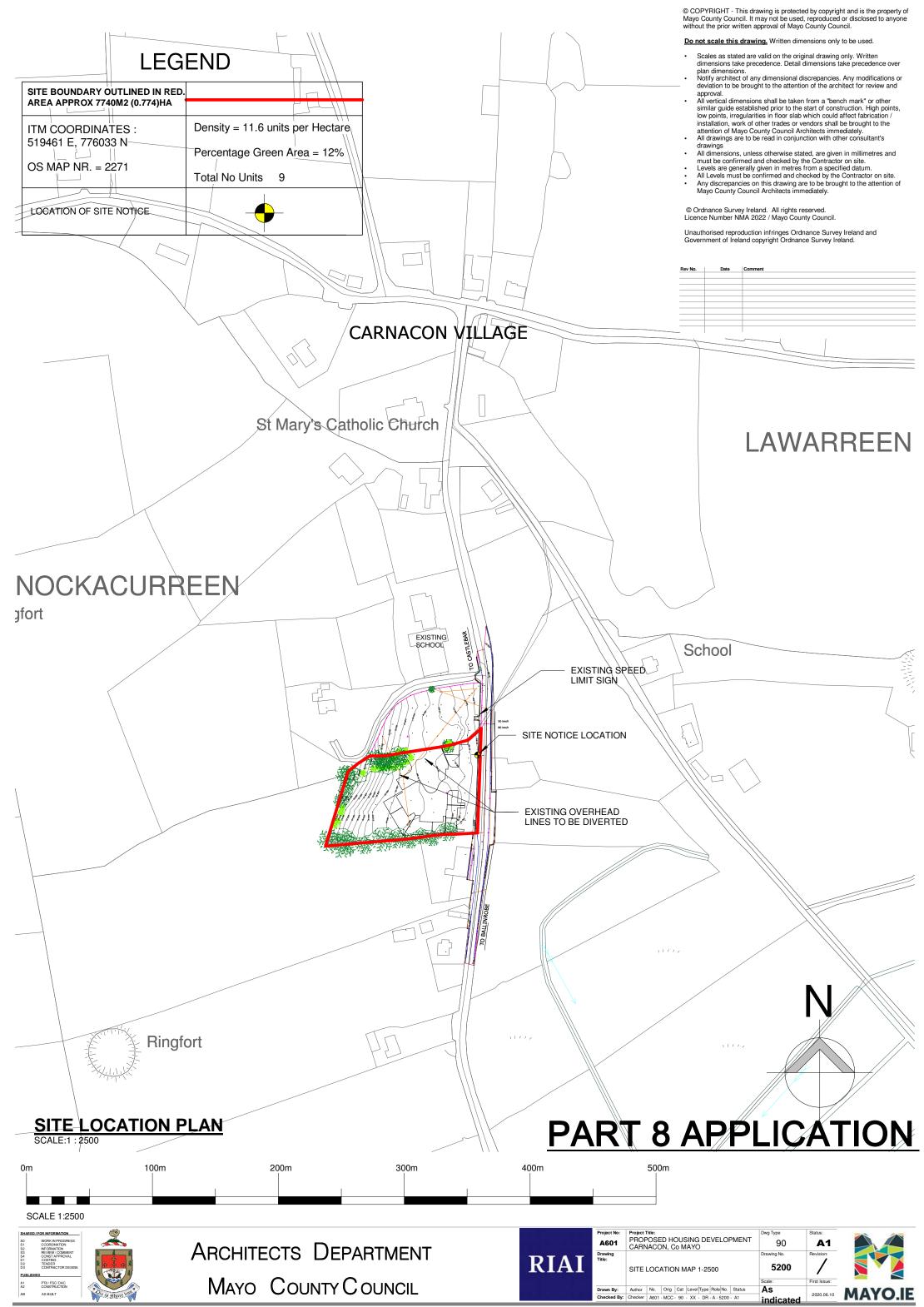
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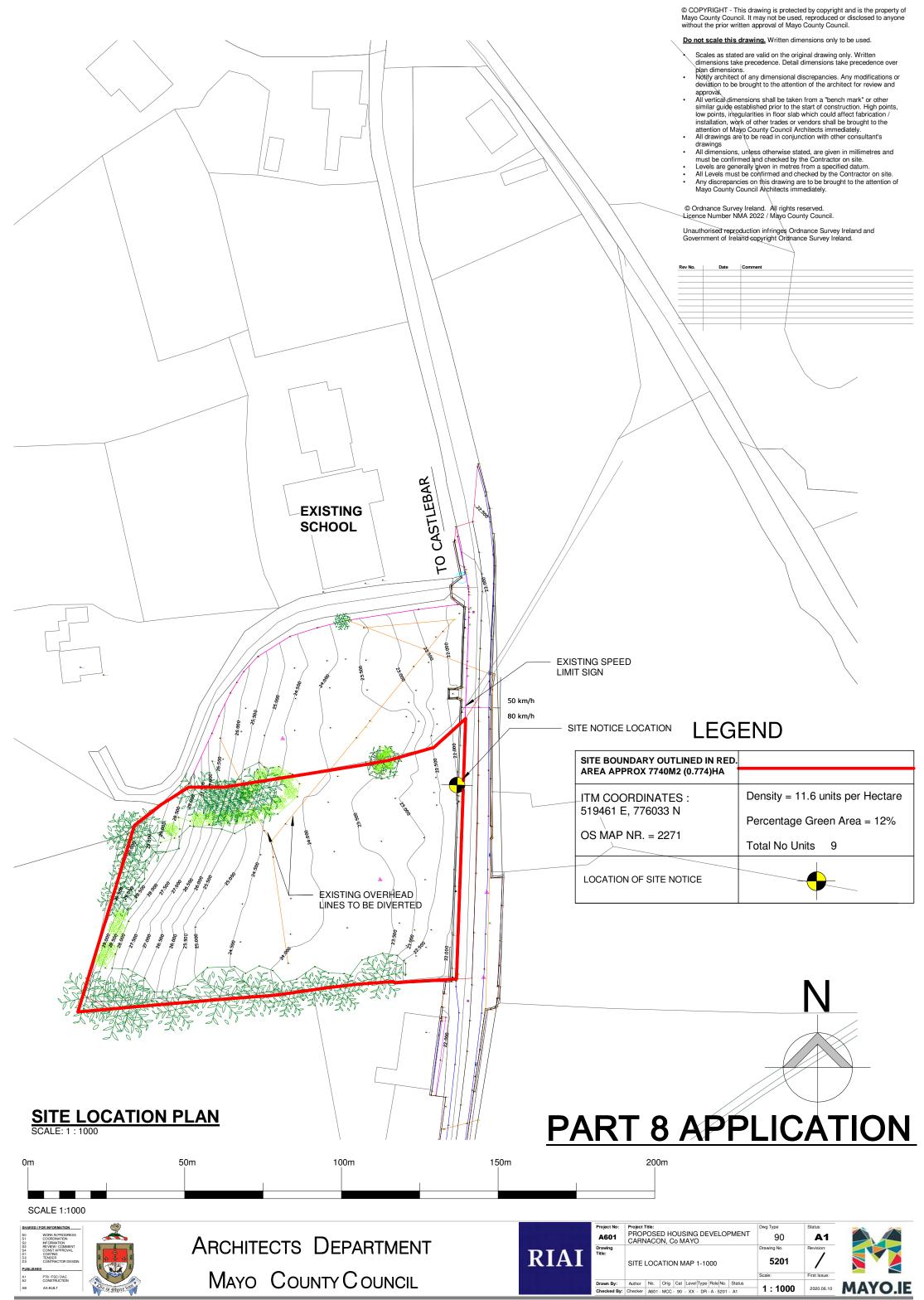
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APPENDIX A DRAWINGS





