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# Galway County Council

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## Development of a Single Rural Dwelling House in Co. Galway

**Creggaturough, Craughwell**

**Appropriate Assessment Screening**

**June 2020**

**Galway County Council,**  
Aras an Chontae,  
Prospect Hill,  
Galway



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**DOCUMENT APPROVAL**

<b>PROJECT</b>	Development of a Single Rural Dwelling Houses at in Co. Galway	
<b>CLIENT / JOB NO</b>	Galway County Council	6140
<b>DOCUMENT TITLE</b>	Creggatlough, Craughwell Appropriate Assessment Screening	

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited have been commissioned by Galway County Council to carry out a Stage I Appropriate Assessment Screening under Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) for the development of a single rural dwelling house at Creggatlough, Craughwell, Co. Galway, hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) is the process whereby the potential impacts of a project or plan are assessed in view of the sites conservation objectives. The first step in the process is to conduct AA screening to determine, on the basis of a preliminary assessment and objective criteria, whether the project or plan, alone or in combination with other projects or plans could have significant effects on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site. Where significant effects are likely, uncertain or unknown at the screening stage a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) is required to enable a consent authority to carry out an appropriate assessment.

### 1.2 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATION AND EXPERTISE

This Stage I Appropriate Assessment Screening has been prepared on behalf of the applicant by Sarah Moore, Senior Environmental Scientist of Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited.

Sarah Moore is a Senior Environmental Consultant with Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited. She holds a Bachelor (Hons.) Degree in Environmental Science from University of Limerick and a MSc (Dist) in Environmental Engineering from Queen's University Belfast. She has worked in environmental consultancy for over ten years and is highly experienced in areas of soil and groundwater contamination, environmental coordination for large pharmaceutical companies and annual environmental returns, specifically Pollutant Release and waste Transfer Register (PRTR). Sarah's experience includes invasive species surveys, management plans, ecological studies, EIA screenings, Appropriate Assessment (AA) screenings, Stage II appropriate assessments, environmental reports, environmental impact assessments and construction environmental management plans.

### 1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

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

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

Article 6, paragraphs 3 of the Habitats Directive state that:

*"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely*

*affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public”.*

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

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

- Assessment of plans and projects significantly effecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2001)
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities (DEHLG 2009, Revised February 2010)
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG, 2009, rev 2010)
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, (EC, 2000a)
- European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No.477 of 2011).
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission (EC, 2013).
- EU Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC (EC, 2007)
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2018)

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

- C-127/02 Waddenzee v Staatssecretaris
- C-258/11 Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála
- C-512/12 Briels
- C-387/12 & C388/15 Orleans and others v Vlaams Gewest
- C-142/15 Moorbug
- C-323/17 People Over Wind and Peter Sweetman v Coillte
- C-162/17 Grace and Sweetman
- C-883/18 Holohan and others v An Bord Pleanála
- IEHC 84 (2019) - Kelly v An Bord Pleanála
- IEHC 39 (2020) – Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála & Ors

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

- National Biodiversity Action Plan, for the period 2017-2021
- River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021
- Galway County Development Plan 2015-2021

#### 1.4 THE STAGES IN AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

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

Stage 1 - Screening: This stage examines the likely effects of a project either alone or in-combination with other projects upon a European site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant.

Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment: In this stage, the impact of the project on the integrity of the European site is considered, with respect to the conservation objectives of the site and to its structure and function.

Stage 3 - Assessment of Alternative Solutions: Should the Appropriate Assessment determine that adverse impacts are likely upon the European site, this stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project that, where possible, avoid these adverse impacts.

Stage 4 - Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain: Where imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist, an assessment to consider whether compensatory measures will or will not effectively offset the damage to the European site will be necessary.

