

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

**Proposed Removal / Surrender of Lands from
Existing Licensed Waste Recovery Facility
(Waste Licence Ref W0269-01)**

Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wicklow

Prepared for: Roadstone Ltd.



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0.0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 SLR Consulting Ireland (SLR) was commissioned by Roadstone Limited to prepare an Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening report in respect of the proposed removal / surrender of lands from its licensed waste recovery site at Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wicklow by way of an application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a Technical Amendment of its waste licence (Ref. No. W0269-01).
- 0.2 The existing waste recovery facility (“the site”) is located entirely within the townland of Fassaroe, Co. Wicklow approximately 2.5km west of Bray town.
- 0.3 The lands to be removed from the licence area (the “application site”) mainly comprise the backfilled and recontoured former sand and gravel pit where aggregate extraction and processing activities were undertaken previously.
- 0.4 The surrounding landscape is characterised by agricultural land with fields under a mixture of arable production and permanent pasture some of which are bounded by hedgerows and interspersed with blocks of woodland which are prevalent along the river valleys of the Dargle, Cookstown and County Brook. The town of Bray, to the east, is the largest urban settlement in the local area. Other small rural settlements and properties scattered along the roads and lanes throughout the local landscape.
- 0.5 The ‘project’ for the purposes of this AA Screening Report comprises the removal / surrender of 11.7ha of lands from the licensed waste recovery site at Fassaroe, Bray, Co Wicklow by way of an application for a technical amendment of the existing waste licence. The existing waste licence area covers a total area of approximately 25.8 hectares (61.9 acres). The C&D waste recycling activities are concentrated in the north central part of the existing licensed facility and cover an area of approximately 2.2ha. The remainder of the licenced area (approximately 11.9ha) holds various site infrastructure (offices, workshops, fuel storage areas, inspections shed, surface water ponds etc.) which is shared with the co-located materials production facility.
- 0.6 The aim of this report is to provide supporting information to assist the Competent Authority, in this instance, the Environmental Protection Agency, to carry out screening for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proposed technical amendment, if approved.
- 0.7 A desk study was carried out to collate information available on Natura 2000 sites within the potential zone of influence of the proposed ‘project’. The closest Natura 2000 site to the proposed development, ca. 550m north, is Ballyman Glen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) 000713.
- 0.8 The surrender / removal of lands from the waste licenced area at Fassaroe will not result in any impacts and therefore there is no risk of effects on Ballyman Glen SAC or any other Natura 2000 Site.
- 0.9 There are no effects on Natura 2000 sites predicted to occur as a result of the proposed ‘project’. There are no pathways for the project to act in-combination with other plans or projects. Cumulative effects on Ballyman Glen SAC will not therefore occur as a result of the project at Fassaroe.
- 0.10 We therefore submit that the Competent Authority, in this case the Environmental Protection Agency, can determine that an appropriate assessment is not required as the proposed ‘project’, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 SLR Consulting Ireland (SLR) was commissioned by Roadstone Limited to prepare an Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening report in respect of the removal / surrender of lands from its licensed waste recovery site at Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wicklow by way of an application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a Technical Amendment of its waste licence (Ref. No. W0269-01).

Background

- 1.2 Planning permission for the existing construction and demolition (C&D) waste recovery facility within the Fassaroe facility was granted by Bord Pleanála on appeal in July 2004 (Wicklow County Council Planning Ref. No. 03/9501). An application for renewal of the planning permission was granted by Wicklow County Council in January 2009, in 2014 (Planning Ref. 14/1440) and again in 2019 (Planning Reference 19/620).
- 1.3 Roadstone Ltd has operated a construction and demolition waste recovery facility at the application site since 2004. The facility was operated in accordance with the conditions attaching to a waste permit (Reference Number ESS/15/8/12) issued by Wicklow County Council for an initial three-year period in 2004. The waste permit was subsequently renewed for a further three-year period by Wicklow County Council in July 2008 (Ref. No. ESS/15/8/12-339).
- 1.4 A planning application to provide for the backfilling and restoration of the existing void at Fassaroe was submitted to Wicklow County Council in July 2008 (Planning Register Reference No. 08/1258). A final decision to grant planning permission for this activity was issued by Wicklow County Council on 21st January 2009.
- 1.5 A separate waste permit application was submitted to Wicklow County Council in May 2008 to provide for partial backfilling of the then existing quarry. This waste permit was issued, with conditions, in April 2009. Both waste permits lapsed with the issue of the current waste licence by the EPA in March 2011 and were superseded by it.
- 1.6 Roadstone Limited now wishes to apply for the removal / surrender of the lands around the former (and now backfilled) pit from the licensed waste recovery site at Fassaroe.

