APPENDIX 2.3.1

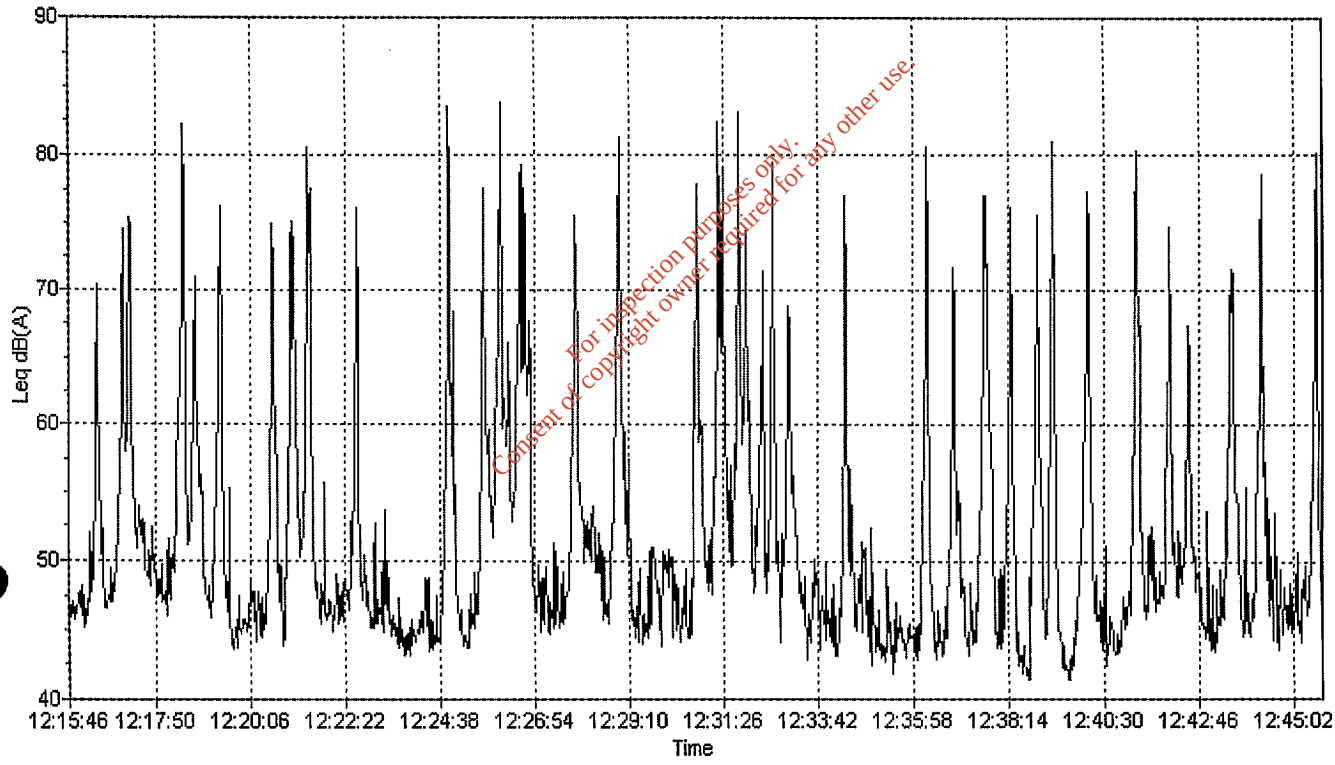
Measurement Report

Measurement Details

Date and Time:	08/12/03 12:15
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:30:00 hh:mm:ss
Range:	40-110 dB
Overload:	no
Location:	N1
Notes:	
Broadban	

Data

Leq	64.7 dBA	L1.0	77.8 dBA
Lepd	52.7 dBA	L10.0	64.1 dBA
LAE	97.0 dBA	L50.0	47.8 dBA
LAFmax	86.6 dBA	L90.0	43.9 dBA
Peak	105.9 dBC	L95.0	43.3 dBA
		L99.0	42.3 dBA



Measurement Report

Measurement Details

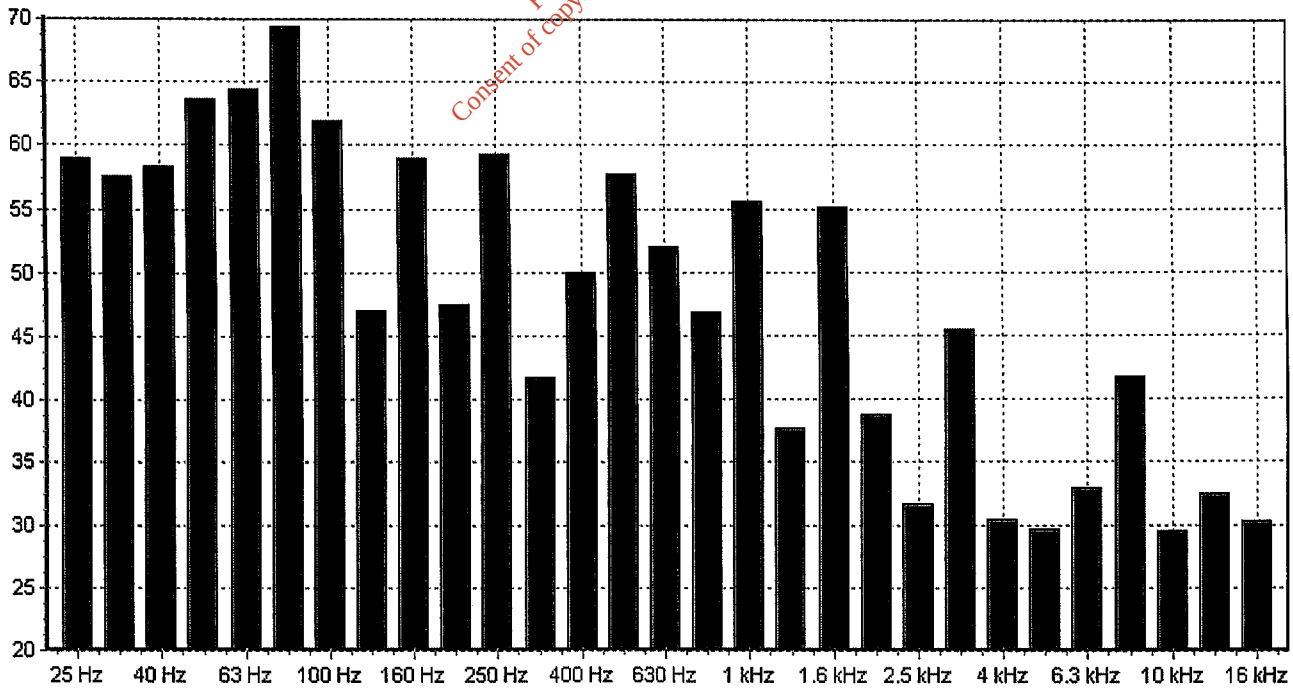
Date and Time:	08/12/03 12:46
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:14:56 hh:mm:ss
Range:	10-80 dB
Location:	N1
Notes:	