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

## 1.5 SCREENING METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

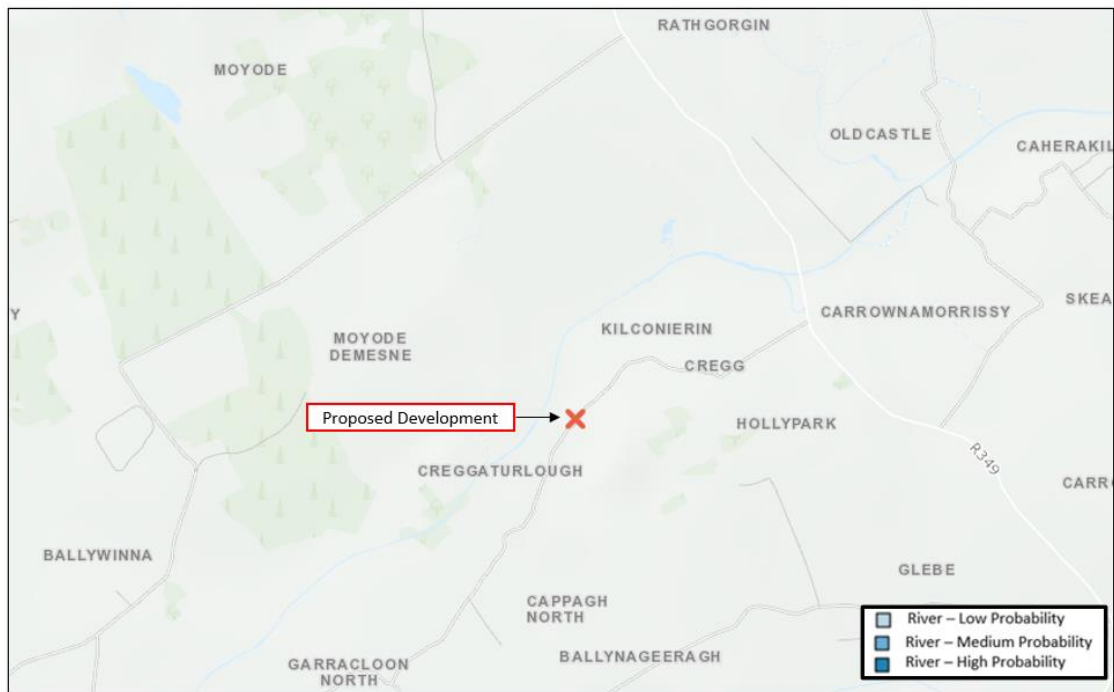
## 1.6 DESK STUDY

A desk study was carried out to collate the available information on the ecological environment of the Proposed Development site. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) database was consulted concerning designated conservation areas and records of rare and protected plant and animal species in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The EPA Geoportal website was used when researching European designated sites and watercourses. The National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) website was also consulted.

The Galway County Development Plan 2015-2021 and the Galway County Council planning enquiry website were reviewed to identify any proposed plans or projects which may have a direct, indirect or cumulative impact with this project.

**1.7 FLOODING**

Office of Public Works (OPW) website and the CFRAM study were accessed (June 25, 2020) to determine flood areas within and near the Proposed Development. There is no potential for flooding to occur at the Proposed Development site (**Figure 1.1**).