General Description of the Site

- 1.7 The existing waste recovery facility (“the site”) is located entirely within the townland of Fassaroe, Co. Wicklow approximately 2.5km west of Bray town. The Waste Licence area and the extent of the lands owned by Roadstone Ltd. are indicated on a 1:50,000 scale Discovery Series map of the area in Figure 1.
- 1.8 The lands to be removed from the licenced area (the “application site”) by way of an application for a Technical Amendment to the EPA cover an area of 11.7ha and mainly comprise the backfilled and recontoured former sand and gravel pit where aggregate extraction and processing activities were undertaken previously.
- 1.9 The surrounding landscape is characterised by agricultural land with fields under a mixture of arable production and permanent pasture some of which are bounded by hedgerows and interspersed with blocks of woodland which are prevalent along the river valleys of the Dargle, Cookstown and County Brook. The town of Bray, to the east, is the largest urban settlement in the local area. Other small rural settlements and properties scattered along the roads and lanes throughout the local landscape.

Brief Project Description

- 1.10 The 'project' for the purposes of this AA Screening Report comprises the proposed removal / surrender of 11.7ha of lands from the licensed waste recovery site at Fassaroe, Bray, Co Wicklow. The existing waste licence area covers an area of approximately 25.8 hectares (61.9 acres). The C&D waste recycling activities are concentrated in the north central part of the licensed facility and cover an area of approximately 2.2ha. The remainder of the licenced area (approximately 11.9ha) holds various site infrastructure (offices, workshops, fuel storage areas, inspections shed, surface water ponds etc.) which is shared with the co-located materials production facility. The existing site layout and the extent of lands to be removed / surrendered are shown on Figure 2.
- 1.11 According to the EPA¹, in the event that a licenced activity, which is the sole operation on site, stops completely the licence can either be surrendered or else the licence is not surrendered and is kept after the licenced activity stops:
- "A licence is granted by the EPA (Agency) to carry out an activity listed in schedules of the EPA / WMA Acts, hereafter referred to as the Acts. If that activity does not commence within the time period provided, or, stops permanently, the licence file may, with the agreement of the Agency, be closed. Essentially, there are two clean licence endpoints; Ceased or Surrendered"*.
- 1.12 In this instance, as it is only required to remove / surrender part of the licenced area, application is being by way of the EPA's Technical Amendment process, in accordance with its guidance on requests for alterations to licensed activities².

Aim of the Report

- 1.13 The aim of this AA Screening Report is to provide supporting information to assist the Competent Authority, in this case the Environmental Protection Agency, to carry out screening for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proposed 'project' (i.e. technical amendment of existing waste licence).

Objectives of Appropriate Assessment

- 1.14 The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures to be addressed in the AA process³ as follows:
- Firstly, a plan / project should aim to avoid any negative impacts on Natura 2000 sites by identifying possible impacts early and designing the project / plan to avoid such impacts.
 - Secondly, mitigation measures should be applied during the AA process (after stage 1 screening) to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain.
 - Thirdly a plan / project may have to undergo an assessment of alternative solutions. Under this stage of the assessment, compensatory measures are required for any remaining adverse effects, but they are permitted only if (a) there are no alternative solutions and (b) the plan / project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (the 'IROPI test'). European case law highlights that consideration must be given to alternatives outside the plan / project boundary area in carrying out the IROPI test.

¹ https://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ licensee/GuidanceonCessation_.pdf last accessed 06 November 2019

² *Guidance on Requests for Alterations to a Licensed Industrial or Waste Activity*, EPA, June 2019

³ The objectives as outlined are based on those set out in Scott Wilson and Levett-Therivel, (2006).