Frequency Analysi

Data

Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload
25 Hz	59.0 dB	28		250 Hz	59.3 dB	28		2.5 kHz	31.7 dB	28	
31 Hz	57.6 dB	28		315 Hz	41.7 dB	28		3.15 kHz	45.5 dB	28	
40 Hz	58.4 dB	28		400 Hz	49.9 dB	28		4 kHz	30.4 dB	28	
50 Hz	63.6 dB	28		500 Hz	57.8 dB	28		5 kHz	29.6 dB	28	
63 Hz	64.4 dB	28		630 Hz	51.9 dB	28		6.3 kHz	32.8 dB	28	
80 Hz	69.3 dB	28		800 Hz	46.9 dB	28		8 kHz	41.7 dB	28	
100 Hz	61.9 dB	28		1 kHz	55.6 dB	28		10 kHz	29.4 dB	28	
125 Hz	47.0 dB	28		1.25 kHz	37.7 dB	28		12.5 kHz	32.4 dB	28	
160 Hz	59.0 dB	28		1.6 kHz	55.0 dB	28		16 kHz	30.3 dB	28	
200 Hz	47.5 dB	28		2 kHz	38.8 dB	28					

Band	Leq,t	Time s	Overload
LAeq	67.1 dBA	28	
LCeq	73.9 dBC	28	



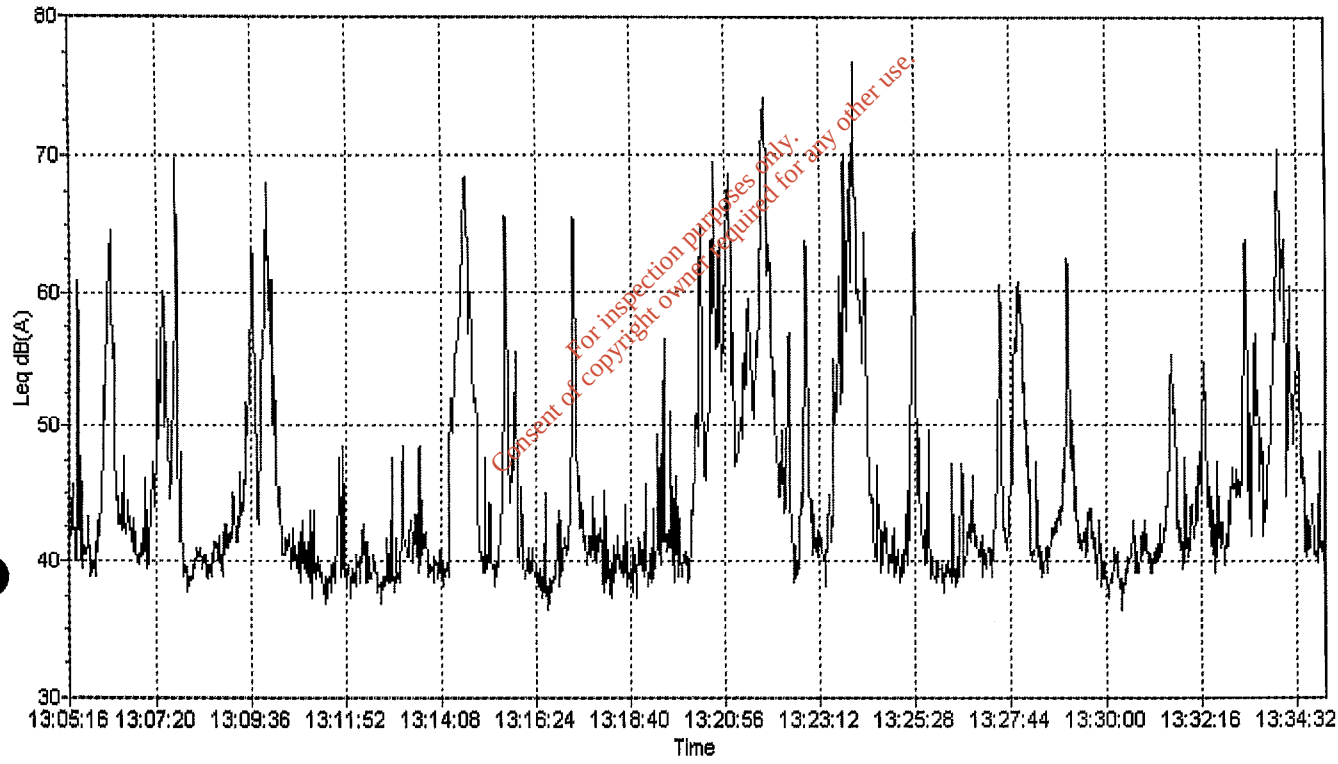
Measurement Report

Measurement Details

Date and Time:	08/12/03 13:05
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:30:00 hh:mm:ss
Range:	40-110 dB
Overload:	no
Location:	N2
Notes:	
Broadban	

