Appendix F – Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

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Derrinumera Landfill - ICW

Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

Mayo County Council

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Executive Summary

Derrinumera Landfill Site is located approximately 6.5km east of Newport in County Mayo (see figure 1.1). Derrinumera landfill site (W0021-02) currently produces approximately 35,000 – 40,000m3 of Leachate per annum. This leachate is of a relatively dilute nature and is generated by rainfall and groundwater being contaminated by contact with the old waste body. The site has been closed for waste acceptance since April 2012 and has been fully capped to minimise rainfall ingress to the two engineered cells.

A long-term plan to treat the leachate generated on-site at Derrinumera is required. An investigative report was carried out by consultant Frank Harvey (*Derrinumera Landfill, Proposals for Treatment of Leachate*. Issue 2, dated February 2017) which determined that an Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) would be the most effective treatment system for this site.

This screening for Appropriate Assessment forms Stage 1 of the Appropriate Assessment process and has been undertaken in order to comply with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive[1]. This report is intended to aid the competent authority in determining whether the proposed project is likely (alone or in combination with other projects) to result in significant effects to European Sites. Further steps are to be determined by the findings of the screening assessment.

The potential impacts from construction on operation of a proposed ICW to treat leachate from a closed landfill at Derrinumera, Mayo have been considered in the context of the European Sites potentially affected and the conservation objectives of their Qualifying Interests/Special Conservation Interests.

Given that there is a potential for significant effects to QI habitats and species of Newport River SAC and Clew Bay Complex SAC a Natura Impact Statement must be completed to progress this project.

[1] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

ByrneLooby has been commissioned to undertake an Appropriate Assessment Screening Report as part of the environmental assessment requirements relating to a site located at Derrinumera Landfill, Derrinumera, Newport, Co. Mayo (see figure 1.1). This screening has been completed on behalf of Mayo County Council, which is seeking to install an Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) to treat leachate generated by rainfall and ground water being contaminated by contact with the old waste body at Derrinumera Landfill.

1.2 Purpose of this report

This screening for Appropriate Assessment forms Stage 1 of the Appropriate Assessment process and has been undertaken in order to comply with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive[2]. This report is intended to aid the competent authority in determining whether the proposed project is likely (alone or in combination with other projects) to result in significant effects to European Sites. Further steps are to be determined by the findings of the screening assessment.

Figure 1.1. Site Location

[2] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

1.3 Roles and Qualifications

Table 1.1 provides a summary of the staff involved in the reporting.

Table 1.1.1. ByrneLooby Team

Title	Name	Role	Qualifications
Ecologist	Daniel Black	Report Preparation	BSc (Marine Biology) MSc (Ecological Management and Conservation Biology) QCIEEM
Ecologist	Joe Butler	Report Checking	BSc (Zoology) MSc (Wildlife Conservation & Management) QCIEEM
Senior Environmental Consultant	Lynn Morrissey	Report Checking	BSc (Biological Sciences) MSc (Environmental Resource Management)
Technical Director	Maurice Ryan	Report Review	BEng (Hons) (Civil & Environmental) MSc (Advanced Geotechnics) CEng MIEI RoGEP Specialist

2 Legislative Background and Guidance Documents

2.1 International Legislation

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as the "Habitats Directive" (EC, 1992), provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000. These are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/ECC) as codified by Directive 2009/147/EC (EC, 2009).

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on or to adversely affect the integrity of European Sites (Annex 1.1). Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In 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."

Article 6(4) states:

"If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the [European] site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 sites is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted."

2.2 The requirement for AA Screening

Section 42 (1) of S.I. No. 477 of 2011, the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 states (ISB, 2011):

"*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*."

Where the screening process cannot exclude the possibility that a plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, could have a significant effect on a European site, there is a requirement under Article 42 (9) of these Regulations for the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement to inform the Appropriate Assessment process.

2.3 Screening Determination

In accordance with Regulation 42(7) of the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011) as amended (ISB, 2011):

"The public authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project is not 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 can 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."

Further, under Regulation 42(8):

"(a)Where, in relation to a plan or project for which an application for consent has been received, a public authority makes a determination that an Appropriate Assessment is required, the public authority shall give notice of the determination, including reasons for the determination of the public authority, to the following—

i. the applicant,

ii. if appropriate, any person who made submissions or observations in relation to the application to the public authority, or

iii. if appropriate, any party to an appeal or referral.

(b) Where a public authority has determined that an Appropriate Assessment is required in respect of a proposed development it may direct in the notice issued under subparagraph (a) that a Natura Impact Statement is required."

2.4 National Legislation

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into Irish law by Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 – 2015 (Law Reform Commission, 2010) and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477/2011) as amended (ISB, 2011).

2.5 Guidance Documents on Appropriate Assessment

Where an AA is necessary, the AA requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 1992) follow a sequential approach as outlined in the following guidance documents:

- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 and PSSP 2/10 (NPWS, 2010).

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – guidance for Planning Authorities. Revised 2010. (DEHLG, 2009).
- Guidelines for Good Practice Appropriate Assessment of Plans Under Article 6(3) Habitats Directive (International Workshop on Assessment of Plans under the Habitats Directive, 2011).
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC Commission Notice (EC, 2018).
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2021a).
- ANNEX to the Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2021b).

3 Overview of Methodology for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Overview of the stages of Appropriate Assessment

The AA process is a sequential process consisting of four potential stages. If at the first stage in the process it is determined that there will be no significant effect on a European Site, the process is effectively completed. The four stages are as follows:

- Stage 1 – Screening of the proposed plan or project for AA (current stage);
- Stage 2 – An AA of the proposed plan or project;
- Stage 3 – Assessment of alternative solutions; and
- Stage 4 – Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)/ Derogation.

Stage 1 relates to Regulation 42 of the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations (ISB, 2011); and Stage 2 relates to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; and Stages 3 and 4 to Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive (EC, 1992).

3.2 Stage 1: Screening (current stage)

The aim of screening is to assess if the plan or project is directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Site(s); or in view of best scientific knowledge, if the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site. This is done by examining the proposed plan or project and the conservation objectives of any European Sites that might potentially be affected. If screening determines that there are likely to be significant effects, or the significance of effects are uncertain or unknown then it will be recommended that a project is brought forward to full AA.

3.3 Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

The aim of Stage 2 of the AA process is to identify any adverse impacts that the plan or project might have on the integrity of relevant European Sites. As part of the assessment, a key consideration is 'in combination' effects with other plans or projects. Where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures can be proposed that would avoid, reduce or remedy any such negative impacts and the plan or project should then be amended accordingly, thereby avoiding the need to progress to Stage 3.

3.4 Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

If it is not possible during the stage 2 to reduce impacts to acceptable, non-significant levels by avoidance and/or mitigation, stage 3 of the process must be undertaken which is to objectively assess whether alternative solutions exist by which the objectives of the plan or project can be achieved. Explicitly, this means alternative solutions that do not have significant negative impacts

on the integrity of a European Site. It should also be noted that EU guidance on this stage of the process states that, 'other assessment criteria, such as economic criteria, cannot be seen as overruling ecological criteria' (EC, 2002). In other words, if alternative solutions exist that do not have negative impacts on European Sites; they should be adopted regardless of economic considerations.

3.5 Stage 4: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)/Derogation

This stage of the AA process is undertaken when it has been determined that negative impacts on the integrity of a European Site will result from a plan or project, but that no alternatives exist. At this stage of the AA process, it is the characteristics of the plan or project itself that will determine whether the competent authority can allow the plan or project to progress. This is the determination of 'over-riding public interest'. It is important to note that in the case of European Sites that include in their qualifying features 'priority' habitats or species, as defined in Annex I and II of the Directive, the demonstration of 'overriding public interest' is not sufficient and it must be demonstrated that the plan or project is necessary for 'human health or safety considerations'. Where plans or projects meet these criteria, they can be allowed, provided adequate compensatory measures are proposed. Stage 4 of the process defines and describes these compensation measures.