Evidence of Technical Competence and Experience

- 1.15 Lorna Gill prepared this report and Elaine Dromey MCIEEM carried out the technical review.
- 1.16 Elaine Dromey is a principal ecologist with SLR. Elaine holds a BSc in Earth Science from University College Cork and an MSc in Vegetation Survey and Assessment from the University of Reading, UK. She is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.
- 1.17 Lorna Gill is a graduate ecologist with SLR. Lorna holds a BA (mod) Specialising in Zoology from Trinity College Dublin and an MSc in Conservation and Biodiversity from the University of Exeter, UK.

2.0 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

European Nature Directives (Habitats and Birds)

- 2.1 The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora) forms the basis for the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Similarly, Special Protection Areas are classified under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds). Collectively, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) are referred to as the Natura 2000 network. In general terms, they are considered to be of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats and species within the European Community.
- 2.2 Under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken for any plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site. An Appropriate Assessment is an evaluation of the potential impacts of a plan or project on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site, and the project, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude negative effects.
- 2.3 Article 6, paragraph 3 of the European Commission Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (“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”.*

European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011

- 2.4 Part 5 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 sets out the circumstances under which an ‘appropriate assessment’ is required.
- 2.5 Section 42(1) requires that *‘a screening for Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project for which an application for consent is received, or which a public authority wishes to undertake or adopt, and which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site as a European Site, shall be carried out by the public authority to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of the conservation objectives of the site, if that plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on the European site.’*
- 2.6 Section 42(2) expands on this, stipulating that a public authority must carry out a screening for Appropriate Assessment before consent for a plan or project is given, or a decision to undertake or adopt a plan or project is taken.
- 2.7 To assist a public authority to discharge its duty in this respect, Section 42(3)(a) gives it the authority to direct a third party to provide a Natura Impact Statement. Section 42(3)(b) allows it to request any additional information that is considered necessary for the purposes of undertaking a screening assessment.

- 2.8 When required, a Natura Impact Statement has to include such information or data as the public authority considers necessary to enable it to ascertain if the plan or project will affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site. Where appropriate, a Natura Impact Statement also needs to include:
- (i) the alternative solutions that have been considered and the reasons why they have not been adopted;
 - (ii) the imperative reasons of overriding public interest that are being relied upon to indicate that the plan or project should proceed notwithstanding that it may adversely affect the integrity of a European site,
 - (iii) the compensatory measures that are being proposed.
- 2.9 Section 42(6) requires that *'the public authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project is required where the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site as a European Site and if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective scientific information following screening under this Regulation, that the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site'*.

3.0 METHODS

Desk Study

- 3.1 A desk study was carried out to collate information available on Natura 2000 sites within the potential zone of influence of the proposed project at Fassaroe. The site and the surrounding areas were viewed using satellite imagery⁴ and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Maps⁵. The Wicklow County Council planning portal⁶ was accessed for information on other projects and plans. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) website⁷ was accessed for information on Natura 2000 sites.

Potential Zone of Influence

- 3.2 The '*zone of influence*' for a project is the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the proposed project and associated activities. This is likely to extend beyond the project site, for example where there are ecological or hydrological links beyond the site boundaries. The zone of influence will vary for different ecological features depending on their sensitivity to an environmental change (CIEEM, 2018).
- 3.3 A distance of 15km is currently recommended in the case of plans as a potential zone of influence and this distance is derived from UK guidance (Scott Wilson *et al*, 2006). For some projects, the distance could be much less than 15 km, and in some cases less than 100 m. National Parks and Wildlife Service guidance (NPWS, 2009) advises that this must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in-combination effects.
- 3.4 The zone of influence of the proposed 'project' is discussed in Paragraphs 4.2 – 4.6 of this report.

Screening Report

- 3.5 The approach to preparing the AA Screening Report is summarised as follows:
- Identify Natura 2000 sites within the potential zone of influence of the project;
 - Identify the features of interest of the Natura 2000 sites and review their conservation objectives;
 - Review whether there is potential for the features of interest to be affected by the 'project' based on information such as the vulnerabilities of the Natura 2000 site, proximity to the application site and the nature and scale of the works associated with the project;
 - Consider the likelihood of the identified potential impacts occurring based on the information collated and professional judgement;
 - Consider the likelihood of cumulative effects arising from the 'project' in-combination with other plans and projects;
 - Identify the likelihood of significant effects on Natura 2000 sites occurring because of the 'project.'
- 3.6 The approach taken in preparing this AA Screening Report is based on standard methods and good practice guidance, as listed in the references section of the report.