Data

Leq	55.7 dBA	L1.0	150.0 dBA
Lepd	43.7 dBA	L10.0	78.2 dBA
LAE	88.0 dBA	L50.0	43.9 dBA
LAFmax	82.0 dBA	L90.0	40.0 dBA
Peak	97.6 dBC	L95.0	39.6 dBA
		L99.0	39.1 dBA



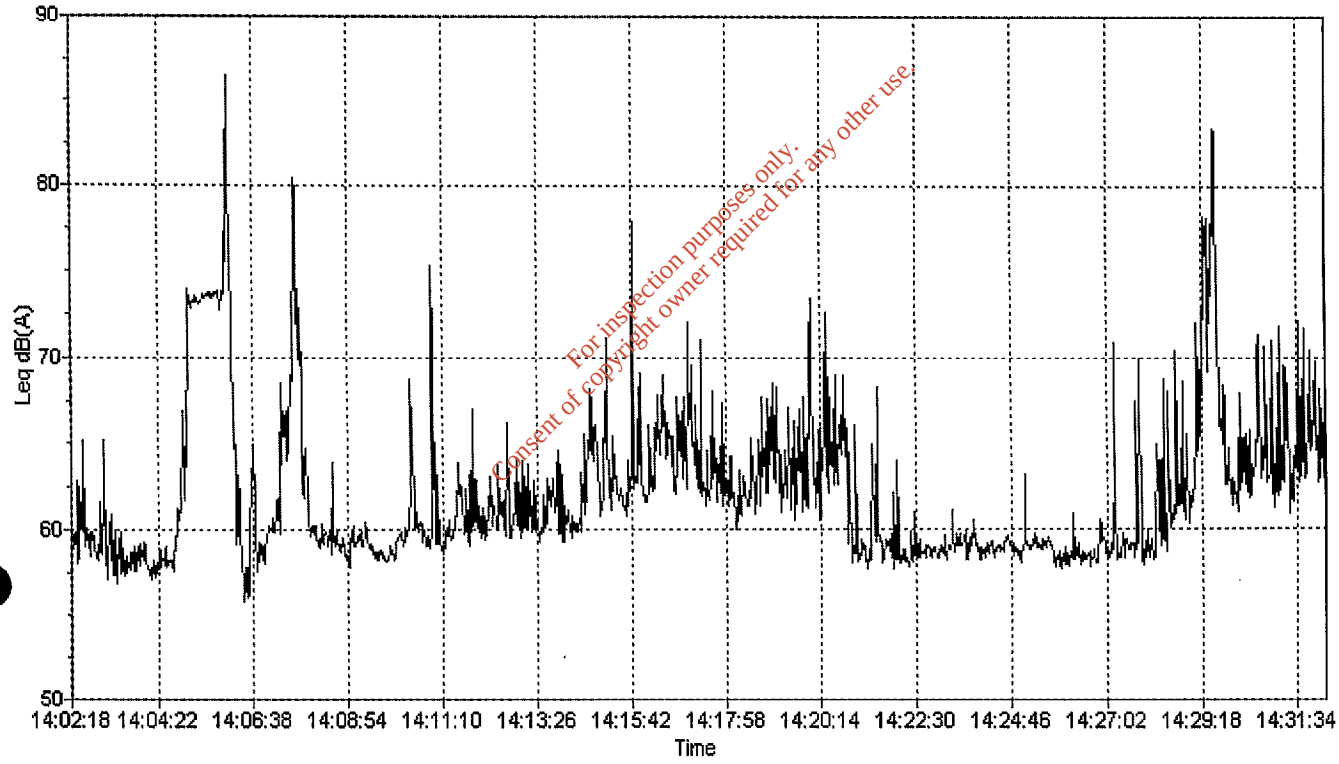
Measurement Report

Measurement Details

Date and Time:	08/12/03 14:02
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:30:00 hh:mm:ss
Range:	40-110 dB
Overload:	no
Location:	N3
Notes:	
Broadban	

Data

Leq	66.2 dBA	L1.0	150.0 dBA
Lepd	54.2 dBA	L10.0	150.0 dBA
LAE	98.5 dBA	L50.0	62.5 dBA
LAFmax	88.3 dBA	L90.0	58.3 dBA
Peak	105.7 dBC	L95.0	57.9 dBA
		L99.0	56.6 dBA