PROPOSED CONNECTION TO LOUGH CARRA GROUP WATER SCHEME WATERMAIN TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DESIGN AND SPECIFICATION

UNIT 09

<u>UNIT 08</u> 208 m²

FFL 24150

LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED. AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA Density = 11.6 units per Hectare ITM COORDINATES : 519461 E, 776033 N OS MAP NR. = 2271 Total No Units 9 LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE

PARKING REQUIREMENTS					
NUMBER OF UNITS	REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES			
4No. 3 BED UNITS	2 SPACES + 1 VISITOR	12 SPACES			
5No. 2 BED UNITS	1 SPACE + 1 VISITOR	10 SPACES			
TOTAL NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED 22 SPACES					

- Scales as stated are valid on the original drawing only. Written dim take precedence. Detail dimensions take precedence over plan dimensional discrepancies. Any modification
 - late procession of the procession of the architect for review and deviation to be brought to the attention of the architect for review and approval.

 All vertical dimensions shall be taken from a "bench mark" or other similar guide established prior to the start of construction. High points, low points, irregularities in floor slab which could affect labrication / installation, work of other trades or verdors shall be brought to the attention of Mayo County.

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Rev No.	Date	Comment
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PRIVATE AMENITY SPACES

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SITE PLAN

PART 8 APPLICATION



ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL

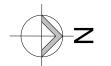
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START OF 80KPH ZONE



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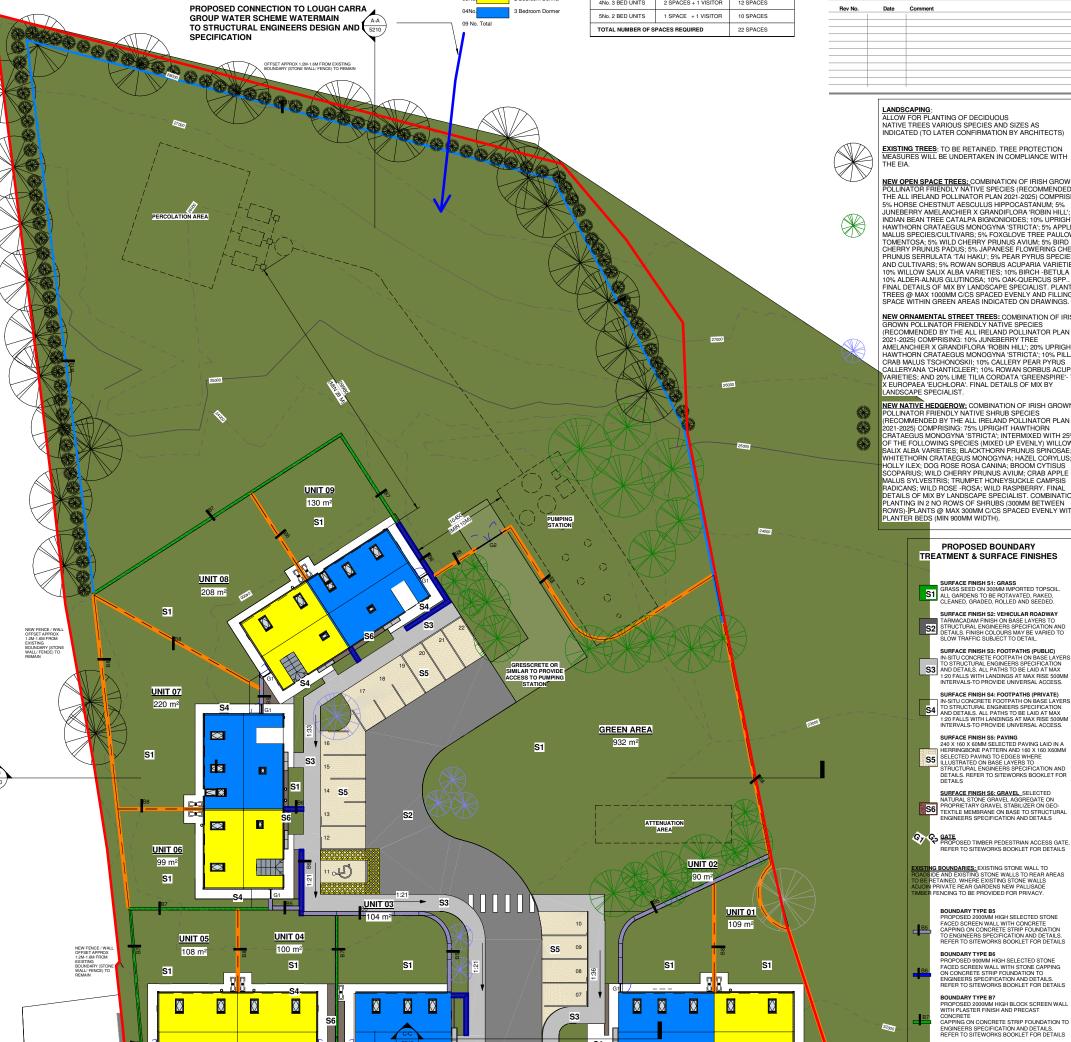
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LEGEND				
SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED.				
AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA				
ITM COORDINATES : 519461 E. 776033 N	Density = 11.6 units per Hectare			
OS MAP NR. = 2271	Percentage Green Area = 12%			
US WAF NO. = 22/1	Total No Units 9			
LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE	<u> </u>			