4 Detailed Methodology for Stage 1: AA Screening

4.1 Scope

The scope of this Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening report is to identify potential impacts (direct and indirect) as a result of the project and to determine the likelihood of significant effects, if any, that the project could have on Natura 2000 sites.

4.2 Site visit

A site walkover was carried out by ByrneLooby on 28/01/2022. Digital photographs of the site were taken during this site walkover (see Figure 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4). Site photographs were later assessed by ByrneLooby ecologists to determine the coverage of habitats onsite. Habitats were classified in accordance with the system outlined by Julie Fossitt (Fossitt, 2000).

4.3 Zone of influence

"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." (CIEEM, 2019)

A distance of 15 km is currently recommended in the case of plans, as a potential zone of influence, however for projects, the distance could be much less than 15km, and in some cases less than 100m (DEHLG, 2009). National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) 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.

4.4 Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

The likely effects of the proposed development on any European site have been assessed using a source-pathway-receptor model, where:

- A 'source' is defined as the individual element of the proposed works that has the potential to impact on a European site, its qualifying features and its conservation objectives.
- A 'pathway' is defined as the means or route by which a source can affect the ecological receptor.
- A 'receptor' is defined as the SCI of SPAs or QI of SACs for which conservation objectives have been set for the European sites being screened.

Where a source-pathway-receptor link between the proposed development and a European site exists and there is a potential negative impact, further assessment is required.

4.5 Screening Report

This AA screening report has been completed in the following logical order:

- Identification of potential impacts from the proposed works;
- Definition of the zone of influence for the proposed works based off the;
- Identification of the European Sites that are situated (in their entirety or partially) within the zone of influence of the proposed works;
- Identification of the most up-to-date Qualifying Interests (QIs) for each European Site occurring either wholly or partially within the zone of influence;
- Identification of the environmental conditions that maintain the QIs at the desired target of Favourable Conservation Status;
- Identification of the threats/impacts – actual or potential that could negatively impact the environmental conditions of the QIs within the European Sites;
- Site visit to determine the nature and quality of habitats within the site of the proposed development and to identify any potential source-pathway-receptor links to Natura 2000 sites.
- Highlighting the activities of the proposed works that could give rise to significant negative impacts; and
- Identification of other plans or projects, for which In-combination impacts would likely have significant effects.

The following issues have been considered:

- The nature and quality of habitats within the site of the proposed development;
- Information relating to the ecology of the Natura 2000 site;
- The relevant conservation status and objectives for these species of Qualifying Interests of the Natura 2000 site (Annex I habitats and Annex II species of the EU Habitats Directive);
- The key structural and functional relationships maintaining the integrity of the Natura 2000 site;
- The status of other annexed habitats and species occurring in proximity to the site of the proposed development; and
- The scale and nature of the aspects of the project in relation to the Natura 2000 site.

4.6 Cumulative and In-combination Impacts

It is a requirement of Appropriate Assessment that the cumulative or in-combination effects of the proposed development together with other plans or projects are assessed. Cumulative impacts can be defined as a project/plan/programme likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

In accordance with EC Article 6 Guidance Document (EC 2018), in order to ensure all impacts upon the site are identified, including those direct and indirect impacts that are a result of cumulative impacts, the following steps were completed:

- Identify all projects/ plans which might act in combination: Identify all possible sources of effects from the project or plan under consideration, together with all other sources in the existing environment and any other effects likely to arise from other proposed projects or plans.
- Impacts identification: Identify the types of impacts that are likely to affect aspects of the structure and functions of the site vulnerable to change.
- Define the boundaries for assessment: define boundaries for examination of cumulative effects which will be different for different types of impact and may include remote locations.
- Pathway identification: Identify potential cumulative pathways (e.g. via water, air etc.; accumulations of effects in time or space).
- Prediction: Prediction of magnitude/extent of identified likely cumulative effects.
- Assessment: Comment on whether or not the potential cumulative impacts are likely to be significant.

4.7 Information Consulted for this Report

A general assessment of the site was carried out in line with the Heritage Council Best Practice Guidance for Habitat Survey and Mapping (Smith *et al.,* 2011) and habitats were classified to level 3 of the Fossitt (2000) classification system. To illustrate the general habitat quality, photographs were taken using a digital camera. Grid references were recorded using a GPS handset.

Site evaluation is based on the guidelines of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2018).

Sources of data reviewed as part of the Screening process for this project included:

- Water Flow Network – shapefile containing spatial data on the integrated flow network of known flow connections through rivers, lakes and groundwater aquifers (EPA, 2017).
- WFD River Waterbody Status 2013 – 2018 (EPA, 2019).

- 2019 Spatial data for breeding distributions and ranges of bird species protected under Article 12 of the Bird Directive (79/409/ECC) (NPWS, 2019a).
- Newport River SAC – Site Synopsis (NPWS, 2013).
- Newport River SAC – Conservation Objectives (NPWS, 2019b).
- Clew Bay Complex SAC– Site Synopsis (NPWS, 2021).
- Clew Bay Complex SAC– Conservation Objectives (NPWS, 2011).
- Digital photography taken during a site walkover by ByrneLooby on 28/01/2022.

5 Project Background/Description

5.1 Background

Derrinumera Landfill Site is located approximately 6.5km east of Newport in County Mayo (see figure 1.1). Derrinumera landfill site (W0021-02) currently produces approximately 35,000 – 40,000m3 of Leachate per annum. This leachate is of a relatively dilute nature and is generated by rainfall and groundwater being contaminated by contact with the old waste body. The site has been closed for waste acceptance since April 2012 and has been fully capped to minimise rainfall ingress to the two engineered cells.

5.1.1 Leachate treatment

The leachate is currently collected on-site into three pre-cast concrete tanks, each with a volume of 450m^3 and transported by road tanker to the Rathroeen landfill site. Here it is discharged to a holding tank prior to being pumped directly to the Ballina Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The road transport costs and associated carbon footprint are significant. The road transport involves an average of 1,400 round trips to Rathroeen per annum, each of 114kms. This generates a substantial carbon footprint (estimated at 175 tonnes of CO^2), associated road wear, and additional HGV traffic pressure on the towns of Castlebar and Ballina. Mayo County Council has also recently been notified by Irish Water that a treatment cost will apply to leachate with potential additional costs involved.

5.2 Proposed Treatment

A long-term plan to treat the leachate generated on-site at Derrinumera is required. An investigative report was carried out by consultant Frank Harvey (HRA Environmental Services, 2017) which determined that an Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) would be the most effective treatment system for this site.

5.2.1 Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW)

Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW) are artificial wetlands, typically an arrangement of shallow ponds with native vegetation, created for the purpose of treating foul water (e.g., sewage, leachate etc.) through physical, chemical and biological processes. ICWs combine the objectives of cleansing and managing water flow and enhancing biological diversity (Scholz *et al.*, 2007).

The main treatment processes of an ICW include (RPS, 2019):

- Breakdown, uptake and transformation of contaminants/pollutants/nutrients by micro-organisms and plants;
- Filtration and chemical precipitation through contact with substrate and plant litter;

- Settling of suspended particular matter;
- Chemical transformation of pollutants;
- Absorption and ion exchange on the surface of plants, sediment, and litter (e.g., capture and storage of phosphorous); and
- Predation and natural die-off of pathogens (e.g., E. coli and Cryptosporidium).

At Derrinumera, the ICW will consist of a number of separate cells, of varying sizes. A layout of the proposed wetland can be found in appendix A. Water will flow through each cell sequentially before discharging into the river Glaishwy.

In terms of discharge quality, the below is what the system will aim to achieve on average (as suggested in the accompanying Preliminary Design Report). The requirements for the site will be subject to the assimilative capacity of the receiving waters and the expected ELVs (this will be discussed further at Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment).