Measurement Report

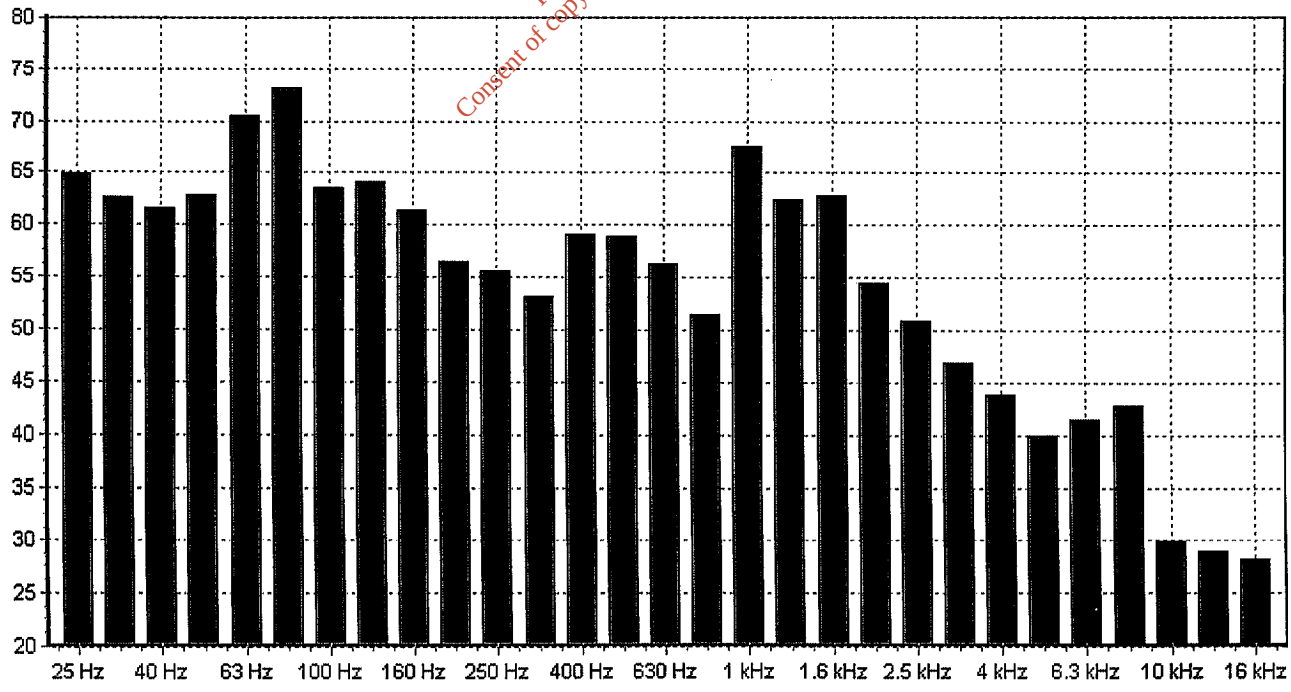
Measurement Details

Date and Time:	08/12/03 14:32
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:14:56 hh:mm:ss
Range:	10-80 dB
Location:	N3
Notes:	
Frequency Analysi	

Data

Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload
25 Hz	64.8 dB	28		250 Hz	55.6 dB	28		2.5 kHz	50.9 dB	28	
31 Hz	62.6 dB	28		315 Hz	53.2 dB	28		3.15 kHz	46.9 dB	28	
40 Hz	61.6 dB	28		400 Hz	59.1 dB	28		4 kHz	43.9 dB	28	
50 Hz	62.8 dB	28		500 Hz	59.0 dB	28		5 kHz	39.9 dB	28	
63 Hz	70.4 dB	28		630 Hz	56.4 dB	28		6.3 kHz	41.5 dB	28	
80 Hz	73.2 dB	28		800 Hz	51.5 dB	28		8 kHz	42.8 dB	28	
100 Hz	63.5 dB	28		1 kHz	67.5 dB	28		10 kHz	29.8 dB	28	
125 Hz	64.1 dB	28		1.25 kHz	62.5 dB	28		12.5 kHz	28.9 dB	28	
160 Hz	61.4 dB	28		1.6 kHz	62.9 dB	28		16 kHz	28.2 dB	28	
200 Hz	56.5 dB	28		2 kHz	54.5 dB	28					

Band	Leq,t	Time s	Overload
LAeq	61.5 dBA	28	
LCeq	75.1 dBC	28	



Measurement Report

Measurement Details

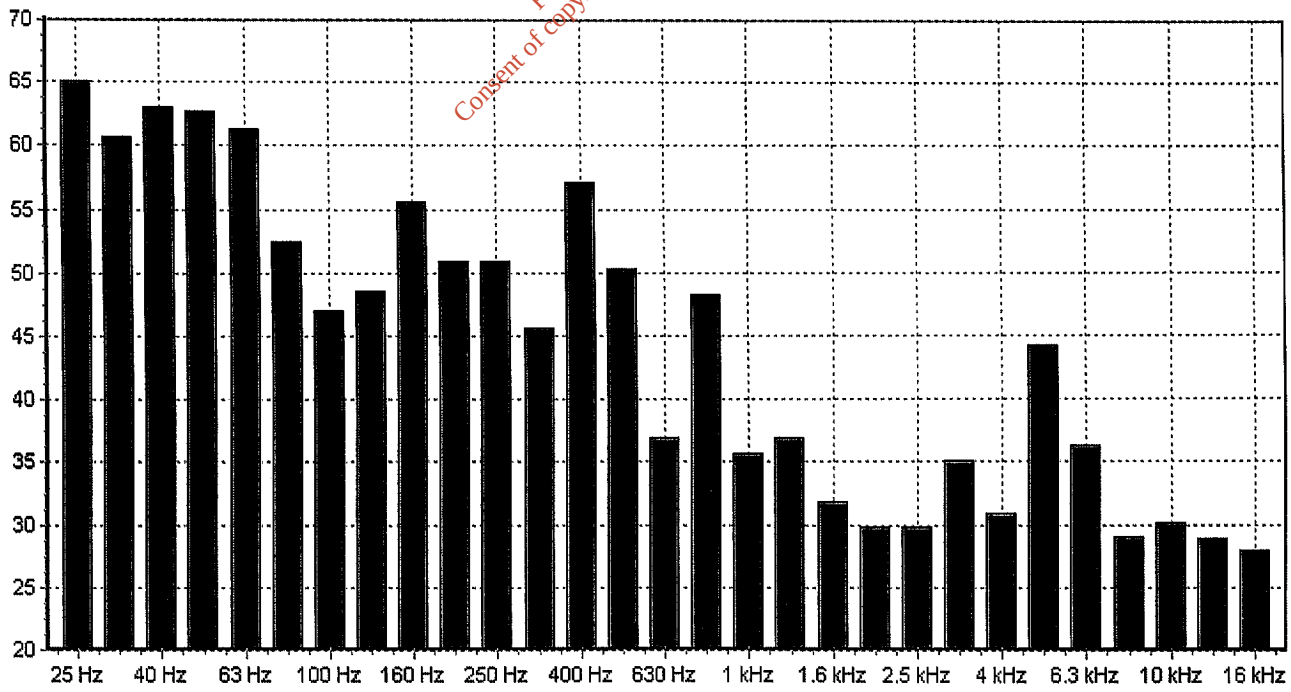
Date and Time:	08/12/03 13:39
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:14:56 hh:mm:ss
Range:	10-80 dB
Location:	N2
Notes:	