m² 'm² m²	OS MAP NR. = 2271	Total No Ui	nits 9		 All c 	uncil Architects immediately. drawings are to be read in conjunction with other consultant's drawings dimensions, unless otherwise stated, are given in millimetres and must
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	o d					SURFACE FINISH S2: VEHICULAR ROADWAY TARMACADAM FINISH ON BASE LAYERS TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS, FINISH COLOURS MAY BE VARIED TO SLOW TRAFFIC SUBJECT TO DETAIL.
PROVIDE PUMPING						SURFACE FINISH 33: FOOTPATHS (PUBLIC) IN-SITU CONCRETE FOOTPATH ON BASE LAYERS TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS. ALL PATHS TO BE LAID AT MAX 1.20 FAILS WITH LANDINGS AT MAX RISE SOOMM INTERVALS-TO PROVIDE UNIVERSAL ACCESS.
	GREEN AREA			220001		SURFACE FINISH S4: FOOTPATHS (PRIVATE) IN-SITU CONCRIETE FOOTPATH ON BASE LAYERS TO STRUCTURE HORINERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS. ALL PATHS TO BE LAID AT MAX 120 FALLS WITH LANDINGS AT MAX RISE SOOMM INTERVALS-TO PROVIDE UNIVERSAL ACCESS.
1	932 m²					SURFACE FINISH 55: PAVING 240 X 160 X 500M SELECTED PAVING LAID IN A HERRINGSONE PATTERN AND 160 X 160 X 600MM SELECTED PAVING TO EDGES WHERE SELECTED PAVING TO EDGES WHERE ILLUSTRATED ON BASE LAYERS TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS. REFER TO SITEWORKS BOOKLET FOR DETAILS. SUPFACE FINISH 56: GRAVEL. SELECTED NATURAL STORE GRAVEL AGREGATE ON PROPRIETARY GRAVEL STABILIZER ON GEO- TEXTLE MEMBRANE ON BASE TO STRUCTURAL
	AT	TENUATION AREA				TEATLE MEMORANE ON BASE TO STRUCT UPAL ENGINEERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS TO STRUCTURE PROPOSED TIMBER PEDESTRIAN ACCESS GATE. REFER TO SITEWORKS BOOKLET FOR DETAILS

Scales as stated are valid on the original drawing only. Written din







SITE PLAN

ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL



S4

S2

Purpose of Issue: PART 8 APPLICATION								
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BOUNDARY TYPE B8
PROPOSED 2000MM TIMBER PALLISADE FENCE
ON CONCRETE PAD FOUNDATIONS TO
ENGINEERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS.
REFER TO SITEWORKS BOOKLET FOR DETAILS

BOUNDARY TYPE B10
PROPOSED 1200MM HIGH CHAINLINK FENCE
ON CONCRETE PAD FOUNDATIONS
TO ENGINEERS SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS.
REFER TO SITEWORKS BOOKLET FOR DETAILS

SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED.	
AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA	
ITM COORDINATES :	Density = 11.6 units per Hectare
519461 E, 776033 N	Percentage Green Area = 12%
OS MAP NR. = 2271	Total No Units 9
LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE	-

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Do not scale this drawing. Use written dimensions or

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 Notify architect of any dimensional discrepancies. Any modifications or deviation to be brought to the attention of the architect for review and appro
- deviation to be brought to the attention of the architect for review and approval all vertical dimensions shall be taken from a "bench mark" or other similar guide established prior to the start of construction. High points, low points, irregularities in floor slab which could affect fabrication / installation, work of other trades or vendors shall be brought to the attention of Mayo County
 - All drawings are to be read in conjunction with other consultant's drawing:
 All dimensions, unless otherwise stated, are given in millimetres and must confirmed and checked by the Contractor on site.
 - Levels are generally given in metres from a specified datum.

 All Levels must be confirmed and checked by the Contractor on si
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UNIT 01-05 STREET ELEVATION SCALE: 1: 100



UNIT 03, & 06-07 STREET ELEVATION



UNIT 08 -09 STREET ELEVATION



ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL

Purpose of Issue: PART 8 APPLICATION

ΑТ
AI

	<u> </u>	YAR I & APPLI	<u>CATIC</u>	<u> אכ</u>
Project No: A601	_	ritte: POSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PACON, Co MAYO	Dwg Type 90	Status:
Drawing Title:	PROF	POSED STREET ELEVATIONS	Drawing No. 5204	Revision:
Drawn By:	Author	No Orig - Cat - Lvl - Type - Role - No Status	Scale:	First Issue:
Checked By:		A601 - MCC - 90 - XX - DR - A - 5204 - A1	As indicated	2020.06.10



SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED.	
AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA	
ITM COORDINATES:	Density = 11.6 units per Hectare
519461 E, 776033 N	Percentage Green Area = 12%
OS MAP NR. = 2271	Total No Units 9
LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE	

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- Scales as stated are valid on the original drawing only. Written dimensions take precedence. Detail dimensions take precedence over plan dimensions.
 Notify architect of any dimensional discrepancies. Any modifications or deviation to be brought to the attention of the architect for review and
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 All drawings are to be read in conjunction with other consultant's drawings.

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PROPOSED 3D SITE OVERVIEW SCALE:

	STATUS KEY D / FOR INFORMATION	Rev No.	Date	Comment	. 9
S0 S1	WORK IN PROGRESS COORDINATION				
S2 S3	INFORMATION REVIEW / COMMENT				
S4 D1	CONST APPROVAL COSTING TENDER				集中并升
D2 D3	CONTRACTOR DESIGN				
PUBLE					
A1 A2	PTB / FSC / DAC CONSTRUCTION				"On the
AB	AS-BUILT				A HILLES



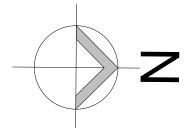
Purpose of Issue: STAGE 2 SUBMI							SSI	SION				
Project No:	Project 1	Γitle:								Dwg	Туре	Status:
A601	PROF						VEI	_OF	PMENT		90	A 1
Drawing Title:	PROP) SI	TE					Drav	wing No. 5205	Revision:
										Sca	le:	First Issue
Drawn By:	Author	No.	Orig	Cat	Level	Туре	Role	No.	Status		4 4000	
Checked By:	Checker	A601	- MCC	- 90	- XX	- DR	- A - 5	205	- A1	Π.	1:1000	2020.06.



SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED.	
AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA	
ITM COORDINATES:	Density = 11.6 units per Hectare
519461 E, 776033 N	Percentage Green Area = 12%
OS MAP NR. = 2271	Total No Units 9
LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE	_



ACCESS ROAD SIGHT LINES SCALE:1:750



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 $\underline{\text{\bf Do not scale this drawing.}}$ Written dimensions only to be used.

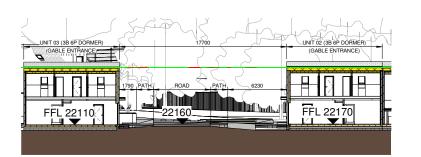
ī	<u>s</u>	TATUS KEY	Rev No.	Date	Comment	
1	SHARED /	FOR INFORMATION	1107 110.	Duto	Comment	
1	S0	WORK IN PROGRESS				
1	S1	COORDINATION				the sale of
1	S2 S3	INFORMATION REVIEW / COMMENT				* *
1	S4	CONST APPROVAL				a T lat
1	D1	COSTING				*
1	D2 D3	TENDER CONTRACTOR DESIGN				\$ CONTAC 4
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1	A1	PT8 / FSC / DAC				
1	A2	CONSTRUCTION				The state of the s
1	AB	AS-BUILT				Waste Hings



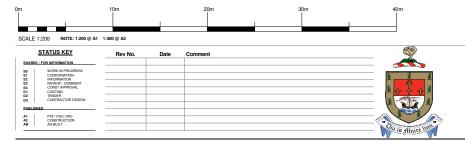
Purpose of Issue: STAGE 2 SUBMIS							SSION					
Project No:	Project '	Title:								Dwg Type		Status
A601	PROF						VEL	OF	PMENT	90		A
Drawing Title:							Drawing No.)	Revisio			
										Scale:		First Is
Drawn By:	Author	No.	Orig	Cat	Level	Туре	Role	No.	Status	As		
Checked By:	Checker	A601	- MCC	- 90	- XX	- DR	- A - 5	209	- A1	indica	404	2020.







SITE SECTION C-C



ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL

PRIVATE AMENITY SPACES						
UNIT No.	BED No.	AREA				
	•	•				
UNIT 01	2 BED	109.438 m ²				
UNIT 02	3 BED	89.781 m ²				
UNIT 03	3 BED	104.337 m ²				
UNIT 04	2 BED	100.084 m ²				
UNIT 05	2 BED	108.137 m ²				
UNIT 06	2 BED	98.953 m²				
UNIT 07	3 BED	220.247 m ²				
UNIT 08	2 BED	208.101 m ²				
UNIT 09	3 BED	129.527 m ²				

PARKING REQUIREMENTS								
NUMBER OF UNITS	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES							
4No. 3 BED UNITS	2 SPACES + 1 VISITOR	12 SPACES						
5No. 2 BED UNITS	1 SPACE +1 VISITOR	10 SPACES						
TOTAL NUMBER OF S	22 SPACES							

LANDSCAPING:
ALLOW FOR PLANTING OF DECIDUOUS
NATIVE TREES VARIOUS SPECIES AND SIZES AS
INDICATED (TO LATER CONFIRMATION BY ARCHITECTS)



LEGEND

Density = 11.6 units per Hectare

Percentage Green Area = 12%

Total No Units 9

SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN REI AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA

ITM COORDINATES 519461 E, 776033 N

OS MAP NR. = 2271

LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE

EXISTING TREES: TO BE RETAINED. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE EIA.

NEW OPEN SPACE TREES: COMBINATION OF IRISH GROWN POLLINATOR FRIENDLY NATIVE SPECIES (RECOMMENDED BY THE ALL IRELAND POLLINATOR PLAN 2021-2025) COMPRISING: 5% HORSE CHESTNUT AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM; 5% JUNEBERRY AMELANCHIER X GRANDIFLORA 'RODBIN HILL'; 5% INDIAN BEAN TREE CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES; 10% UPRIGHT HAWTHORN CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA 'STRICTA'; 5% APPLE MALUS SPECIES: CULTIVARS; 5% FOXGLOVE TREE PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA; 5% WILD CHERRY PRUBUS AVIUM; 5% BIRD CHERRY PRUBUS PAULOS PEUROSA; 5% FOXGLOVE TREE PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA; 5% NOWAN SORBUS ACUPARIA VARIETIES; AND CULTIVARS; 5% ROWAN SORBUS ACUPARIA VARIETIES; 10% WILLOW SALIX ALBA VARIETIES; 10% BIRCH BETULA SP; 10% ALDER-ALNUS GLUTINOSA; 10% OAK-OUERCUS SPP... FINAL DETAILS OF MIX BY LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST. PLANT TREES @ MAX 1000MM C/GS SPACED EVENLY AND FILLING ALL SPACE WITHIN GREEN ARESS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS.



NEW ORNAMENTAL STREET TREES: COMBINATION OF IRISH GROWN POLLINATOR FRIENDLY NATIVE SPECIES (RECOMMENDED BY THE ALL IRELAND POLLINATOR PLAN 2021-2025) COMPRISING: 10% JUNEBERRY TREE AMELANCHIER X GRANDIFLORA 'ROBIN HILL'; 20% UPRIGHT HAWTHORN CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA 'STRICTA'; 10% PILLAR CRAB MALUS TSCHONOSKII; 10% CALLERY PAR PYRUS CALLERY PARA 'CHANTICLEER'; 10% ROWAN SORBUS ACUPARIA VARIETIES; AND 20% LIME TILIA CORDATA 'GREENSPIRE'- TILIA X EUROPAEA 'EUCHLORA'. FINAL DETAILS OF MIX BY LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST.



LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST.