Table 5.1. Proposed concentrations of relevant water quality parameters

Parameter	Limit
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	10mg/l
Suspended Solids (SS)	10mg/l
Orthophosphate (Ortho-P)	1mg/l
Ammonia (NH_3)	1-2mg/l

6 Site Survey Results

6.1 Habitat Assessment

Habitats at the project site consist of (Habitat Codes as per The Heritage Council (2000)):

- BL3) Buildings and artificial surfaces (Figure 6.1);
- GS4) Wet grassland (Figure 6.2);
- FL8) Other artificial lakes and ponds (Figure 6.3);
- FW4) Drainage ditches (Figure 6.4); and
- WS1) Scrub (Figure 6.5).

The surrounding landscape is primarily dominated by silviculture. Spatial data for the known extant mapped areas of 47 Annex I habitats (92/43/EEC) found in Ireland suggest that a large area of Blanket Bog (7130) exists to the north of the site, outside of the project footprint (NPWS, 2019a).

Figure 6.1. Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3) located within the project site (28/01/22)

Figure 6.2. Wet grassland (GS4) located within the project site (28/01/22)

Figure 6.3. Artificial pond (FL8) located within the project site (28/01/22)

Figure 6.4. Drainage ditch (FW4) located within the project site (28/01/22)

Figure 6.5. Scrub (WS1) located within the project site (28/01/22)

6.2 Hydrology

Discharge from the Derrinumera Landfill ICW will flow directly into the Glaishwy River (see appendix A) which terminates at Beltra Lough, a lake designated under the Newport River SAC. Beltra Lough is currently assigned a WFD ecological status of Good by EPA (EPA, 2019). The remaining stretches of the Newport River downstream of Beltra lough are currently assigned a WFD ecological status of High by EPA, with the exception of small stretch between Beltra Lough and Claggarnagh West River, assigned a WFD ecological status of Good (EPA, 2019).

7 Preliminary Screening Assessment of European Sites

This chapter provides a Preliminary Screening Assessment to identify Qualifying Interests (QIs) of SACs and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of SPAs to be assessed fully in the Screening of Potential significant effects (Section 8).

7.1 Definition of Zone of Influence

As per guidance from CIEEM (2018), 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.

Given that the assessment is based on the proposed ELVs for surface water discharge the Zone of Influence for this project includes all of the hydrologically connected surface water sub catchments (i.e., Newport sub catchment) between the ICW and the ocean which have the potential to impact on a downstream Natura 2000 site. This is primarily due to the need to consider the potential for likely significant effects on European Sites with regard to aquatic and water dependent receptors that are hydrologically linked to the reach of the Newport River that receives the discharge from the ICW.

7.1.1 Summary of Natura 2000 Sites within the Zone of Influence

The following Natura 2000 Sites occur within this range (see Figure 7.1):

1. Newport River SAC (site code: 002144)
2. Clew Bay Complex SAC (001482)

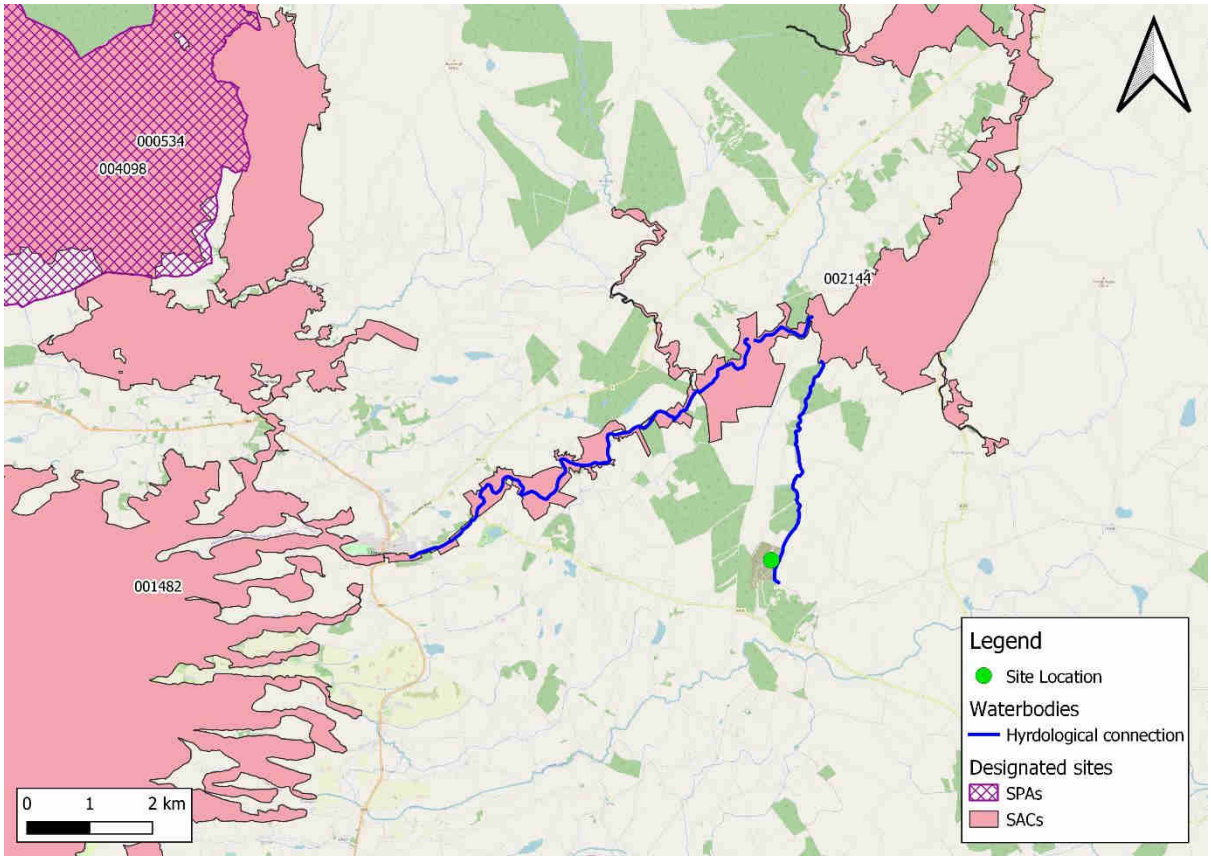

Figure 7.1. Natura 2000 sites hydrologically linked to the proposed development

7.2 Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

7.2.1 Sources

7.2.1.1 Construction

7.2.1.1.1 Habitat Loss

As a result of the proposed works, areas of Wet grassland (GS4) and Scrub (WS1) will be converted into Marsh (GM1) and/or Reed and large sedge swamps (FS1) with Other artificial lakes and ponds (FL8). This change will result in an overall biodiversity gain for the site.

7.2.1.1.2 Water Quality and Habitat Deterioration

Potential surface water hazards as a result of vehicles/machinery used traffic consist of increased deposition of total suspended solids and/or deterioration of water quality of surface water and/or groundwater due to accidental spillages or fugitive emissions resulting from the proposed works.

7.2.1.1.3 Noise and Vibration

As heavy machinery will be required for the completion of works, there is potential for the production of harmful noise impacts. However, these noise impacts will be localised to the proposed site.

7.2.1.2 Operation

7.2.1.2.1 Water Quality and Habitat Deterioration

Risk to water quality within aquatic habitats of connected SACs cannot be discounted in the absence of more detailed assessment of the impact of the discharge from the ICW on water quality and habitat deterioration.

7.2.2 Pathways

Two SACs, Newport River SAC and Clew Bay Complex SAC are hydrologically connected to the proposed ICW (see figure 7.1). As the closest Natura 2000 site (Newport River SAC) is ~3km from the site boundary, there are no pathways through air (for air/noise/vibrations emissions) between the site and Natura 2000 sites.

7.2.3 Receptors

The connectivity of each Natura 2000 habitat and species within the SACs identified as connected with the proposed development are assessed below. Those habitats and species which have connectivity to the works are screened in for further assessment. Those not present/with no connectivity are screened out.