Frequency Analysi

Data

Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload
25 Hz	65.0 dB	28		250 Hz	50.9 dB	28		2.5 kHz	29.8 dB	28	
31 Hz	60.7 dB	28		315 Hz	45.6 dB	28		3.15 kHz	35.0 dB	28	
40 Hz	63.0 dB	28		400 Hz	57.1 dB	28		4 kHz	30.8 dB	28	
50 Hz	62.8 dB	28		500 Hz	50.3 dB	28		5 kHz	44.3 dB	28	
63 Hz	61.3 dB	28		630 Hz	37.0 dB	28		6.3 kHz	36.3 dB	28	
80 Hz	52.5 dB	28		800 Hz	48.2 dB	28		8 kHz	29.1 dB	28	
100 Hz	47.0 dB	28		1 kHz	35.8 dB	28		10 kHz	30.0 dB	28	
125 Hz	48.5 dB	28		1.25 kHz	37.0 dB	28		12.5 kHz	28.8 dB	28	
160 Hz	55.5 dB	28		1.6 kHz	31.8 dB	28		16 kHz	27.9 dB	28	
200 Hz	51.0 dB	28		2 kHz	29.9 dB	28					

Band	Leq,t	Time s	Overload
LAeq	66.8 dBA	28	
LCeq	66.9 dBC	28	



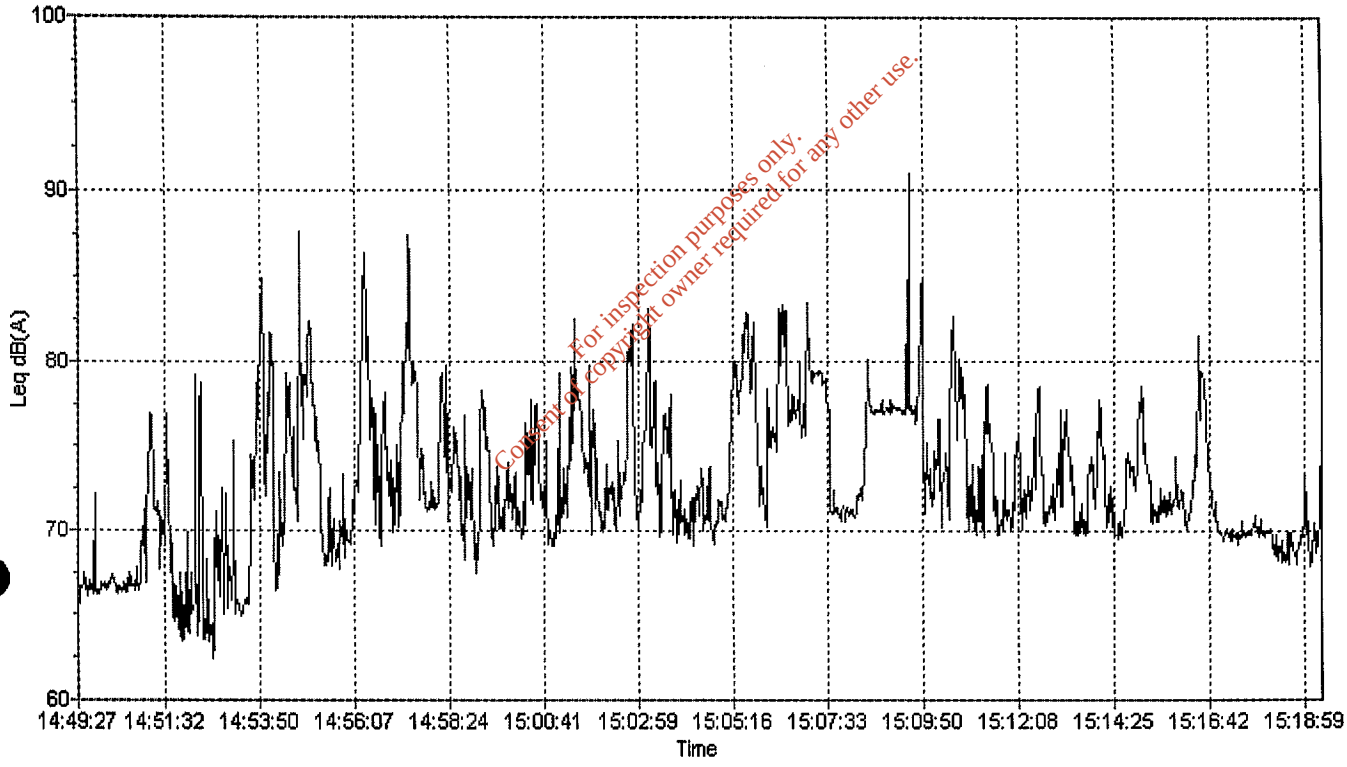
Measurement Report

Measurement Details

Date and Time:	08/12/03 14:49
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:30:00 hh:mm:ss
Range:	50-120 dB
Overload:	no
Location:	N4
Notes:	
Broadband	

Data

Leq	75.2 dBA	L1.0	150.0 dBA
Lepd	63.2 dBA	L10.0	150.0 dBA
LAE	107.6 dBA	L50.0	73.2 dBA
LAFmax	95.2 dBA	L90.0	65.9 dBA
Peak	109.3 dBC	L95.0	63.4 dBA
		L99.0	61.3 dBA