NEW NATIVE HEDGEROW: COMBINATION OF IRISH GROWN POLLINATOR FRIENDLY NATIVE SHRUB SPECIES (RECOMMENDED BY THE ALL IRELAND POLLINATOR PLAN 2021-2025) COMPRISING: 75% UPRIGHT HAWTHORN CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA 'STRICTA'; INTERMIXED WITH 25% OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES (MIXED UP EVENLY) WILLOW SALIX ALBA VARIETIES; BLACKTHORN PRUNUS SPINOSAE; WHITETHORN CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA; HAZEL CORYLUS; HOLLY LEX; DOG ROSE ROSA CANINA; BROOM CYTISUS SCOPARIUS; WILD CHERRY PRUNUS AVIUM; CRAB APPLE MALUS SYLVESTRIS; TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE CAMPSIS RADICANS; WILD ROSE -ROSA; WILD RASPBERRY. FINAL DETAILS OF MIX BY LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST. COMBINATION PLANTING IN 2 NO ROWS OF SHRUBS (300MM BETWEEN ROWS)- PLANTIS @ MAX 300MM C/CS SPACED EVENLY WITHIN PLANTER BEDS (MIN 900MM WIDTH).

First Issue:

PART 8 APPLICATION





SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED. AREA APPROX 7740M2 (0.774)HA Density = 11.6 units per Hectare ITM COORDINATES : 519461 E, 776033 N OS MAP NR. = 2271 Total No Units 9 LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE

Do not scale this drawing. Use written dimensions only

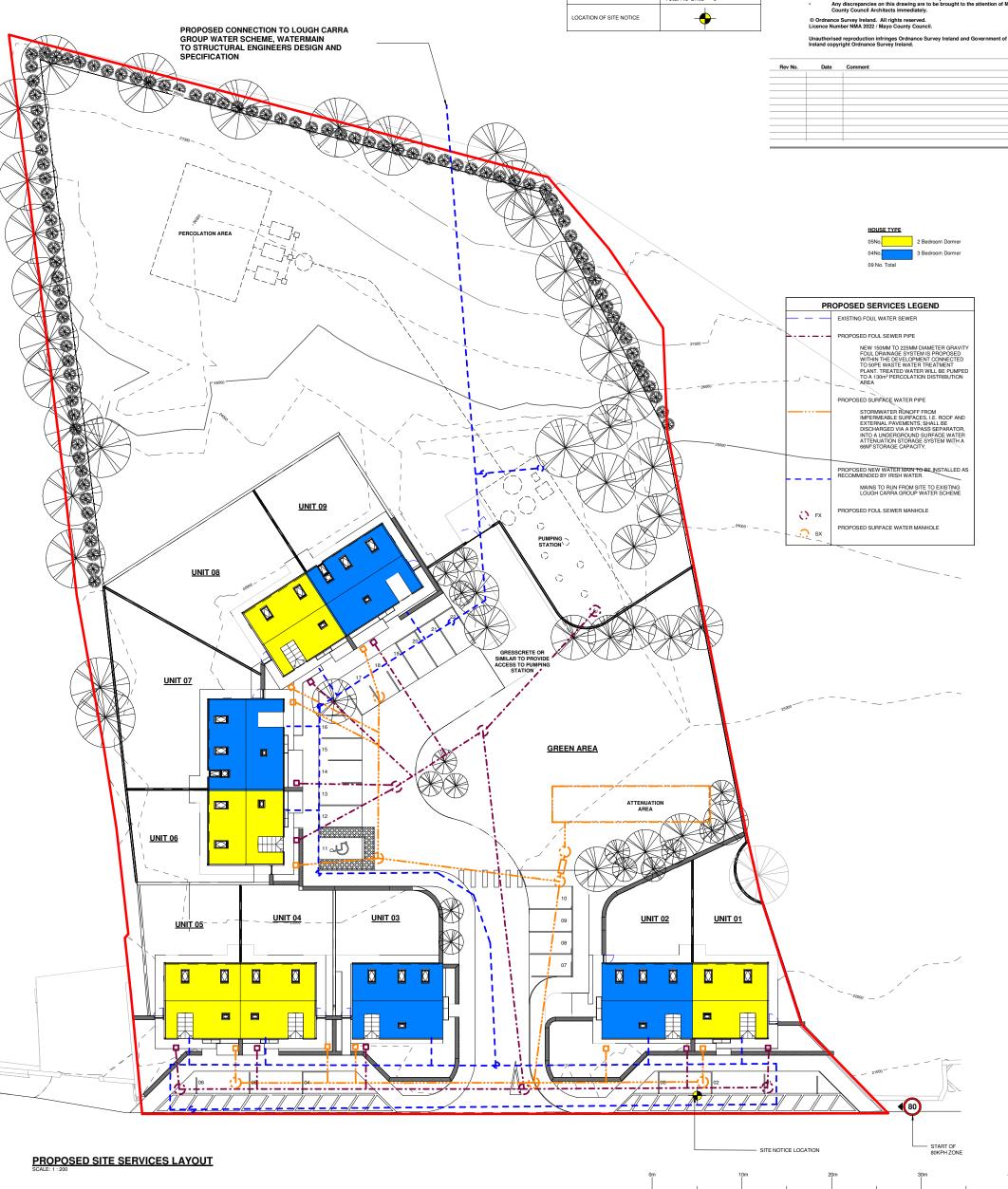
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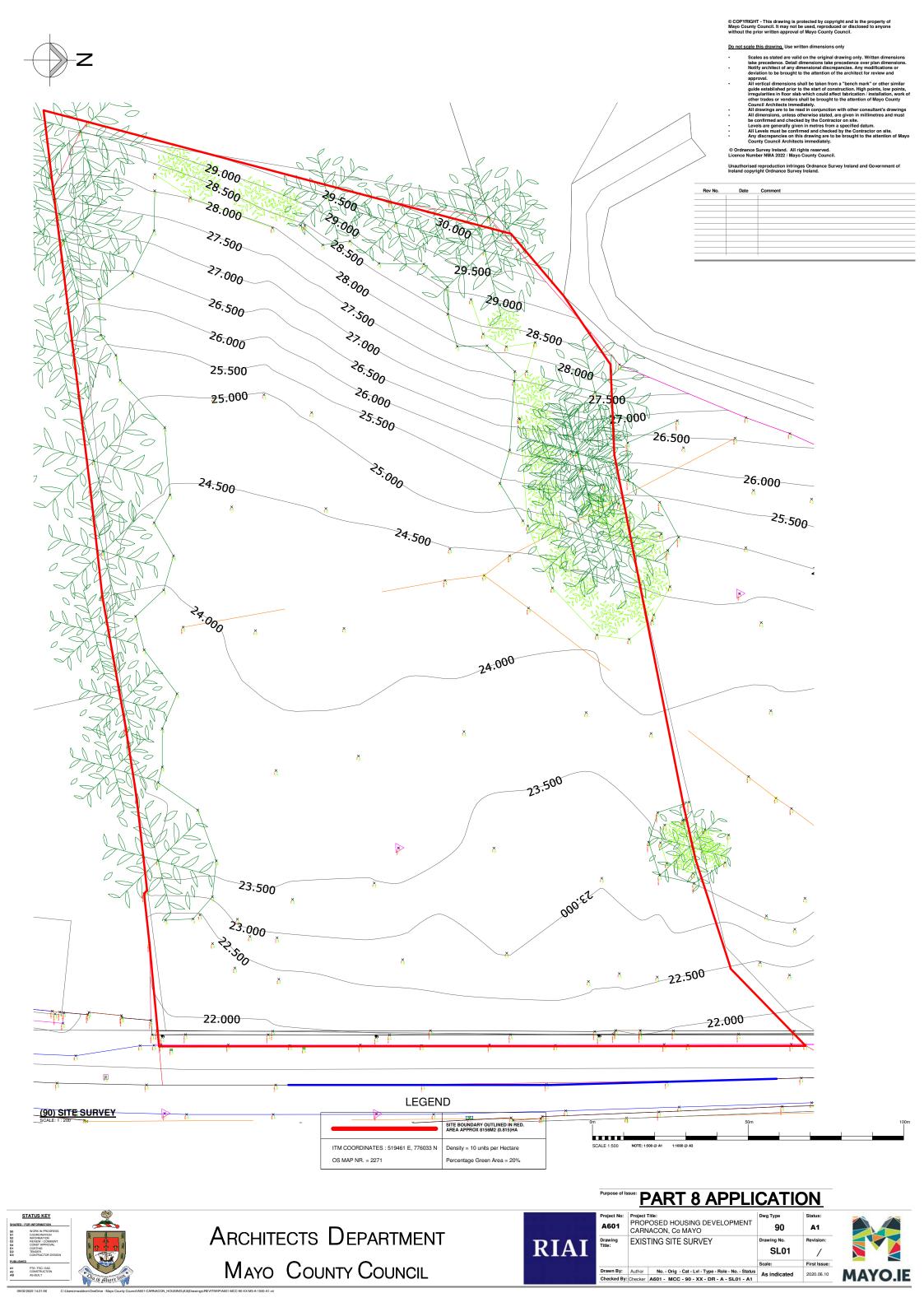