⁴ <https://www.google.ie/maps> & <http://www.bing.com/maps/>

⁵ <http://gis.epa.ie/>

⁶ <https://www.wicklow.ie/Living/Services/Planning/Planning-Applications/Online-Planning>

⁷ <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

4.0 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING

- 4.1 This section of the report identifies the potential zone of influence of the proposed 'project', provides information on the Natura 2000 sites within the potential zone of influence and sets out the potential impacts and effects and the likelihood of significant effects.

Identification of Potential Zone of Influence and Natura 2000 Sites

- 4.2 The first step in identification of Natura 2000 sites is to determine the potential zone of influence of the project. When the potential zone of influence of the project has been determined, Natura 2000 sites within this area can be identified and the information on each collated.
- 4.3 The zone of influence for the Site is identified through a review of the nature of the proposed project, known impacts and effects likely to arise as a result of the project and the distance from any Natura 2000 sites
- 4.4 The potential Zone of Influence for projects such as the recontouring of the backfilled land and its restoration to grassland and ultimate removal / surrender from the licensed site area is unlikely to extend beyond the extents of the site due to the nature of the project. The zone of influence of the proposed 'project' would increase if there was landscape connectivity⁸ with Natura 2000 sites outside this area that may result in effects beyond this zone.
- 4.5 The closest Natura 2000 site is Ballyman Glen SAC 000713 ca. 550 m north of the application site (Figure 3). Ballyman Glen SAC is designated for Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) and Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*).
- 4.6 Natura 2000 sites other than Ballyman Glen SAC are not likely to be affected given the nature and scale of the proposed project, the distance between them and the application site and the lack of connectivity via surface water pathways and landscape features. The Zone of Influence of the project is therefore limited to an area of 1 km from the boundary of the Site.

Description of Natura 2000 Sites

Ballyman Glen (SAC) 000713

- 4.7 Ballyman Glen SAC 000713 is identified as being within the potential zone of influence of the proposed project and is described below. The description of the Ballyman Glen SAC has been prepared using the supporting information available on the NPWS website⁹.

"A small glen cut through calcareous sands and gravels, with a tributary stream of the Dargle river flowing west to east through it. The site supports a strip of wet woodland, a small area of alkaline fen fed by petrifying springs, and grades to scrub and dry calcareous grassland on the upper edges of the valley sides.

A small, but extremely species-rich site, with a high diversity of habitats in a predominantly agricultural area. The site is notable for the presence of many petrifying springs, for alkaline fen and for wet woodland."

⁸ Landscape connectivity is a combined product of structural and functional connectivity, i.e. the effect of physical landscape structure and the actual species use of the landscape (Kettunen *et al.* 2007)

⁹ <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

4.8 The features of interest and conservation objectives for the Natura 2000 site identified within the potential Zone of Influence of the proposed project are listed within **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Natura 2000 Sites within the Zone of Influence

Natura 2000 Site	Distance ¹⁰	Features of Interest	Conservation Objectives
Ballyman Glen SAC 000713	550 m north	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230]	The conservation objectives of the SAC can be summarised as follows: To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitats and species listed as features of interest for Ballyman Glen SAC, which is defined by a specific list of attributes and targets. Detailed conservation objectives for each feature of interest can be accessed online at: https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/protected-sites/conservation_objectives/CO000713.pdf

Identification of Potential Impacts and Effects

4.9 The potential impacts of the proposed ‘project’ on the habitats listed as features of interest for the Natura 2000 site identified are discussed in this section. This report is prepared following the Cause–Pathway–Effect model. The direct and indirect impacts and effects of the proposed project can be broadly defined as follows.

- Direct impacts can refer to habitat loss or fragmentation arising from land-take requirements for development or agricultural purposes. Direct impacts can also be as a result of a change in land use or management, such as the removal of agricultural practices that prevent scrub encroachment. The proposed amendments to the waste licence and changes in land-use do not include activities or development within Natura 2000 sites that could result in the loss or fragmentation of the habitats listed as features of interest.
- Indirect and secondary impacts do not have a straight-line route between cause and effect. It is potentially more challenging to ensure that all the possible indirect impacts of the proposed project – in combination with other plans and projects - have been established. These can arise, for example, when a development alters the hydrology of a catchment area, which in turn affects the movement of groundwater to a site and the qualifying interests that rely on the maintenance of water levels.
 - Deterioration in water quality can occur as an indirect consequence of development, which in turn changes the aquatic environment and reduces its capacity to support certain plants and animals.
 - Disturbance to fauna can arise directly through the loss of habitat or indirectly through noise, vibration and increased activity associated with developments and other human activities.