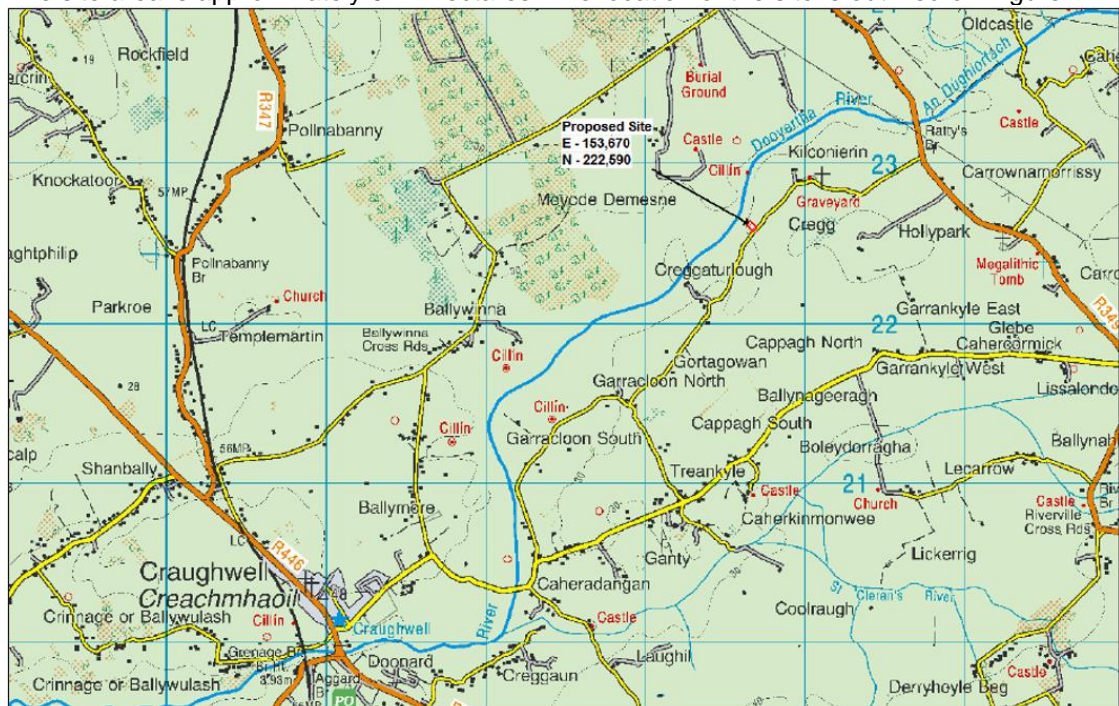


**Figure 1.1** Flood Map for the Development Site (FloodInfo.ie, June 2020)

**2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**2.1 SITE LOCATION**

The Proposed Development site is located approximately 3.74km northeast of Craughwell, a village of County Galway. The site of the Proposed Development is located off the L7165 road. The site area is approximately 0.21 hectares. The location of the site is outlined on Figure 2.1.



**Figure 2.1** Location of the Development Site

## 2.2 PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed works will consist of the demolition of the existing house, clearance of the existing site, construction of a new single storey, 2-bedroom, dwelling house and the installation of a new septic tank and percolation area with all ancillary site works.

The house will be constructed using traditional techniques of concrete strip foundations, block walls with a tiled timber truss roof.

The proposed access road will consist of tarmac on 200mm of CL.804 broken stone.

All surface water generated from the development will be discharged to on-site soakaways.

The wastewater system will consist of a standard septic tank or treatment plant with a percolation area, all designed and installed according to the EPA Code of Practice for single dwellings.

The works will take approximately 6-8 months to complete from demolition to handover.