STATUS KEY



PART 8 APPLICATION							
ject No: 601	_	ritte: POSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IACON, Co MAYO	Dwg Type 90	Status:			
wing e:	PROF LAYO	POSED SITE SERVICES OUT	Drawing No. 5211	Revision:			
			Scale:	First Issue:			
wn By:	Author	No Orig - Cat - Lvl - Type - Role - No Status	As indicated	2020.06.10			
ecked By:	Checker	A601 - MCC - 90 - XX - DR - A - 5211 - A1	AS muicated	2020.06.10			







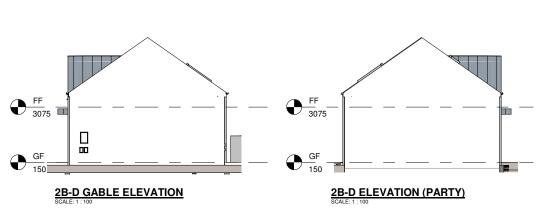
REFER TO SITE PLAN FOR DETAILS OF ORIENTATION AND LAYOUT ON SITE

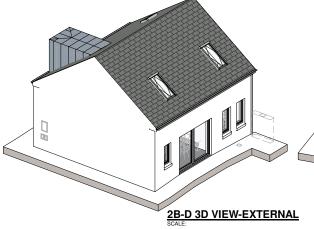
2B 4P DORMER-Room Schedule							
NO.	Name	Area	Comments				
00-01	LIVING	14.94 m ²	MIN 13M2				
00-02	KITCHEN-DINING	16.81 m ²	AGG TOTAL 31.85M2 (MIN 30M2)				
00-03	BEDROOM 01	11.44 m²	MIN 11.4M2 DOUBLE				
00-04	SHOWER	3.82 m ²					
00-05	stair press	0.72 m ²	PART OF STORAGE				
00-06	ENTRANCE HALL	4.71 m²					
01-01	BEDROOM 2	13.72 m²	MIN 13M2 MAIN DOUBLE				
01-02	STORE	2.44 m ²	AGG TOTAL 4.2M2 (MIN 4M2)				
01-03	BATHROOM	4.78 m ²					
01-04	LANDING	2.19 m ²					
01-05	LINEN	0.84 m ²	PART OF STORAGE				

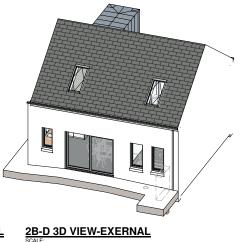
2B 4P DORMER-Area Schedule					
Name Area					
00-GROUND FLOOR AREA	58.40 m ²				
01-1ST FLOOR AREA 29.46 m ²					

TOTAL FLOOR AREA=87.89M2 HENCE 88M2 (HABITABLE AREA OVER 1.5M HIGH). MIN TARGET 2B 4P 2 STOREY. IS 80M2 PLUS 10% (8M2) ALLOWANCE TOTAL 88M2.

2B-D REAR ELEVATION 2B-D SECTION THRU ENTRANCE







SAND CEMENT RENDER PAINTED TO SELECTED COLOUR

ALU CLAD TRIPLE GLAZED IN TIMBER FRAMES PAINTED TO SELECTED COLOUR

SELECTED GREY STANDING SEAM FINISH TO FEATURE DORMER WINDOW AND PORCH CANOPY

FASCIA & SOFFIT TO MATCH RAINWATER PRODUCTS.