7.2.3.1 Newport River SAC

Table 7.1 evaluates the connectivity of Natura 2000 habitats and species within Newport River SAC to the proposed development.

Table 7.7.1. QI species of Newport River SAC connectivity to the proposed ICW

Qualifying Interests (QIs)	Direct connectivity to ICW	Indirect connectivity to ICW	No connectivity to ICW	Comments
Species				
Freshwater Pearl Mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029]	X			Discharge from the ICW connected to aquatic habitats utilized by this species. Suitable habitat and distribution target downstream of ICW (see map 2, appendix B).
Salmon (*Salmo salar*) [1106]	X			Discharge from the ICW connected to aquatic habitats utilized by this species.

7.2.3.2 Clew Bay Complex SAC

Table 7.2 evaluates the connectivity of Natura 2000 habitats and species within Newport River SAC to the proposed development.

Table 7.7.2. QI habitats and species of Clew Bay Complex SAC connectivity to the proposed ICW

Qualifying Interests (QIs)	Direct connectivity to ICW	Indirect connectivity to ICW	No connectivity to ICW	Comments
Habitats				
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	X			Present at the mouth of the Newport River which is hydrologically connected to the ICW.
Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]	X			Present at the mouth of the Newport River Discharge from the ICW connected to aquatic habitats associated with these habitats.
Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]			X	Closest example ~13km from the mouth of the Newport River. Dilution factor will ensure contaminants from the ICW will not impact this habitat.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]			X	Closest example ~14km from the mouth of the Newport River. Dilution factor will ensure contaminants from the ICW will not impact this habitat
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]			X	Closest example ~1km from the mouth of the Newport River. Dilution factor will ensure contaminants from the ICW will not impact this habitat
Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]			X	Closest example ~13km from the mouth of the Newport River. Dilution factor will ensure contaminants from the ICW will not impact this habitat. CMP Site 112 (see map 7 in appendix C)
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120]			X	Closest example ~13km from the mouth of the Newport River. Dilution factor will ensure contaminants from the ICW will not impact this habitat. CMP Site 112 (see map 7 in appendix C)

Qualifying Interests (QIs)	Direct connectivity to ICW	Indirect connectivity to ICW	No connectivity to ICW	Comments
Machairs (* in Ireland) [21A0]			X	Closest example ~13km from the mouth of the Newport River. Dilution factor will ensure contaminants from the ICW will not impact this habitat. CMP Site 112 (see map 7 in appendix C)
Coastal lagoons [1150]			X	Located upstream of where the Newport River discharges into Clew bay (see map 5, appendix C)
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]			X	Terrestrial habitat, will not be impacted by impacts to water quality from ICW discharge.
Species				
Otter (*Lutra lutra*) [1355]	X			Discharge from the ICW connected to aquatic habitats utilized by this species.
Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) [1365]	X			Discharge from the ICW connected to aquatic habitats utilized by this species.

8 Screening of Likely Significant Effects to European Sites

Following on from the information presented in Section 7, this section will consider the likelihood of significant effects on the following European sites:

1. Newport River SAC
2. Clew Bay Complex SAC

In assessing the likelihood of the occurrence of significant effects, the logic is as follows:

1. The conditions necessary for a significant effect are considered, and
2. The likelihood of that effect is assessed, considering the process/emission magnitude, duration, timing and frequency, as well as the connectivity with the proposed project site and the sensitivity of the QI/SCI to the process/emission in question.

The below definitions are relevant at this stage:

Likely means a risk or possibility of effects occurring that cannot be ruled out based on objective information.

Significant effects are those that would undermine the conservation objectives of the European sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

8.1 Newport River SAC

Following on from information presented in section 7.3, Table 8.1 overleaf evaluates the likelihood for significant effects in relation to the conservation objectives for each QI species of Newport River SAC identified as connected to the proposed ICW.

8.2 Clew Bay Complex SAC

Following on from information presented in section 7.3, Table 8.2 overleaf evaluates the likelihood for significant effects in relation to the conservation objectives for each QI habitat/species of the Clew Bay Complex SAC identified as connected to the proposed ICW.

Table 8.8.1. Likelihood for significant effects – Newport River SAC

Conservation Objectives – Attributes	Measure	Targets	Comments (Relevance to the proposed development)	Significant effect likely?
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) [1029]				
Distribution	Kilometres	Maintain distribution at 8.82km. See map 2 (see appendix B).	Mortality from contamination with hydrocarbons/reduction in water quality could impact area over which FWPM is distributed. Contaminants are unlikely to be discharged from the ICW at quantities necessary to cause the effect, however in line with the precautionary principle it is assumed that in the absence of mitigation it is possible.	Yes
Population size	Number of adult mussels	Restore population to at least 150,000 adult mussels.	Mortality from contamination/reduction in water quality may prevent the population from recovering and becoming sufficiently abundant to maintain itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of the Newport system.	Yes
Population structure: recruitment	Percentage per size class	Restore to at least 20% of population no more than 65mm in length; and at least 5% of population no more than 30mm in length.	Juvenile mussels may be more vulnerable to contaminants or deposition of suspended solids, contributing to a lack of recruitment (Reid *et al*., 2013).	Yes
Population structure: adult mortality	Percentage	No more than 5% decline from previous number of live adults counted; dead shells less than 1% of the adult population and scattered in distribution.	Mortality of adult mussels from contamination/reduction may accelerate population decline.	Yes
Suitable habitat: extent	Kilometres	Maintain habitat extent at 8.82km in the Newport River (see map 2, appendix B) and any additional stretches necessary for salmonid Spawning.	Reduction in Water quality could reduce the total area of suitable habitat available to FWPM. In particular, juvenile mussels are unable to tolerate silty or muddy conditions (Hastie *et al*., 2000) which could be brought on from large amounts of suspended solids in the discharge.	Yes
Suitable habitat: condition	Kilometres	Restore condition of suitable habitat.	Contaminants from the proposed ICW discharge could impact the condition of aquatic habitats for both FWPM and host fish.	Yes

Conservation Objectives – Attributes	Measure	Targets	Comments (Relevance to the proposed development)	Significant effect likely?
Water quality: macroinvertebrate and phytobenthos (diatoms)	Ecological quality ratio (EQR)	Restore water quality macroinvertebrates: EQR greater than 0.90 (Q4-5 or Q5); phytobenthos: EQR greater than 0.93.	Contaminants (e.g., hydrocarbons, suspended solids, ammonia etc.) discharged from the ICW during construction/operation may cause a reduction of water quality in the Newport River.	Yes
Substratum quality: filamentous algae (macroalgae); macrophytes (rooted higher plants)	Percentage	Restore substratum quality- filamentous algae: absent or trace (less than 5%); macrophytes: absent or trace (less than 5%).	Given the nature of discharge (i.e., lack of phosphorous and nitrogen) from the ICW it is unlikely to accelerate growth of algae or macrophytes.	No
Substratum quality: sediment	Occurrence	Restore substratum quality- stable cobble and gravel substrate with very little fine material; no artificially elevated levels of fine sediment.	Increased levels of suspended solids from discharge may contribute to the sediment and nutrient loads which are combining to result in unfavourable mussel habitat condition.	Yes
Substratum quality: oxygen availability	Redox potential	Restore to no more than 20% decline from water column to 5cm depth in Substrate.	No impacts envisaged to the oxygenation of gravel substrate.	No
Hydrological regime: flow variability	Metres per second	Restore appropriate hydrological regime.	ICW will have an outflow rate of ~100m3/day. This level of discharge will not be significant enough disturb the appropriate hydrological regime.	No
Host fish	Number	Maintain sufficient juvenile salmonids to host glochidial larvae.	Mortality of host fish from contamination with hydrocarbons.	Yes
Fringing habitat: area and condition	Hectares	Maintain the area and condition of fringing habitats necessary to support the population.	Water quality in fringing habitats may be impacted causing mortality of species necessary for their favourable condition.	Yes
Salmon (*Salmo salar*) [1106]				
Distribution: extent of anadromy	Percentage of river accessible	100% of river channels down to second order accessible from estuary	No artificial barriers to salmon upstream migration proposed.	No