Measurement Report

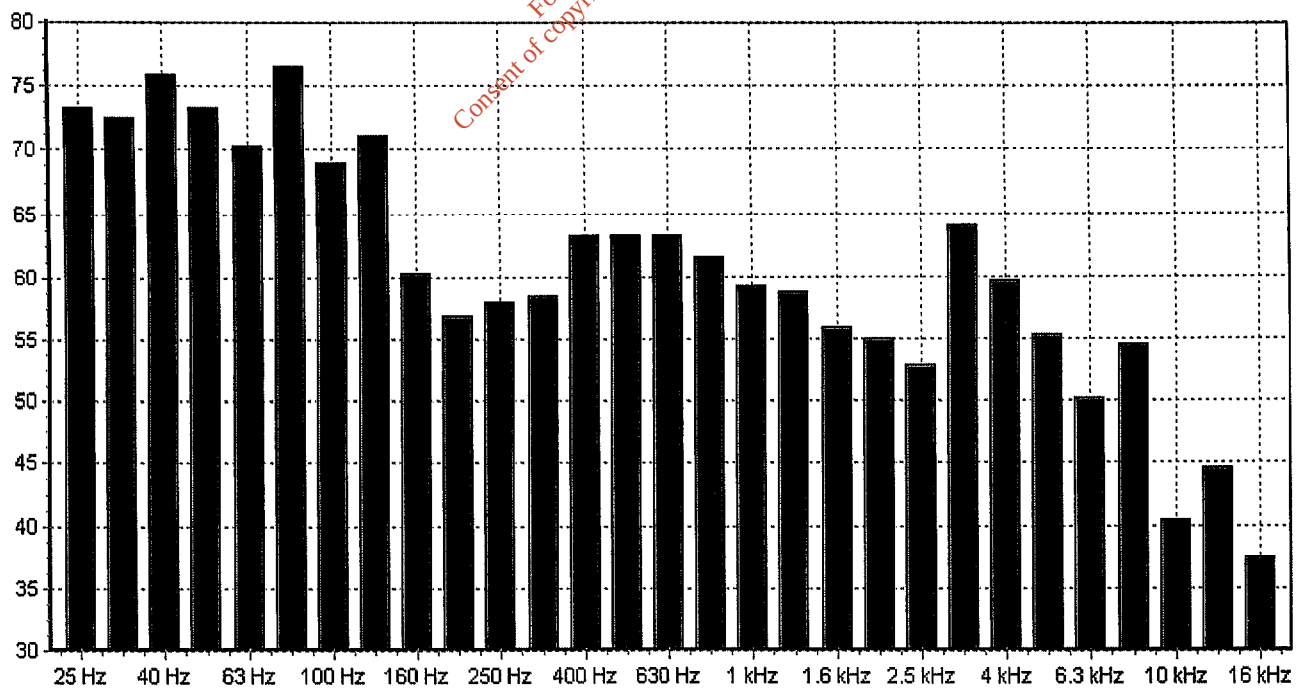
Measurement Details

Date and Time:	08/12/03 15:20
Sound Level Meter:	Cirrus Research plc CR:800 B16438FF
Recalibration Due:	31/12/04
Run Duration:	00:14:56 hh:mm:ss
Range:	10-80 dB
Location:	N4
Notes:	
Frequency Analysi	

Data

Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload	Band	LZeq,t	Time s	Overload
25 Hz	73.3 dB	28		250 Hz	58.0 dB	28		2.5 kHz	52.8 dB	28	
31 Hz	72.5 dB	28		315 Hz	58.4 dB	28		3.15 kHz	64.0 dB	28	
40 Hz	76.0 dB	28		400 Hz	63.3 dB	28		4 kHz	59.6 dB	28	
50 Hz	73.3 dB	28		500 Hz	63.2 dB	28		5 kHz	55.4 dB	28	
63 Hz	70.5 dB	28		630 Hz	63.3 dB	28		6.3 kHz	50.1 dB	28	
80 Hz	76.5 dB	28		800 Hz	61.5 dB	28		8 kHz	54.6 dB	28	
100 Hz	69.0 dB	28		1 kHz	59.2 dB	28		10 kHz	40.4 dB	28	
125 Hz	71.2 dB	28		1.25 kHz	58.6 dB	28		12.5 kHz	44.6 dB	28	
160 Hz	60.3 dB	28		1.6 kHz	55.9 dB	28		16 kHz	37.4 dB	28	
200 Hz	56.9 dB	28		2 kHz	54.9 dB	28					

Band	Leq,t	Time s	Overload
LAeq	62.9 dBA	28	
LCeq	76.0 dBC	28	



APPENDIX 2.7.1

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: SLANEY RIVER VALLEY

SITE CODE: 000781

This site comprises the freshwater stretches of the Slaney as far as the Wicklow Mountains; a number of tributaries the larger of which include the Bann, Glasha, Clody, Derry, Derreen, Douglas and Carrigower Rivers; the estuary at Ferrycarrig and Wexford Harbour. The site flows through the counties of Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. Towns along the site but not in it are Baltinglass, Hacketstown, Tinahely, Tullow, Bunclody, Camolin, Enniscorthy and Wexford. The river is up to 100 m wide in places and is tidal at the southern end from Edermine Bridge below Enniscorthy. In the upper and central regions almost as far as the confluence with the Derry River the geology consists of granite. Above Kilcarry Bridge, the Slaney has cut a gorge into the granite plain. The Derry and Bann Rivers are bounded by a narrow line of uplands which corresponds to schist outcrops. Where these tributaries cut through this belt of hard rocks they have carved deep gorges, more than two miles long at Tinahely and Shillelagh. South of Kildavin the Slaney flows through an area of Ordovician slates and grits.

The site is a candidate SAC selected for alluvial wet woodlands, a priority habitat on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is also selected as a candidate SAC for floating river vegetation, estuaries, tidal mudflats and old oak woodlands, all habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is further selected for the following species listed on Annex II of the same directive - Sea Lamprey, River Lamprey, Brook Lamprey, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, Twaite Shad, Atlantic Salmon and Otter.

Floating river vegetation is found along much of the freshwater stretches within the site. Species present here include Pond Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus peltatus*), Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* spp.), Canadian Pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Broad-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.), Common Club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*), Water-starwort (*Callitriche* spp.), Hemlock Water-dropwort, Fine-leaved Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe aquatica*), Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*), Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), Unbranched Bur-reed (*Sparganium emersum*) and the moss *Fontinalis antipyretica*. Two rare aquatic plant species have been recorded in this site: Short-leaved Water-starwort (*Callitriche truncata*), a very rare, small aquatic herb found nowhere else in Ireland; and Opposite-leaved Pondweed (*Groenlandia densa*), a species that is legally protected under the Flora Protection Order, 1999.

Good examples of wet woodland are found associated with Macmine marshes, along banks of the Slaney and its tributaries and within reed swamps. Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*) scrub and pockets of wet woodland dominated by Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) have become established in places. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are common in the latter and the ground flora is typical of wet woodland with Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Angelica

(*Angelica sylvestris*), Yellow Iris, Horsetail (*Equisetum* spp.) and occasional tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*). These woodlands have been described as two types: one is quite eutrophic, is dominated by Willow and is subject to a tidal influence. The other is flushed or spring-fed subject to waterlogging but not to flooding and is dominated by Alder and Ash.