PRE-CAST CONCRETE CILLS TO WINDOWS

FLUSH DOOR THRESHOLD TO FRONT DOOR, WITH DRAINAGE CHANNEL TO ENTRANCE

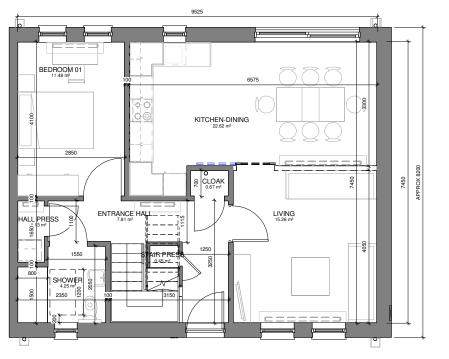
2B-D FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1:50

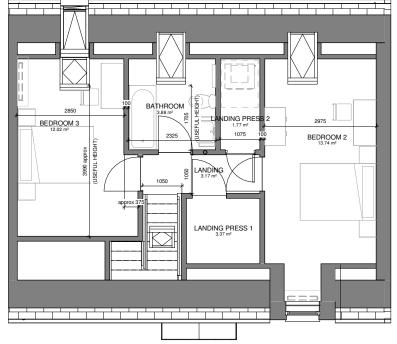
STATUS KEY	Rev No.	Date	Comment	
HARED / FOR INFORMATION				- 🥌
WORK IN PROGRESS COORDINATION				
2 INFORMATION 3 REVIEW / COMMENT				* <u>*</u>
4 CONST APPROVAL 1 COSTING				
TENDER CONTRACTOR DESIGN				A -5773
JBLISHED				
1 PT8 / FSC / DAC				- (
A2 CONSTRUCTION AB AS-BUILT				- (")



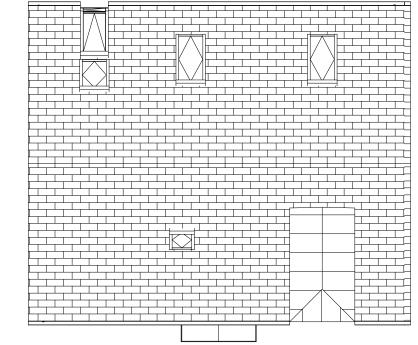
Purpose of Is	sue:	PART 8 APPLI	CATIO	<u>NC</u>
Project No:		ritte: ng Development at REVAGH, MULRANNY, CO. MAYO	Dwg Type 90	Status:
Drawing Title:				Revision:
			Scale:	First Issu
Drawn By:	СМ	No Orig - Cat - Lvl - Type - Role - No Status	As indicated	2018.08.2
Checked By:	KK	AS illulcateu	2010.00.4	







3B-D FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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- Council Architects immediately.

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 Levels are generally given in metres from a specified da
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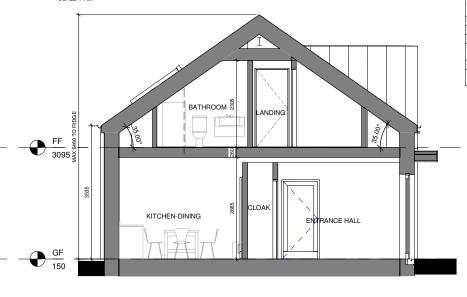
REFER TO SITE PLAN FOR DETAILS OF ORIENTATION AND LAYOUT ON SITE

	3B 6P DORMER-Room Schedule						
NO.	Name	Area	Comments				
0-01	LIVING	15.26 m ²	MIN 15M2				
0-02	KITCHEN-DINING	22.62 m ²	AGG TOTAL 37.88M2 (MIN 37M2)				
0-03	BEDROOM 01	11.48 m ²	MIN 11.4M2 DOUBLE				
0-04	HALL PRESS	1.13 m ²	PART OF STORAGE				
0-05	SHOWER	4.25 m ²					
00-06	STAIR PRESS	0.45 m ²	PART OF STORAGE				
0-07	CLOAK	0.67 m ²	PART OF STORAGE				
80-0	ENTRANCE HALL	7.81 m ²					
1-01	BEDROOM 2	13.74 m ²	MIN 13M2 MAIN DOUBLE				
1-02	BATHROOM	3.88 m ²					
1-03	BEDROOM 3	12.02 m ²	MIN 11.4M2 DOUBLE				
1-05	LANDING PRESS 2	1.77 m²	AGG TOTAL 6.04M2 (MIN 6M2)				
1-06	LANDING	3.17 m ²					
1-07	LANDING PRESS	3.37 m ²	PART OF STORAGE				

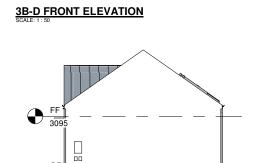
3B 6P DORMER-Area Schedule					
Name Area Comments					
00-GROUND FLOOR AREA		MEASURED TO INNER FACES OF EXTERNAL/ PARTY WALLS			
01-1ST FLOOR 39.55 m ² : "USEFUL" HEIGHT (INCLUDES VOID OVER STAIRS)					
110M2 TOTAL (100M2 min 100m2 plus 10% toterance-110m2 allowable)					

AL FLOOR AREA=109.84M2 HENCE 110M2 FUL HABITABLE AREA). MIN TARGET 3B 6 OREY- IS 100M2 PLUS 10% (11M2) DWANCE TOTAL 110M2.

3B-D ROOF PLAN



RIAI



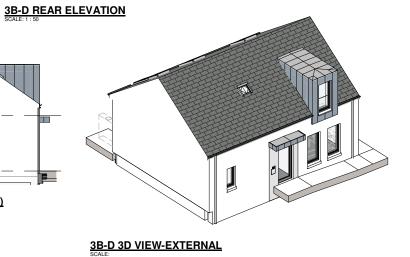
3B-D SIDE ELEVATION (GABLE)

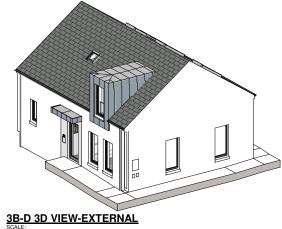
3B-D GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FF 3095

GF 150







3B-D SECTION THRU ENTRANCE

FASCIA & SOFFIT TO MATCH RAINWATER PRODUCTS.

PRE-CAST CONCRETE CILLS TO WINDOWS

ELEMENT

DORMER WINDOW:

CONCRETE FOOTPATHS TO PERIMETER-BRUSH FINISH

FLUSH DOOR THRESHOLD TO FRONT DOOR, WITH DRAINAGE CHANNEL TO ENTRANCE

SAND CEMENT RENDER PAINTED TO SELECTED COLOUR

ALU CLAD TRIPLE GLAZED IN TIMBER FRAMES PAINTED TO SELECTED COLOUR SELECTED GREY STANDING SEAM FINISH TO FEATURE DORMER WINDOW AND PORCH CANOPY