Conservation Objectives – Attributes	Measure	Targets	Comments (Relevance to the proposed development)	Significant effect likely?
Adult spawning fish	Number	Conservation limit (CL) for each system consistently exceeded	Mortality of fish through absorption of hydrocarbons will decrease the spawning stock available.	Yes
Salmon fry abundance	Number of fry/5 minutes electrofishing	Maintain or exceed 0+ fry mean catchment-wide abundance threshold value. Currently set at 17 salmon fry/5 minutes sampling	Mortality/morbidity of adults via absorption of hydrocarbons could result in decreased reproductive effort.	Yes
Out-migrating smolt abundance	Number	No significant decline	Mortality of fish through absorption of hydrocarbons.	Yes
Number and distribution of redds	Number and occurrence	No decline in number and distribution of spawning redds due to anthropogenic causes	Decline in water quality could cause a reduction in the total area of suitable habitat available for redds.	Yes
Water quality	EPA Q value	At least Q4 at all sites sampled by EPA	Contaminants (e.g., hydrocarbons, suspended solids, ammonia etc.) discharged from the ICW during construction/operation may cause a reduction of water quality in the Newport River.	Yes

Table 8.8.2. Likely Significant effetcs - Clew Bay Complex SAC

Conservation Objectives – Attributes	Measure	Targets	Comments (Relevance to the proposed development)	Significant effect likely?
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]				
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 2 (appendix C).	No loss of habitat envisaged.	No
Community distribution	Hectares	The following sediment communities should be maintained in a natural condition: Intertidal sandy mud with *Tubificoides benedii* and Pygospio elegans community complex; Sandy mud with polychaetes and bivalves community complex; and Fine sand dominated by *Nephtys cirrosa* community. See map 4 (appendix C).	Hydrocarbon contamination/reduction in water quality may cause mortality of species integral to various community complexes of the SAC.	Yes
Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]				
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 3 (appendix C).	No impact to overall habitat area envisaged.	No
Community extent	Hectares	Maintain the natural extent of the *Zostera* dominated and maërl dominated communities. See map 4 (appendix C).	Closest example of these community types is ~7km from the mouth of the Newport River. Due to the dilution factor, no impact is envisaged.	No
Shoot density	Shoots per m^2	Maintain the high quality of *Zostera* dominated Community.	Closest example of this community type is ~7km from the mouth of the Newport River. Due to the dilution factor, no impact is envisaged.	No
Community structure	Biological composition	Maintain the high quality of maërl dominated Communities.	Closest example of this community type is ~8km from the mouth of the Newport River. Due to the dilution factor, no impact is envisaged.	No
Community distribution	Hectares	The following communities should be maintained in a natural condition: Sandy mud with polychaetes and bivalves community complex; Fine sand dominated	Sandy mud with polychaetes and bivalves community complex, Intertidal sandy mud with Tubificoides benedii and Pygospio elegans community complex and Reef occur within 1km of the mouth of the Newport River.	Yes

Conservation Objectives – Attributes	Measure	Targets	Comments (Relevance to the proposed development)	Significant effect likely?
		by Nephtys cirrosa community; Intertidal sandy mud with Tubificoides benedii and Pygospio elegans community complex; Shingle; and Reef. See map 4 (appendix C).	Hydrocarbon contamination/reduction in water quality may cause mortality of species integral to various community complexes of the SAC.	
Otter (*Lutra lutra*) [1355]				
Distribution	Percentage positive survey sites	No significant decline.	Increased mortality due to the consumption of prey items contaminated with hydrocarbons (bioaccumulation) could negatively effect distribution.	Yes
Extent of terrestrial habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 233.1ha above high water mark (HWM); 47.3ha along riverbanks/ around ponds.	No impact to overall habitat area envisaged.	No
Extent of marine habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 2426.7ha		
Extent of freshwater (river) habitat	Kilometres	No significant decline. Length mapped and calculated as 10.2km.		
Extent of Freshwater (lake/lagoon) habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 141.3ha.		
Couching sites and holts	Number	No significant decline.		
Fish biomass available	Kilograms	No significant decline.	Increased fish mortality from contamination will lead to a reduced biomass availability.	Yes
Barriers to connectivity	Number	No significant increase. For guidance, see map 8 (Appendix C).	No artificial barriers in rivers, bay or on the coast proposed.	No
Common seal (*Phoca vitulina*)				
Access to suitable habitat	Number of artificial barriers	Species range within the site should not be restricted by artificial barriers to site use.	No artificial barriers in rivers, bay or on the coast proposed.	No

Conservation Objectives – Attributes	Measure	Targets	Comments (Relevance to the proposed development)	Significant effect likely?
Breeding behaviour	Breeding sites	The breeding sites should be maintained in a natural condition. See map 9 (Appendix C).	Breeding and haul out sites all occur on land and thus will not be impacted by discharge from the proposed development.	No
Moulting behaviour	Moult haul-out sites	The moult haul-out sites should be maintained in a natural condition. See map 9 (appendix C).		
Resting behaviour	Resting haul-out sites	The resting haul-out sites should be maintained in a natural condition. See map 9 (appendix C).		
Disturbance	Level of impact	Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the harbour seal population at the site.	Increased mortality due to the consumption of prey items contaminated with hydrocarbons (bioaccumulation) could adversely affect the population.	Yes

8.3 Cumulative and In-Combination Effects

It is a requirement of Appropriate Assessment that the cumulative or in-combination effects of the proposed development together with other plans or projects are assessed. Cumulative impacts can be defined as a project/plan/programme likely to have a significant effect on a European Site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

The potential for significant effects from the proposed ICW is related solely to the surface water discharge from the site during construction and operation. Considering this, only planning applications which are hydrological connected to the Newport River and Clew Bay Complex SACs are considered.

The following sources were consulted in order to determine if there were any other plans or projects in the area which could result in cumulative impacts.

- GeoHive Map Viewer – Irish Planning Applications (OSI, 2021); and
- EIA Portal (DEHLG, 2020).

There are a number of recently granted planning permissions within the Newport sub catchment. These applications primarily relate to the construction of dwellings, with in-built effluent/waste-water treatment systems. One application, 14410, relates to the works associated with an uprate of a section of the existing 110kv overhead line from Bellacorick to Castlebar. Given the need for heavy machinery and thus the potential for hydrocarbon spill in these projects it is considered possible that these applications could interact with the proposed ICW in the absence of mitigation.

The closest project, requiring Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), to the development is approximately 12km away. This project involves renewal and review of salmon aquaculture licence in Clew Bay. This project may impact upon QI species of Newport River SAC, Salmon (*Salmo salar*) via providing better conditions to for sea lice (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*), a parasite which effects it is considering likely that this project could interact with the proposed ICW in any to negatively affect the conservation objectives of this species.

Given the above information, it is considered likely that plans/projects/programmes may interact with the proposed ICW to cause significant effects to the Newport River and Clew Bay Complex SACs in the absence of mitigation

9 Screening Statement

The Screening exercise was completed in compliance with the relevant EC and national guidelines. Article 42 (7) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 states that: *"The public authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project is not required […] if it can 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."*

The potential impacts from construction or operation of a proposed ICW to treat leachate from a closed landfill at Derrinumera, Mayo have been considered in the context of the European Sites potentially affected and the conservation objectives of their Qualifying Interests/Special Conservation Interests.

Given that there is a potential for significant effects to QI habitats and species of Newport River SAC and Clew Bay Complex SAC a Natura Impact Statement must be completed to progress this project.