4.10 The potential impacts and effects on Natura 2000 sites are identified by considering the nature and scale of the proposed project; the location relative to Natura 2000 sites and any ecological connectivity.

¹⁰ When measured in a straight line over the shortest distance between the Site and Natura 2000 site

Potential Impacts and Effects

- 4.11 The removal / surrender of the restored lands from the waste licenced area at Fassaroe will not result in any impacts or give rise to any effects on Ballyman Glen SAC or any other Natura 2000 Site.

Cumulative Effects

- 4.12 There are no effects on Natura 2000 sites predicted to occur as a result of the proposed project. Therefore; there are no pathways for the project to act in-combination with other plans or projects. Cumulative effects on Ballyman Glen SAC will not occur as a result of the project at Fassaroe.

Likelihood of Significant Effects on Natura 2000 Sites

- 4.13 NPWS (2010) guidance for planning authorities states *"If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the process must proceed to Stage 2 (AA). Screening should be undertaken without the inclusion of mitigation, unless potential impacts clearly can be avoided through the modification or redesign of the plan or project, in which case the screening process is repeated on the altered plan. The greatest level of evidence and justification will be needed in circumstances when the process ends at screening stage on grounds of no impact."* This approach is adopted in this report to considering the likely significant effects of the proposed project.
- 4.14 A significant effect is defined in paragraph 49 of the [Waddenzee Case C-127/02¹¹](#) as follows *"..... pursuant to the first sentence of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, where a plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a site is likely to undermine the site's conservation objectives, it must be considered likely to have a significant effect on that site. The assessment of that risk must be made in the light inter alia of the characteristics and specific environmental conditions of the site concerned by such a plan or project."*
- 4.15 The proposed 'project' is not predicted to result in any appreciable effect¹² on Ballyman Glen SAC and as a result there is no risk of undermining the conservation objectives of the SAC. There are no likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites predicted to occur as a result of the proposed project.

Consideration of Findings

- 4.16 This screening report, based on the available information and project details, demonstrates that the proposed project does not pose a risk of likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

We therefore submit that the Competent Authority, in this case the Environmental Protection Agency, can determine that appropriate assessment is not required, as the proposed removal / surrender of the backfilled / restored lands around the former pit from the licenced waste area at Fassaroe, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites.

¹¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A62002CJ0127>

¹² Kelly & Ors. v An Bord Pleanála (25 July 2014) Paragraph 48 *"The requirement that the effect in question be 'significant' exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans or projects that have no appreciable effect on the site are thereby excluded. If all plans or projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill."* [emphasis added]