SLATE FINISH BLUE/ BLACK IN COLOUR

SCALE 1:50 NOTE: 1:50 @ At 1:100 @ A3

STATUS KEY

Bev No. Date Comment

SHARED I FOR INFORMATION

SO WOOM IN PROGRESS

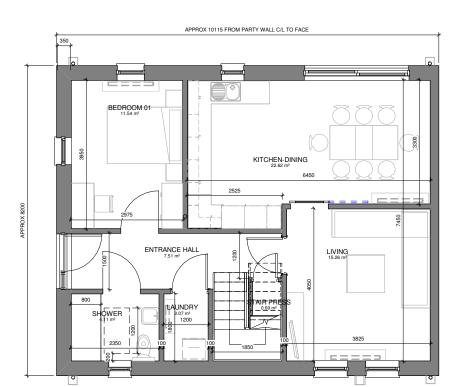
SO WOOM IN PROG

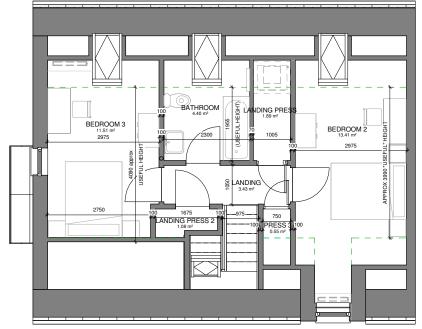
ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT
MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL

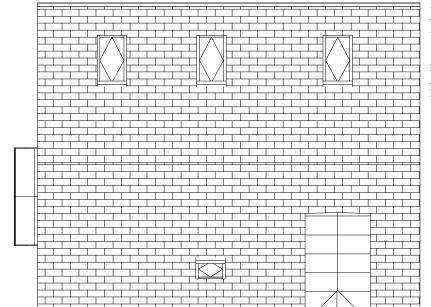
PART 8 APPLICATION











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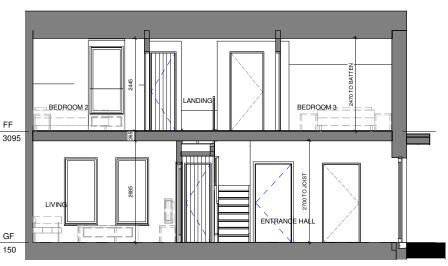
REFER TO SITE PLAN FOR DETAILS OF ORIENTATION AND LAYOUT ON SITE.

A597- 1 NO UNIT- UNIT NO 01.

NO.	Name	Area	Comments
00-01	LIVING	15.26 m ²	MIN 15M2
00-02	KITCHEN-DINING	22.62 m ²	AGG TOTAL 37.88M2 (MIN 37M2)
00-03	BEDROOM 01	11.54 m ²	MIN 11.4M2 DOUBLE
00-04	ENTRANCE HALL	7.51 m ²	
00-05	SHOWER	4.11 m ²	
00-06	LAUNDRY	2.07 m ²	PART OF STORAGE
00-07	STAIR PRESS	0.69 m ²	PART OF STORAGE
01-01	BEDROOM 2	13.41 m ²	MIN 13M2 MAIN DOUBLE
01-02	LANDING PRESS	1.89 m ²	PART OF STORAGE
01-03	BATHROOM	4.40 m ²	
01-04	BEDROOM 3	11.51 m ²	MIN 11.4M2 DOUBLE
01-05	LANDING PRESS 2	1.08 m ²	PART OF STORAGE
01-06	PRESS 3	0.55 m ²	AGG TOTAL 6.28M2 (MIN 6M2)
01-07	LANDING	3.43 m ²	

3B 6P DORMER-ENTRANCE GABLE-Area Schedule						
Name	Area	Comments				
00-GROUND FLOOR AREA	70.45 m ²	MEASURED TO INNER FACES OF EXTERNAL/ PARTY WALLS				
01-1ST FLOOR AREA	39.54 m²	"USEFUL" HEIGHT (INCLUDES VOID OVER STAIRS).				
109.99M2 (100M2 MIN PLUS 10%-10M2- 110M2 ALLOWABLE)						

3B-D ROOF PLAN SCALE: 1:50



RIAI



01

3B-D GROUND FLOOR PLAN

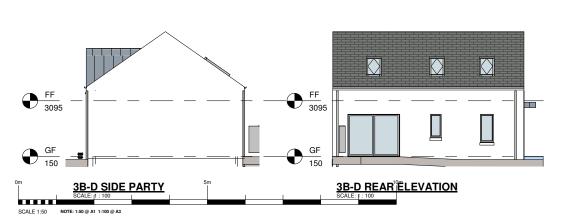
FF 3095

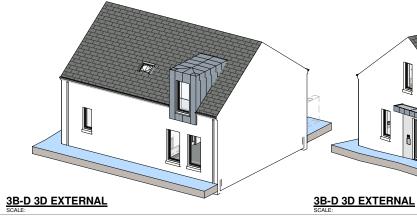
3B-D ROADSIDE ELEVATION SCALE: 1:50

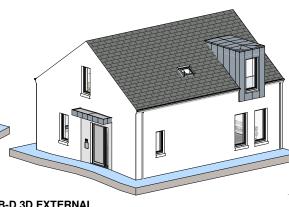
3B-D FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3B-D Section THRU ENTRANCE

TOTAL FLOOR AREA=109.81M2 HENCE 110M2 (USEFUL HABITABLE AREA). MIN TARGET 3B 6P 2 STOREY- IS 100M2 PLUS 10% (11M2) ALLOWANCE TOTAL 110M2.







EXTERNAL WALL FINISH: SAND CEMENT RENDE

D ROOF FINISH: SLATE FINISH BLUE/ BLACK IN COLOUR

DOORS: ALU CLAD TRIPLE GLAZED IN TIMBER FRAMES PAINTED TO SELECTED COLOUR

INDOW: SELECTED GREY STANDING SEAM FINISH TO FEATURE DORMER WINDOW AND
POOCH CANODY

FASCIA & SOFFIT TO MATCH RAINWATER PRODUCTS.

E-CAST CONCRETE CILLS TO WINDOWS

CONCRETE FOOTPATHS TO PERIMETER-BRUSH FINISH

FLUSH DOOR THRESHOLD TO FRONT DOOR, WITH DRAINAGE CHANNEL TO ENTRANCE

Project No: Project Title: Project No: Project Title: Housing Development at

Project No:	Project		Dwg Type	Status:
A601	Housi CARN	99	A1	
Drawing Title:		P GABLE ENTRANCE DORMER RVIEW	Drawing No. 5208	Revision /
			Scale:	First Issu
Drawn By:	CM	No Orig - Cat - Lvl - Type - Role - No Status	As indicated	
Checked By:	KK	A601 - MCC - 99 - XX - DR - A - 5208 - A1	AS illulcateu	