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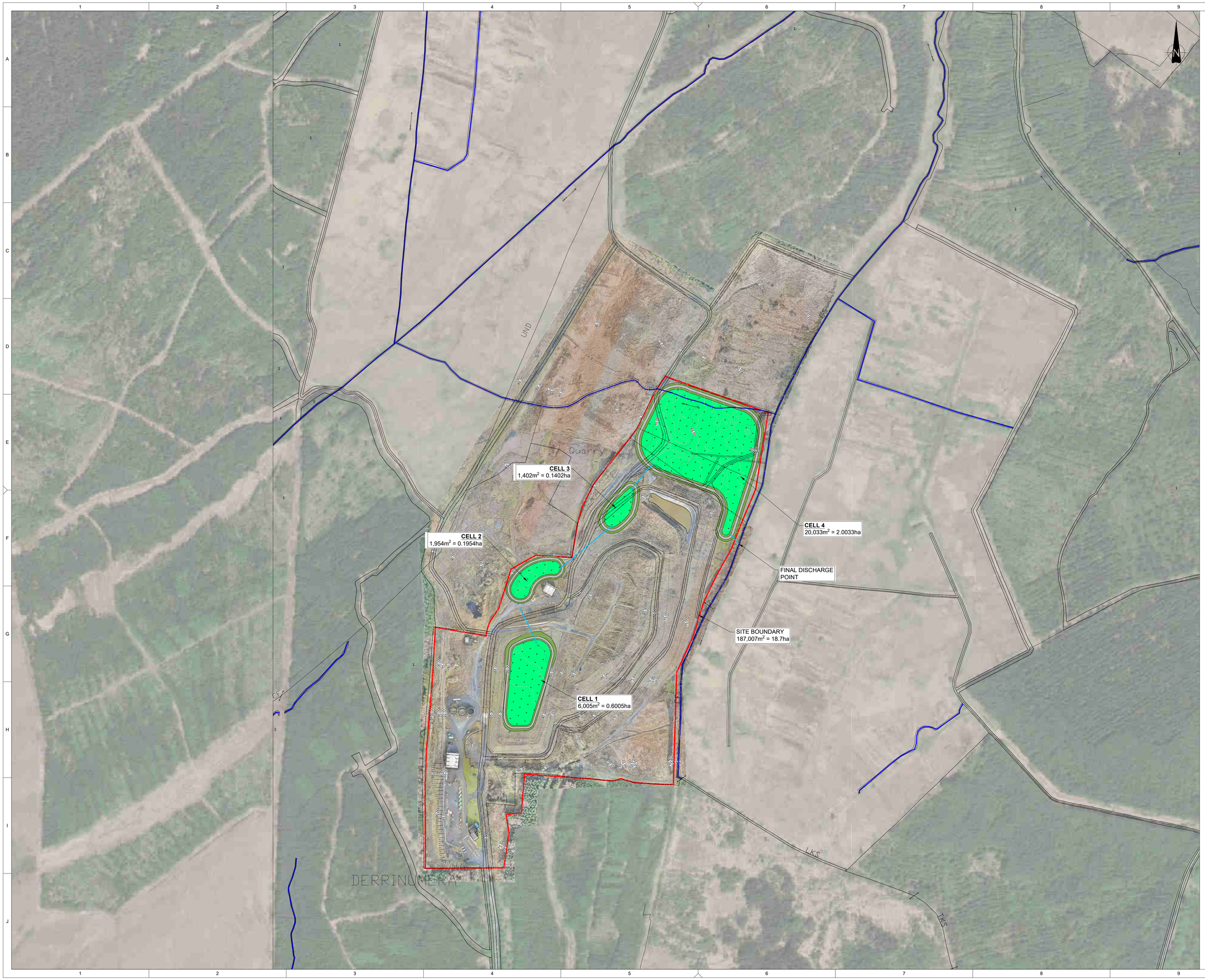
Appendix A – Proposed ICW Layout



NOTES:

LEGEND:

- SITE BOUNDARY (TBC)
- RIVER WATERBODIES
- PROPOSED PIPEWORK
- PROPOSED CELL
- EMBANKMENT
- ACCESS PATH
- CONTOURS PRODUCED FROM DRONE SURVEY 5 MARCH 2022

DRAFT #: #
DATE: 19-05-2022
DRAWN: ROS

SCALE 1:2,500
50 0 50 100
LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

REV:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:
A	ISSUED FOR FEASIBILITY	ROS	XYZ

STATUS:

CONSULTANT:
VESI ENVIRONMENTAL
BYRNELOOBY
15D EURO BUSINESS PARK
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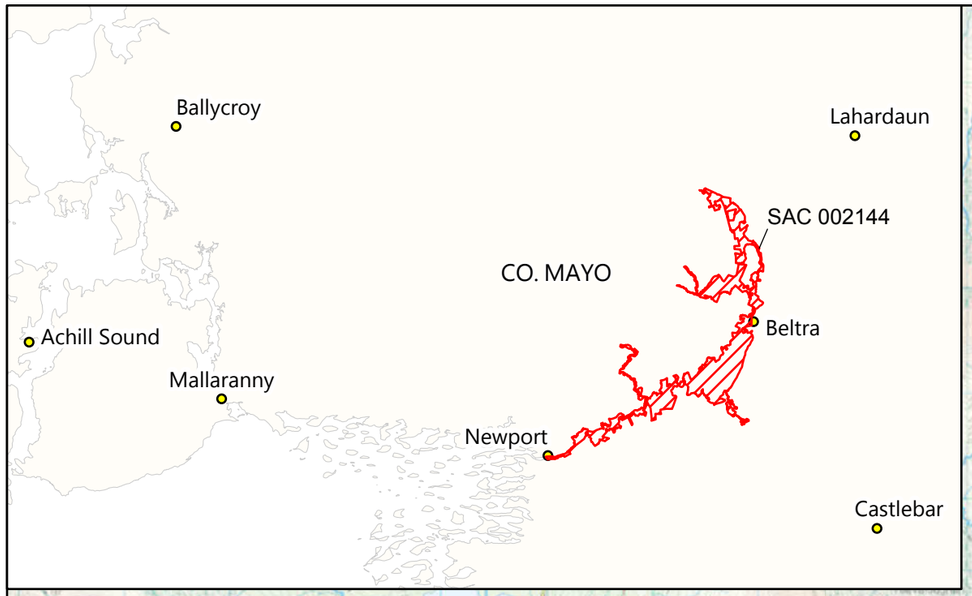
CLIENT:
MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL
Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo
Mayo County Council

PROJECT:
DIRRENUMERA LANDFILL, CO .MAYO

TITLE:
PROPOSED ICW LOCATION

SCALE AT A1:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:2500	MAR 2022	ROS	AC
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:		REVISION:
21452	21452_2_02		A

Appendix B – QI Maps of Newport River SAC (NPWS, 2019b)



Legend

Newport River SAC 002144

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Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

MAP 1:
NEWPORT RIVER SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
SAC DESIGNATION

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

SITE CODE:
SAC 002144; version 3.01. CO. MAYO.