## 3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

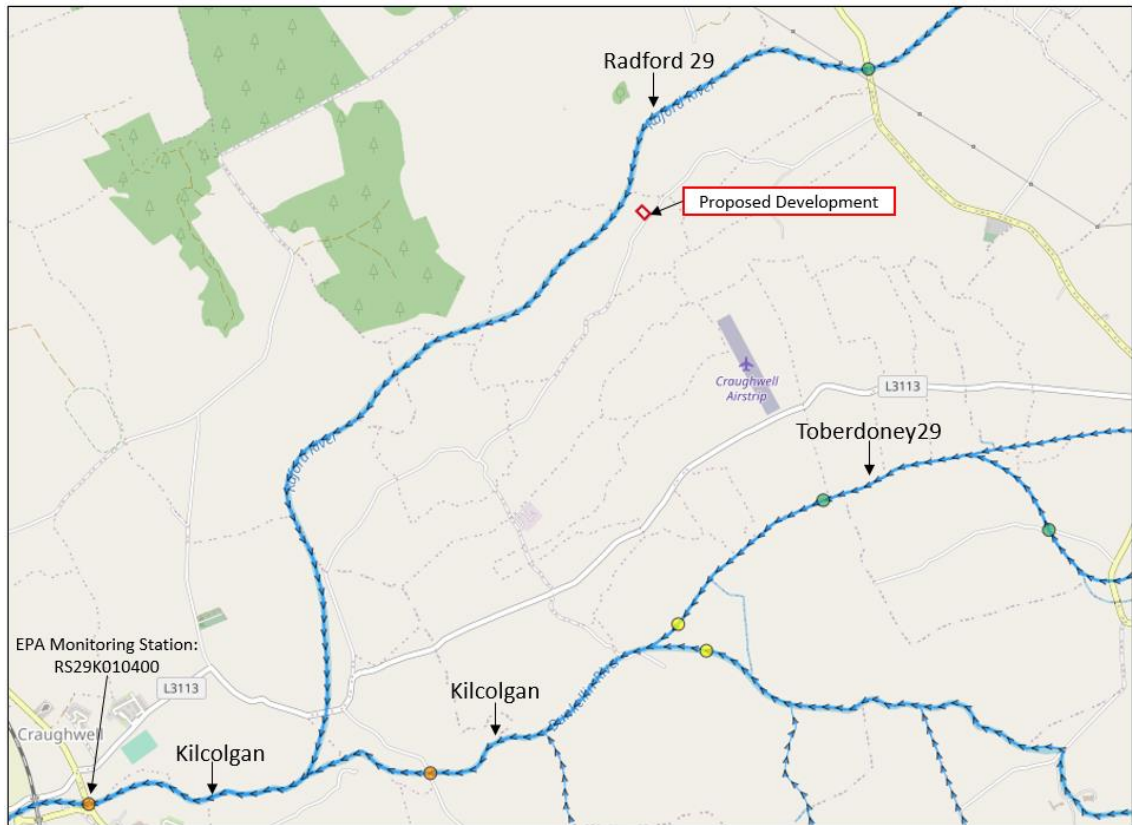
### 3.1 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Proposed Development site is located within the Water Framework Directive (WFD) wider catchment area of Galway Bay South East covering an area of 1267.9km<sup>2</sup> and more specifically the Radford\_SC\_010 sub catchment (120.34km<sup>2</sup>). Two of the four river waterbodies located in the subcatchment are classified as "At Risk" with agriculture and septic tanks being the main pressures (WFD Cycle 2 Report on Catchment Galway Bay South East, Subcatchment Radford\_SC\_010, 2020).

The Radford 29, an order 4 river, is the closest waterbody to the Proposed Development site, located c. 90.18m northwest of the proposed site boundary. It is separated from the site boundary by hedgerows, scrub and agricultural fields. The river flows in a southwesterly direction for c. 3.479km before merging with the Kilcolgan (Figure 3.1) an order 5 river. It also flows in a westerly direction for c. 11.29km before entering Galway Bay.

There is an operational Environment Protection Agency (EPA) water monitoring station (RS29K010400) located on the Kilcolgan River c.4.47km downstream of the Proposed Development. The monitoring station recorded "Poor" water quality in the latest monitoring survey (2019). The location of the waterbodies and the EPA water monitoring stations are shown in Figure 3.1.





**Figure 3.1** Watercourses close to the Proposed Development Site

## 4. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

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

### 4.1 EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN THE ZOI OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The potential Zoi currently recommended for plans, is a distance of 15km from the plan boundary and derives from UK guidance (Scott Wilson et al., 2006). For projects however, the distance could be more, or much less than 15km, and in some cases less than 100 m, but guidance 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.

There are sixteen (16) European Sites within 15km of the Proposed Development:

Where a European Site is located greater than 15km downstream of the Proposed Development and where a hydrological link exists these sites will also be included. However, European sites hydrologically connected to the proposed works that are located outside the 15km buffer and are located within coastal zones are excluded as they are outside the zone of influence (Zoi) for impacts to cause significant effects.

There are no European Sites located outside the 15km buffer that are considered to be within the Zoi of the Proposed Development.

The locations of the sixteen (16) designated sites are shown on Figure 4.1 and the Qualifying Interests (QI) or Species of Conservation Interest (SCI) of these designated sites are outlined in Table 4.1.