Old oak woodlands are best represented at Tomnafinnoge though patches are present throughout the site. At Tomnafinnoge the wood is dominated by mature, widely spaced Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), which were planted around 1700, with some further planting in 1810. There is now a varied age structure with overmature, mature and young trees; the open canopy permits light to reach the forest floor and encourages natural regeneration of Oak. As well as Oak, the wood includes the occasional Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Birch (*Betula* sp.), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

The shrub layer is well-developed with Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) occurring. The ground layer consists of Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) and Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), with some Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Brambles (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). Herbaceous species in the ground layer include Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Many of the trees carry an epiphytic flora of mosses, Polypody Fern (*Polypodium vulgare*), and lichens such as *Usnea comosa, Evernia prunastri, Ramalina* spp. and *Parmelia* spp.

Tomnafinnoge Wood is a remnant of the ancient Shillelagh Oak woods, and it appears that woodland has always been present on the site. In the past, the wood was managed as a Hazel coppice with Oak standards, a common form of woodland management in England but not widely practised in Ireland. The importance of the woodland lies in the size of the trees, their capacity to regenerate, their genetic continuity with ancient woodland and their historic interest. The nearest comparable stands are at Abbeyleix, Co. Laois and Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

Below Enniscorthy there are several areas of woodland with a mixed canopy of Oak, Beech, Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Ash and generally a good diverse ground flora. Near the mouth of the river at Ferrycarrig is a steep south facing slope covered with Oak woodland. Holly and Hazel are the main species in the shrub layer and a species-rich ground flora typical of this type of Oak woodland has abundant ferns - *Dryopteris filix-mas, Polystichum setiferum, Phyllitis scolopendrium* - and mosses - *Thuidium tamariscinum, Mnium hornum, Eurynchium praelongum.*

North of Bunclody, the river valley still has a number of dry woodlands though these have mostly been managed by the estates with the introduction of Beech and occasional conifers. The steeper sides are covered in a thick scrub from which taller trees protrude. At the southern end of the site, the Red Data Book species Yellow Archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*) occurs. Three more Red Data Book species have also been recorded from the

site: Basil Thyme (*Acinos arvensis*), Blue Fleabane (*Erigeron acer*) and Small Cudweed (*Filago minima*). A nationally rare species Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum*) is also found within the site.

Mixed woodlands occur at Carrickduff and Coolaphuca in Bunclody. Oak trees, which make up the greater part of the canopy, were originally planted and at the present time are not regenerating actively. In time, if permitted, the woodland will probably go to Beech. A fair number of Yew (*Taxus baccata*) trees have also reached a large size and these, together with Holly give to the site the aspect of a south-western Oak wood.

The site is considered to contain a very good example of the extreme upper reaches of an estuary. Tidal reedbeds with wet woodland are present in places. The fringing reed communities support Sea Club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*), Grey Club-rush (*S. tabernaemontani*) and abundant Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*). Other species occurring are Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Branched Bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). The reed-swamp is extensive around Macmine, where the river widens and there are islands with swamp and marsh vegetation.

Further south of Macmine are expanses of intertidal mudflats and sandflats and shingly shore often fringed with a narrow band of salt marsh and brackish vegetation. Narrow shingle beaches up to 10 m wide occur in places along the river banks and are exposed at low tide. Upslope the shingle is sometimes colonised by Saltmarsh Rush (*Juncus gerardi*), Townsend s Cord-grass (*Spartina townsendii*), Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) and Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).

Wexford Harbour is an extensive, shallow estuary which dries out considerably at low tide exposing large expanses of mudflats and sandflats. The harbour is largely sheltered by the Raven Point to the north and Rosslare Point in the south.

Other habitats present within the site include species-rich marsh in which sedges such as *Carex disticha, Carex riparia* and *Carex vesicaria* are common. Among the other species found in this habitat are Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Extensive marshes occur to the west of Casltebridge associated with the tidal areas of the River Sow.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive including the three Lampreys - Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) and Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*), Salmon (*Salmo salar*), small numbers of Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) and in the tidal stretches, Twaite Shad (*Alosa fallax fallax*). A survey of the Derreen River in 1995 estimated the population of Freshwater Pearl Mussel at about 3,000 individuals. This is a significant population, especially in the context of eastern Ireland. The Slaney is primarily a spring salmon fishery and is regarded as one of the top rivers in Ireland for early spring fishing. The upper Slaney and tributary headwaters are very important for spawning.

The site supports important numbers of birds in winter. Little Egret are found annually along the river. This bird is only now beginning to gain a foothold in Ireland and the south-east appears to be its stronghold. Nationally important numbers of Black-tailed Godwit, Teal, Tufted Duck, Mute Swan, Little Grebe and Black-headed Gull are found along the estuarine stretch of the river. The mean of the maximum counts over four winters (1994/98) along the stretch between Enniscorthy and Ferrycarrig is: Little Egret (6), Golden Plover (6), Wigeon (139), Teal (429), Mallard (265), Tufted Duck (171), Lapwing (603), Shelduck (16), Black-tailed Godwit (93), Curlew (81), Red-breasted Merganser (11), Black-headed Gull (3030), Goldeneye (45), Oystercatcher (19), Redshank (65), Lesser Black-backed Gull (727), Herring Gull (179), Common Gull (67), Grey Heron (39), Mute Swan (259) and Little Grebe (17). Wexford Harbour provides extensive feeding grounds for wading birds and Little Terns, which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive have bred here in the past.

The Reed Warbler, which is a scarce breeding species in Ireland, is regularly found in Macmine Marshes but it is not known whether or not it breeds in the site. The Dipper also occurs on the river. This is a declining species nationally.

The site supports many of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Pine Marten, Badger, Irish Hare and Daubenton s Bat. Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*), another Red Data Book species, also occurs within the site.