5.0 REFERENCES

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FIGURES

Figure 1

Waste Licence Area and Extent of Roadstone Lands

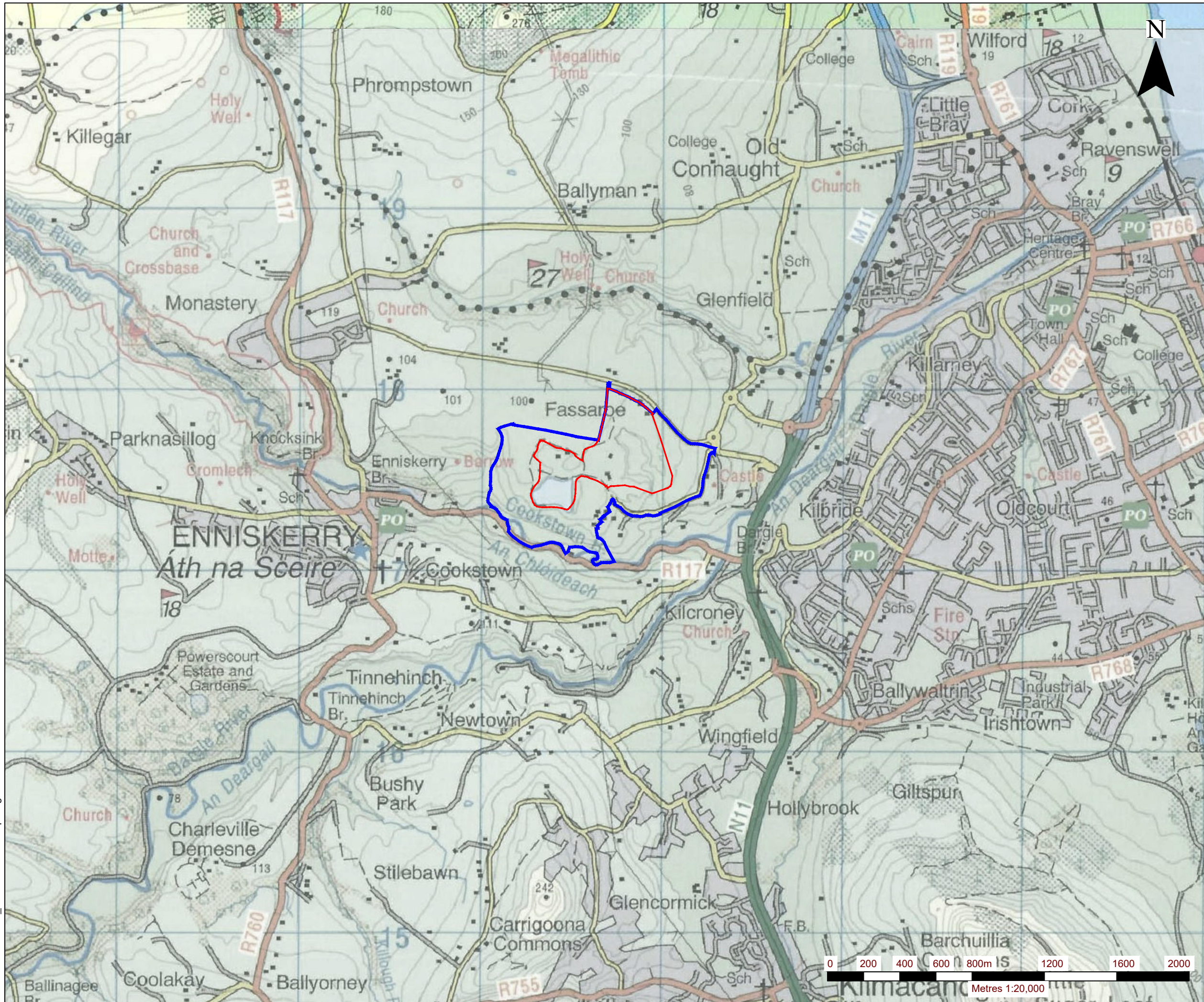
Figure 2

Existing Site Layout

Figure 3

Location Of Project Relative To Natura 2000 Sites

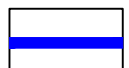
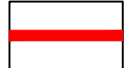
00180.00186.0.FIG_1.Site Location Map.dwg



NOTES

1. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map No.50
2. Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. SU 0000720 (c) Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland

LEGEND

-  ROADSTONE LIMITED LAND INTEREST (c.66.2 HECTARES)
-  LICENSED SITE AREA (c.25.8 HECTARES)