1. Inner Galway Bay SPA
2. Rahasane Turlough SPA
3. Lough Rea SPA
4. Creganna Marsh
5. Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA
6. Galway Bay Complex SAC
7. Rahasane Turlough SAC
8. Lough Rea SAC
9. Peterswell Turlough SAC
10. Sonnagh Bog SAC
11. Ardrahan Grassland SAC
12. Castletaylor Complex SAC
13. Kiltiernan Turlough SAC
14. Lough Fingall Complex SAC
15. Lough Corrib SAC
16. Monivea Bog

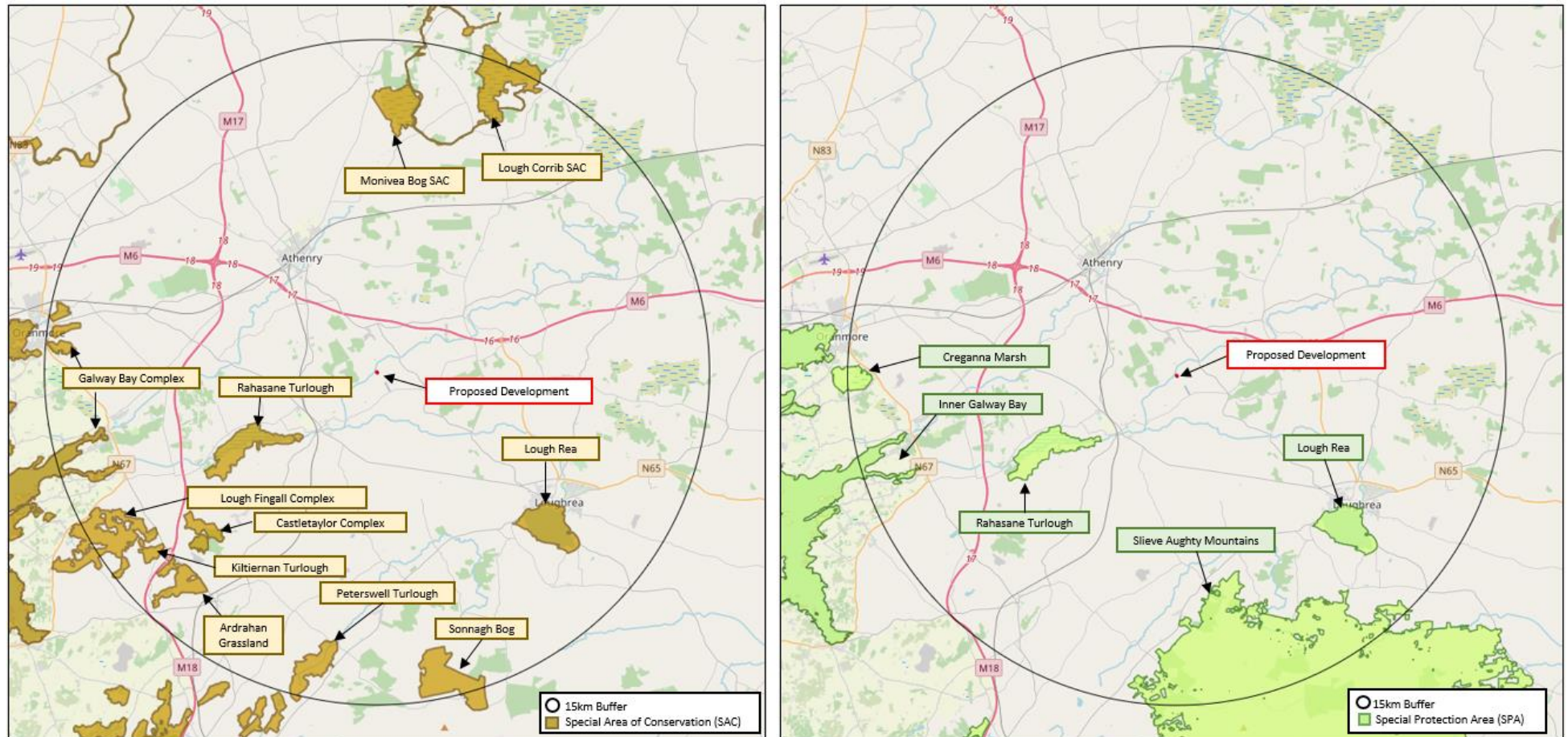


Figure 4.1 European Sites located within 15km of the Proposed Development Site

**Table 4.1** European Sites within 15km to the Proposed Development

European Site	Qualifying Habitats	Qualifying Species	Species of Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
Inner Galway Bay SPA	na	na	Black-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia arctica</i> ) [A002] Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003] Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017] Grey Heron ( <i>Ardea cinerea</i> ) [A028] Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046] Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050] Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052] Red-breasted Merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069] Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137] Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140] Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142] Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157] Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160] Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162] Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169] Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179] Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182] Sandwich Tern ( <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> ) [A191] Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Rahasane Turlough SPA	na	na	Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038] Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050] Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140] Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156] Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Lough Rea SPA	na	na	Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056] Coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> ) [A125] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	na	na	Hen Harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) [A082] Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098]
Coole-Garryland SPA	na	na	Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038]
Creganna Marsh SPA	na	na	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]
Galway Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355] Harbour Seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365]	na