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3 Kilometers

N

Map Version 1
Date: Oct 2018

Legend

- Newport River SAC 002144
- 1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel - *Margaritifera margaritifera* Suitable habitat target
- 1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel - *Margaritifera margaritifera* Distribution target
- 1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel - *Margaritifera margaritifera* Catchment
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

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MAP 2:
NEWPORT RIVER SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
FRESHWATER PEARL MUSSEL

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

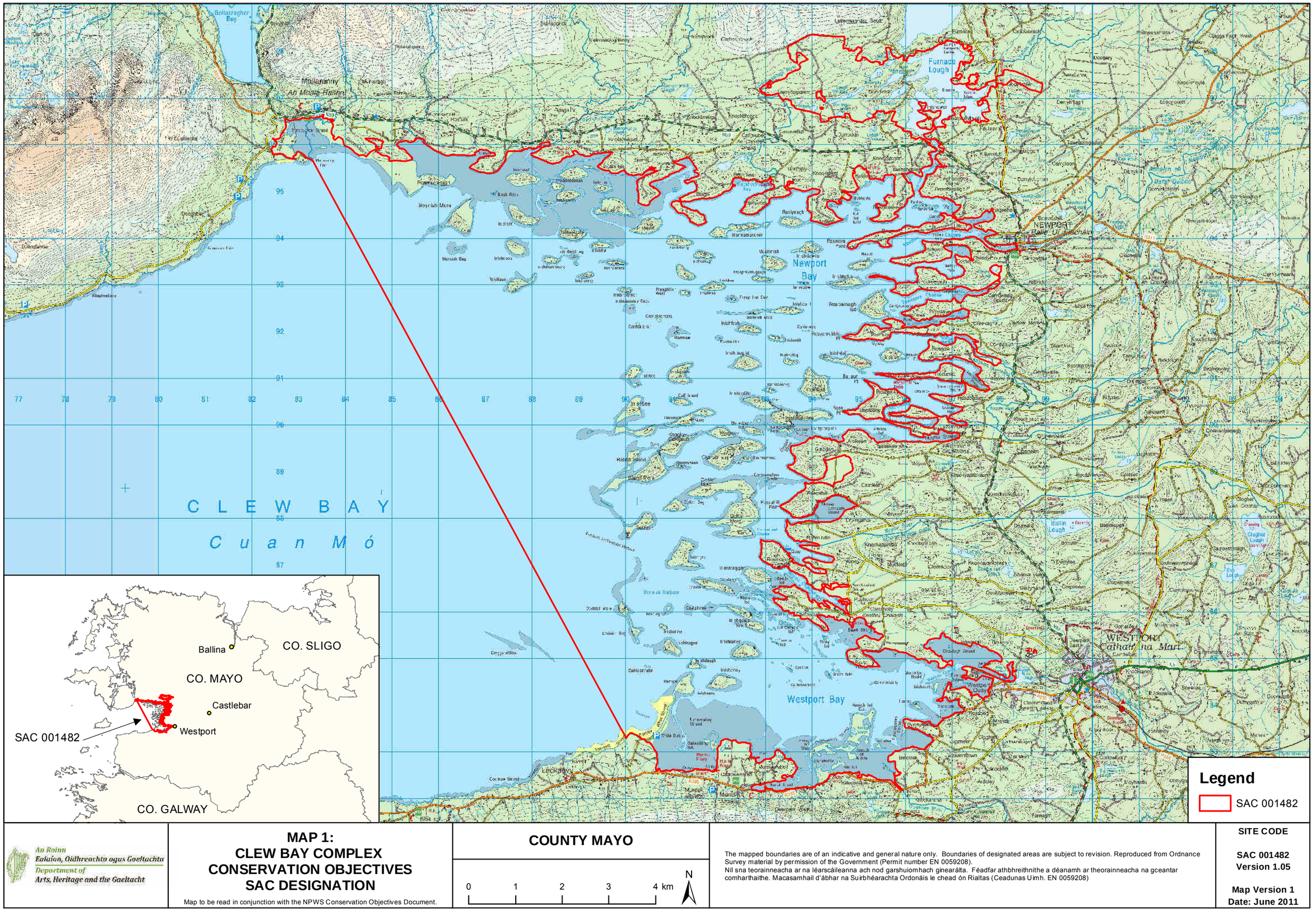
SITE CODE:
SAC 002144; version 3.01. CO. MAYO.

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

N

Map Version 1
Date: Oct 2018

Appendix C – QI Maps of Clew Bay Complex SAC (NPWS, 2011)



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MAP 1:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
SAC DESIGNATION

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

Legend

- SAC 001482
- 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

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MAP 2:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
TIDAL MUDFLATS AND SANDFLATS

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

0 1 2 3 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

Legend

- SAC 001482
- 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

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MAP 3:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
LARGE SHALLOW INLETS AND BAYS

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

0 1 2 3 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

Legend

- SAC 001482
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

Marine Community Types

- Fine sand dominated by *Nephtys cirrosa* community
- Intertidal sandy mud with *Tubificoides benedii* and *Pygospio elegans* community complex
- Maerl dominated community
- Reef
- Sandy mud with polychaetes and bivalves community complex
- Shingle
- *Zostera* community

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MAP 4:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
MARINE COMMUNITY TYPES

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

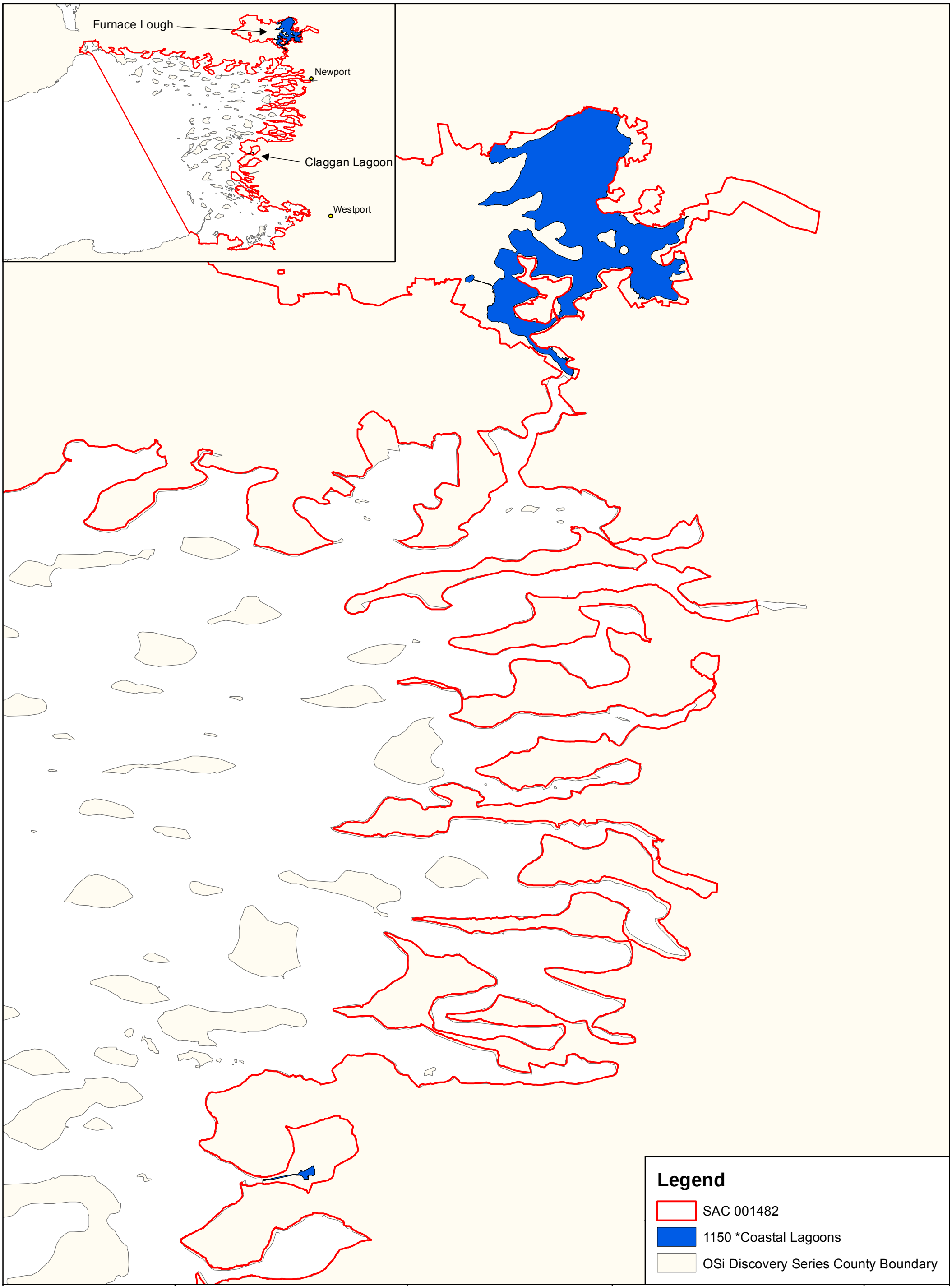
0 1 2 3 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011