Agriculture is the main landuse. Arable crops are important. Improved grassland and silage account for much of the remainder. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river and to the populations of Annex II animal species within it. Run-off is undoubtedly occurring, as some of the fields slope steeply directly to the river bank. In addition, cattle have access to the site in places. Fishing is a main tourist attraction along stretches of the Slaney and its tributaries and there are a number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. Both commercial and leisure fishing takes place. There are some gravel pits along the river below Bunclody and many of these are active. There is a large landfill site adjacent to the river close to Hacketstown and at Killurin. Boating, bait-digging and fishing occur in parts of Wexford Harbour.

Waste water outflows, runoff from intensive agricultural enterprises, a meat factory at Clohamon and a landfill site adjacent to the river and further industrial development upstream in Enniscorthy and in other towns could all have potential adverse impacts on the water quality unless they are carefully managed. The spread of exotic species is reducing the quality of the woodlands.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, and habitats listed on Annex I of this directive, as well as important numbers of wintering wildfowl including some species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. The presence of wet and broad-leaved woodlands increases the overall habitat diversity and the occurrence of a number of Red Data Book plant and animal species adds further importance to the Slaney River site.

16.01.2003

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: COURTOWN DUNES AND GLEN

SITE CODE: 000757

This site is situated immediately north of Courtown. It consists mostly of mixed woodland along the Owenavarragh River and a dune ridge which is largely wooded.

The Glen has probably been wooded for a long period and south of the river consists of a mixture of native and introduced deciduous trees, with some under-planting by conifers. Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus) and Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) are the dominant species, with Oak (Quercus spp.) and Beech (Fagus sylvatica) common in places. A stand of mature Poplar (Populus spp.) occurs along the river. The shrub layer is fairly sparse and mainly of Sycamore, Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Elder (Sambucus nigra). The ground flora is diverse and often luxuriant due to absence of grazing. Ivy (Hedera helix), Ramsons (Allium ursinum), Bluebells (Endymion non-scriptus) and Pendulous Sedge (Carex pendula) are locally abundant. Other herb species included Wood Avens (Geum urbanum), Meadowsweet (Filipendula ulmaria), Wood Sorrel (Oxalia acetosella), Wood Speedwell (Veronica montana) and Enchanters-nightshade (Circaea lutetiana). The fern, bryophyte and lichen floras are particularly well-developed.

On the north side of the river there are conifer plantations dominated by Larch (Larix decidua). However, the canopy is not dense and there is a good ground cover.

The rare sedge Carex strigosa was recorded in abundance in 1993 and this is the only known Wexford site. A large population of Toothwort (Lathraea squamaria) was also found and is the first record for Vice-county H12.

The dune ridge is dominated by mixed woodland and scrub of Sycamore and Sea Buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides). The ground flora is reasonably well developed beneath the trees. There are a few open patches of dune grassland, where such species as Lady's Bedstraw (Galium verum), Birds-foot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus) and Common Storks-bill (Erodium circutarium) occur. A narrow foredune ridge merges into a fine sandy beach.

The Owenavarragh River adds habitat diversity to the site. The section leading to Courtown Habour is canalized. Reed (Phragmites australis) and Sea club-rush (Scirpus maritimus) occur near the sea, while Willow (Salix spp.) is common along the banks.

This site provides good examples of woodland and coastal habitats in close proximity. The mixed woods support a wide selection of plants including two rare plants found nowhere else in Wexford.

15th February, 1995.

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: LESKINFERE CHURCH, CLOGH

SITE CODE: 000702

Leskinfere Church is a bat site and is located at Leskinfere, north of Clough, Co Wexford. This site is approximately 5km south of Gorey and is confined to the loft of the church is used as a nursery site by a colony of Natterer's bats (Myotis Nattereri). The colony is estimated to number approximately 80 bats but has not been counted since 1988. The church is still in use and the Minister is aware and tolerant of the bats. Repair work was carried out within the last two years. However, this work did not exclude the bats as fresh droppings were found in the loft in 1994.

As the national population of Natterer's bats is estimated to be only several thousand, this nursery roost is of national importance.

Natterer's bats are dependent on woodland so any adverse changes to existing woodland within the vicinity could adversely affect the colony by reducing the availability of suitable foraging grounds.

15 February, 1995

APPENDIX 2.7.2

The Eastern Regional Fisheries Board
An Bord Iascaigh Réigiúnach an Oirthir
15a Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
Phone: 278 7022. Fax: 278 7025
Email address: info@erfb.ie

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: LISA DOWLING		FROM: DONNACHADH BYRNE	
COMPANY: WHITE YOUNG + GREEN IRELAND		DATE: 22-07-03	
FAX NUMBER: 2941823		TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 2	
PHONE NUMBER:		SENDER'S REFERENCE NUMBER:	
RE: GOREY BUSINESS PARK WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION		YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:	

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER,

DONNACHADH. BYRNE.

Eastern Regional Fisheries Board
Bord Iascaigh Réigiúnach an Oirthir

Fisheries Ireland
Our Natural Heritage

Lisa Dowling
White Young Green, Ireland
Bracken Bussiness Park
Bracken Road
Sandyford Industrial Estate
Dublin 18

22 July 2003

Re: EIS / Waste Licence Application, Gorey Business Park

Dear Ms. Dowling,

With reference to your request for information relating to fisheries concerns regarding the above waste licence application. During Summer 2002, electro fishing was carried out at Coolnaveagh Bridge a short distance downstream of Gorey Business Park and all yr. classes of brown trout up to approx 13cm and eels up to 25cm were found. The watercourse that flows under Coolnaveagh Bridge is a tributary of the Banoge River, which is known to contain important populations of brown trout and sea trout, the Banoge also hold populations of salmon and lampreys. The watercourse which flows at the rear of Gorey Business Park and the Banoge to which it flows are important salmonid watercourses.

We may make additional comments upon receipt of the EIS / Waste Licence Application.

Thank you for contacting us in relation to this matter.

Donnachadh Byrne

Donnachadh Byrne
Fisheries Environmental Officer

The Eastern Regional Fisheries Board