European Site	Qualifying Habitats	Qualifying Species	Species of Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
	Coastal lagoons [1150] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410] Turloughs [3180] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240]		
Rahasane Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	na	na
Lough Rea SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140]	na	na
Peterswell Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180] Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270]	na	na
Sonnagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]	na	na
Ardrahan Grassland SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Limestone pavements [8240]	na	na
Castletaylor Complex SAC	Turloughs [3180] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Limestone pavements [8240]	na	na

European Site	Qualifying Habitats	Qualifying Species	Species of Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	na	na
Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Turloughs [3180] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Limestone pavements [8240]	Lesser Horseshoe Bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303]	na
Lough Corrib SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130] Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] Bog woodland [91D0]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029] White-clawed Crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092] Sea Lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095] Brook Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096] Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106] Lesser Horseshoe Bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303] Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355] Slender Naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833] Slender Green Feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216]	na
Monivea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	na	na

A source-pathway-receptor (SPR) model was used to assess if any of the sixteen European Sites located within 15km of the Proposed Development were actually within the ZoI for impacts from the Proposed Development. This assessment is outlined in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2** SPR assessment of the European Sites located with 15km of the Proposed Development

European Site	Distance from Proposed Development Site	Hydrological Pathway	Do Qualifying Habitats occur within the Zol of the Project?	Does the project have the potential to interact with Qualifying Species?	Is the European Site within the Project Zone of Influence?
Inner Galway Bay SPA	12.83km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SPA.	No. Wetlands do not occur within the likely Zol of the project.	<p>No. This European Site is located 12.83km west-southwest (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SPA boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SPA and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the SCI of this SPA.</p> <p>The Proposed Development site does not contain the habitats to support the twenty-one SCI. Therefore, there is no potential for the proposed works to negatively impact the SCI.</p>	No. This SPA is not located within the likely Zol of the project.
Rahasane Turlough SPA	4.56km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SPA.	No. Wetlands do not occur within the likely Zol of the project.	<p>No. This European Site is located 4.56kmm southwest (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SPA boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SPA and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the SCI of this SPA.</p> <p>The Proposed Development site does not contain the habitats to support the six SCI. Therefore, there is no potential for the proposed works to negatively impact the SCI.</p>	No. This SPA is not located within the likely Zol of the project.



Lough Rea SPA	9.46km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SPA.	No. Wetlands do not occur within the likely Zol of the project.	<p>No. This European Site is located 9.46km southeast (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SPA boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SPA and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the SCI of this SPA.</p> <p>The Proposed Development site does not contain the habitats to support the three SCI. Therefore, there is no potential for the proposed works to negatively impact the SCI.</p>	No. This SPA is not located within the likely Zol of the project.
Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	9.57km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SPA.	na	<p>No. This European Site is located 9.57km south-southeast (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SPA boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SPA and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the SCI of this SPA.</p> <p>The Proposed Development site does not contain the habitats to support the two SCI. Therefore, there is no potential for the proposed works to negatively impact the SCI.</p>	No. This SPA is not located within the likely Zol of the project.
Creganna Marsh SPA	14.27km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SPA.	na	<p>No. This European Site is located 14.27km west (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SPA boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SPA and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There</p>	No. This SPA is not located within the likely Zol of the project.