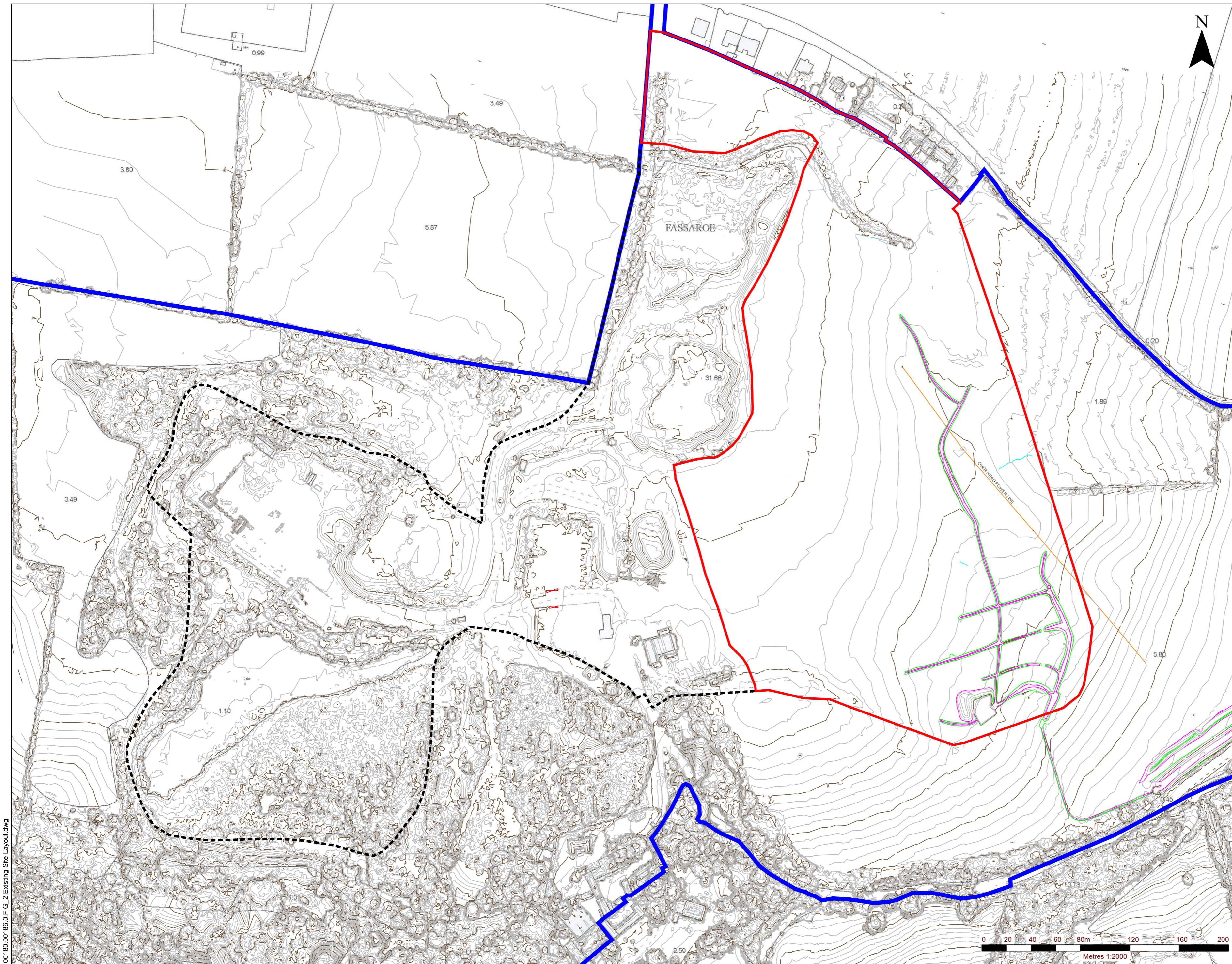
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FASSAROE, BRAY, CO. WICKLOW
SITE LOCATION PLAN**

FIGURE 1

Scale 1:20,000 @ A3 Date APRIL 2022



NOTES
 1. EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY 6 INCH MAP NO'S. **WW003 & WW007**
 2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. SU 0000720 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY & GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

LEGEND

	ROADSTONE LIMITED LAND INTEREST (c.66.2 HECTARES)
	LANDS TO BE REMOVED FROM LICENSED SITE AREA (c.11.7 HECTARES)
	REMAINING LICENSED SITE AREA (c.14.1 HECTARES)