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Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

MAP 5: CLEW BAY COMPLEX CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES COASTAL LAGOONS

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

0 0.5 1 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

SMP0011
SMP0012
SMP0013
SMP0014
SMP0015
SMP0016
SMP0017
SMP0018
SMP0019
SMP0020

Legend

SAC 001482

OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

Saltmarsh Habitats

1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) (Qualifying Interest)

1330 / 1410 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) (Qualifying Interest) / Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)

Potential 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) (Qualifying Interest)

Potential 1330 / 1410 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) (Qualifying Interest) / Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)

1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand

1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)

Potential 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)

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Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

MAP 6:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
SALTMARSH HABITATS

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

0 1 2 3 km

N

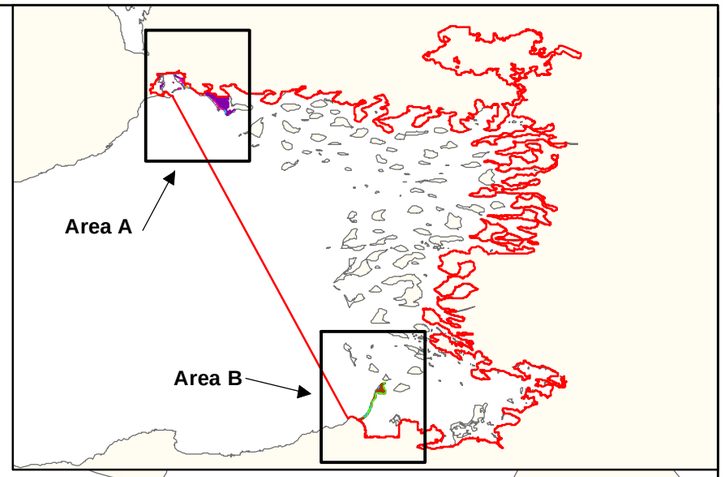
SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

Area A

Area B



CMP SITE:111

CMP SITE:112

Legend

- SAC 001482
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

Coastal Habitats

- 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines (Qualifying Interest)
- 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks (Qualifying Interest)
- 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes (Qualifying Interest)
- 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes') (Qualifying Interest)
- 21AO Machairs (*in Ireland)
- 2130 *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')

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Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

MAP 7:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
COASTAL HABITATS

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

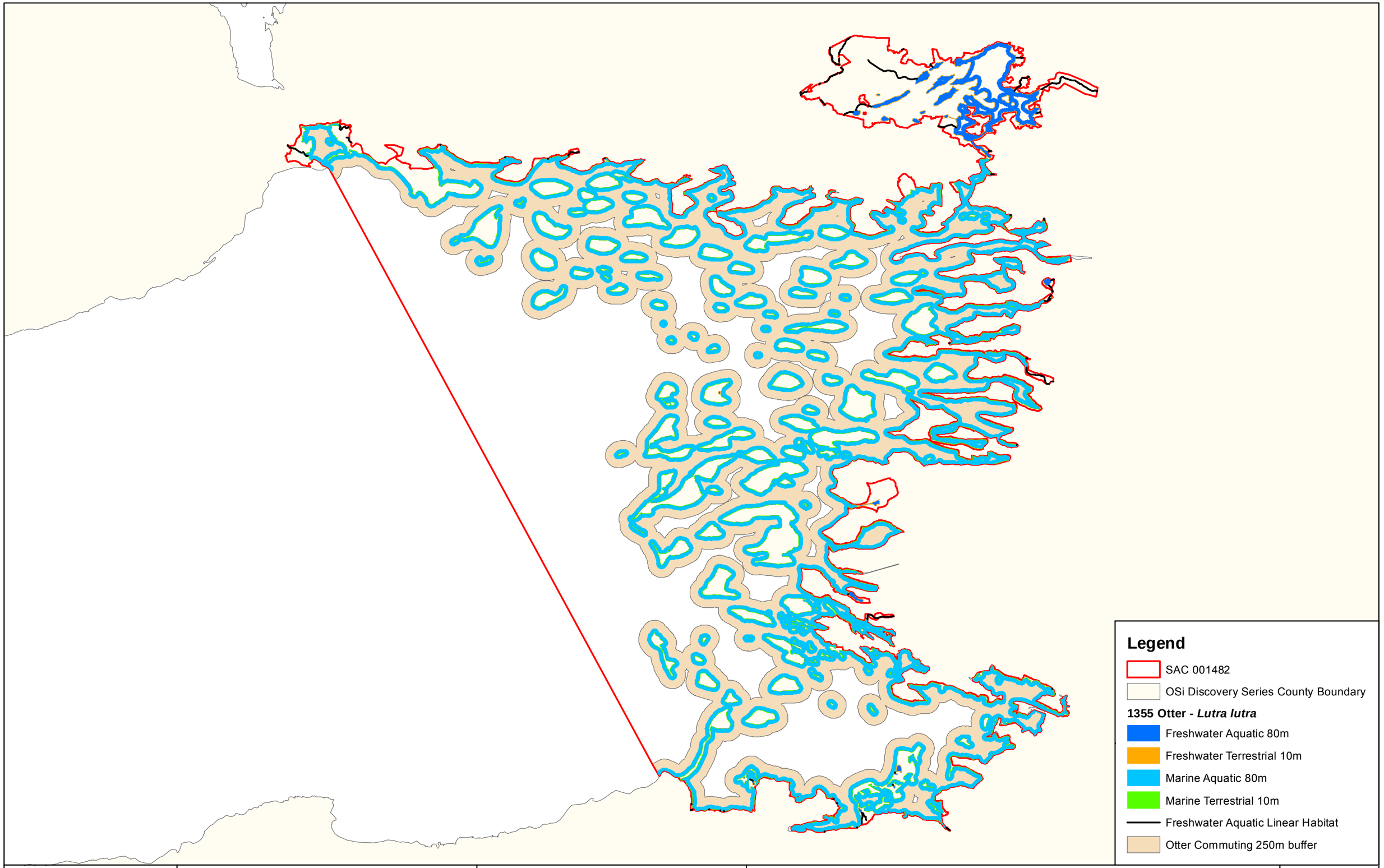
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011



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Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

MAP 8:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
OTTER

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

0 1 2 3 4 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

Legend

- SAC 001482
- 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Breeding Sites
- 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Moulting Sites
- 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Resting Sites
- 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Habitat
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

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MAP 9:
CLEW BAY COMPLEX
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
COMMON HARBOUR SEAL

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

COUNTY MAYO

0 1 2 3 km

N

SITE CODE

SAC 001482
Version 1.05

Map Version 1
Date: June 2011

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Appendix G – Planning Exemption Determination

Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo
Mayo County Council

A: Áras an Chontae, Caisleán an Bharraigh,
Contae Mhaigh Eo, F23 WF90
T: 094 9064000 F: 094 9023937
W: www.mayo.ie

Ár dTag./ Our Ref.
Do Thag./ Your Ref.

15th February, 2023

Mr Tom McDonnell
Flood Risk Management Unit
Dept of Environment Climate Change & Agriculture
Mayo County Council
Aras an Chontae
CASTLEBAR
Co Mayo

RE: Derrinumera Landfill ICW Project.

Dear Tom

I can confirm that the activity undertaken in relation to the above matter constitutes Exempted Development for the purposes of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

The activity constitutes development and is specifically exempted by Article 7(2) of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2011(as amended) in that it had the purpose of giving effect to conditions attached to a Licence granted under the Waste Management Act 1996.

Trusting this is the information you require.

Yours sincerely,

John McMyler
Senior Planner

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