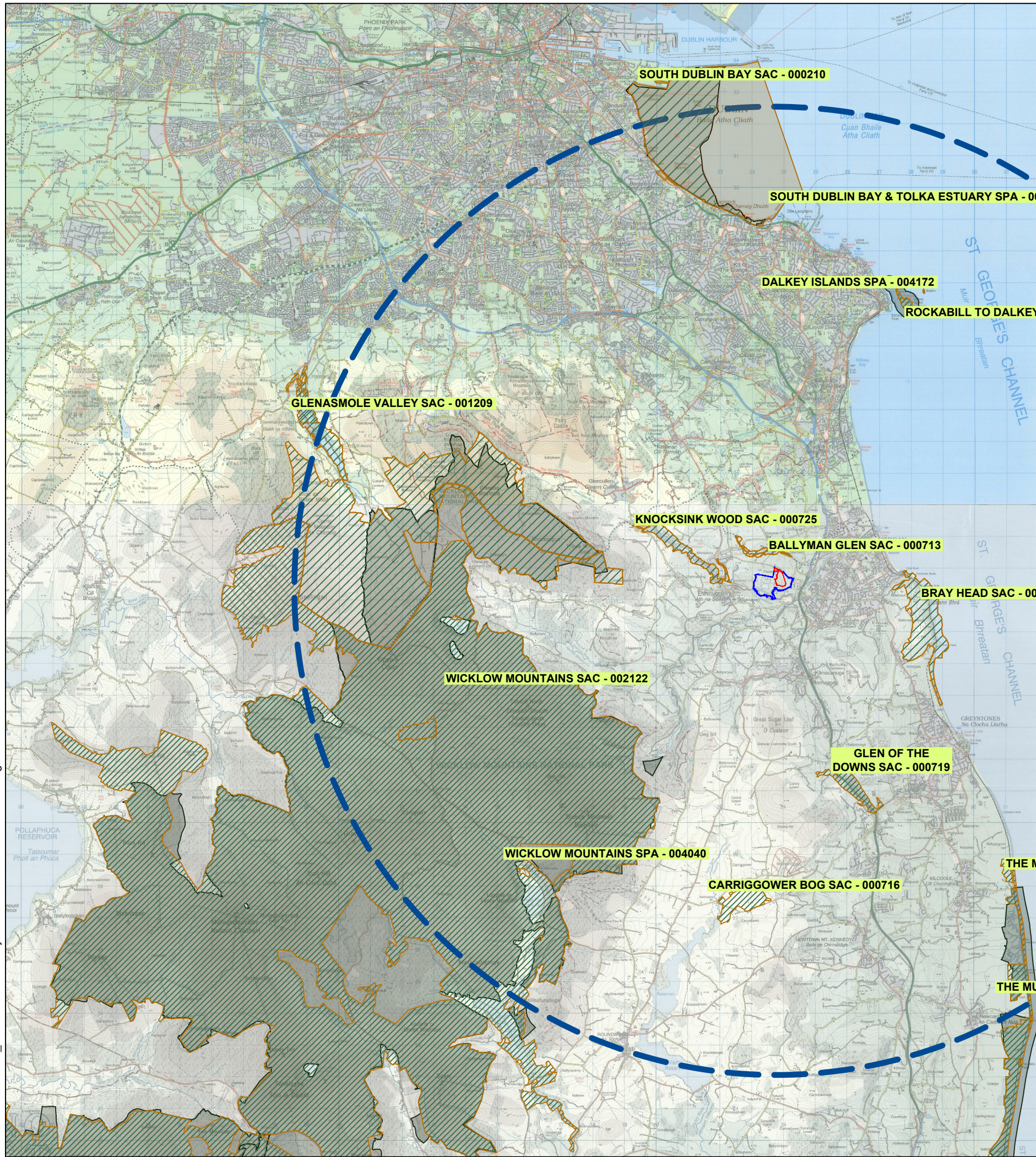
00180.00186.0.FIG_2.Existing Site Layout.dwg

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 FASSAROE WASTE LICENCE FACILITY
 FASSAROE, BRAY, CO. WICKLOW
 LANDS TO BE REMOVED FROM
 LICENSED SITE AREA**

FIGURE 2
 Scale 1:2,000 @ A2 Date APRIL 2022






00180.00186.0.FIG_3_Location of Facility relative to Natura 2000 Sites.dwg



NOTES

1. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map No.50
2. Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. SU 0000720 (c) Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland

LEGEND

	ROADSTONE LIMITED LAND INTEREST (c.66.2 HECTARES)
	LANDS TO BE REMOVED FROM LICENSED SITE AREA (c.11.7 HECTARES)
	15KM RADIUS FROM PLANNING APPLICATION AREA
	NPWS - SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC)
	NPWS - SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA)

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**ROADSTONE LIMITED
AA SCREENING REPORT**

**FASSAROE WASTE LICENCE FACILITY
FASSAROE, BRAY, CO. WICKLOW**

**LOCATION OF FACILITY RELATIVE
TO NATURA 2000 SITES**

FIGURE 3

Scale 1:125,000 @ A3 Date APRIL 2022

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