				<p>is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the SCI of this SPA.</p> <p>The Proposed Development site does not contain the habitats to support the one SCI. Therefore, there is no potential for the proposed works to negatively impact the SCI.</p>	
Galway Bay Complex SAC	12.83km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 12.83km west-southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.	<p>No. This European Site is located 12.83km west-southwest (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts on the two qualifying species.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the QI of this SAC.</p>	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.
Rahasane Turlough SAC	4.56km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 4.56km southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitat of this SAC.	na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.
Lough Rea SAC	9.46km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 9.46km southeast of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitat of this SAC.	na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.
Peterswell Turlough SAC	12.55km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 12.55km southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above	na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.

			will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.		
Sonnagh Bog SAC	12.99km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 12.99km southeast of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitat of this SAC.	na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.
Ardrahan Grassland SAC	12.53km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 12.53km south-southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.	Na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.
Castletaylor Complex SAC	10.27km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 10.27km southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.	Na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.
Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	12.64km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 12.64km southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitat of this SAC.	na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely ZoI of the project.

<p>Lough Fingall Complex SAC</p>	<p>12.78km</p>	<p>No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.</p>	<p>No. This European Site is located 12.78km southwest of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.</p>	<p>No. This European Site is located 12.78km west (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts on otter.</p> <p>The existing house on the Proposed Development looks as if it was damaged by a fire. There is no roof or internal ceilings on the house This species hangs freely from horizontal surfaces. It often uses old abandoned stone buildings with slate or corrugated Iron over thatch roofs for its summer roost. It also lives in old mansions and cottages, disused churches and various types of outbuildings that have large enough entrances to allow it to fly freely into roof spaces and cellars. Therefore, the Proposed Development site does not contain the qualifying habitats suitable for supporting the lesser horseshoe bat.</p> <p>The lesser horseshoe bat typically forages within 2.5km of their roost. The Proposed Development is located 12.78km from this SAC and a review of the National Biodiversity Database shows there are no records of bat roosts within 2.5km of the Proposed Development. Therefore there is no potential for the proposed works to impact the conservation objectives of the lesser horseshoe bat.</p> <p>There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the QI of this SAC.</p>	<p>No. This SAC is not located within the likely Zol of the project.</p>
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Lough Corrib SAC	10.93km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 10.93km north-northeast of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.	<p>No. This European Site is located 10.93km north-northeast (at nearest point) of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts on the nine qualifying species. The Proposed Development site does not contain the qualifying habitats suitable for supporting the lesser horseshoe bat.</p> <p>The lesser horseshoe bat typically forages within 2.5km of their roost. The Proposed Development is located 12.78km from this SAC and a review of the National Biodiversity Database shows there are no records of bat roosts within 2.5km of the Proposed Development. Therefore there is no potential for the proposed works to impact the conservation objectives of the lesser horseshoe bat.</p> <p>There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the QI of this SAC.</p>	No. This SAC is not located within the likely Zol of the project.
Monivea Bog SAC	10.95km	No. There is no hydrological link between the Proposed Development and this SAC.	No. This European Site is located 10.95km north-northeast of the Proposed Development. All scope of works outlined in Section 2.2 above will be located entirely outside of the SAC boundary. There is no hydrological link between the proposed works and this SAC and no potential pathway for direct or indirect impacts. There is no potential for the proposed works to interact or impact the habitats of this SAC.	na	No. This SAC is not located within the likely Zol of the project.

## **5. SCREENING ASSESSMENT**

This section will examine the likelihood of significant effects on European Sites within the project's Zol and the possibility that the project alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, would undermine the conservation objectives of the European Sites.

There are sixteen European Sites within 15km of the Proposed Development. However, none of these sites are within the Zol of the Proposed Development.

### **5.1 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

As part of Stage 1 Screening, in addition to the Project, other relevant projects and plans which may interact with the proposal must also be considered. This step aims to identify at this early stage any possible significant effects on the European Sites from the Project in-combination or cumulatively with other plans and projects. This includes an assessment of those plans and projects which would have the potential to interact or impact on any designated European Site, resulting in a cumulative or in-combination effect, either temporally or spatially/geographically, with respect to the sensitive qualifying interests or conservation objectives of such designations.

Given the scale, nature and limited duration of the proposed works themselves, there is no potential for the Project to give arise to significant effects 'alone'; and therefore no potential for the scheme to interact with any other project to contribute to cumulative impacts on any European Site.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

It can be objectively concluded that there are not likely to be significant effects on any European Site as a result of the proposed works at Creggaturlough, Craughwell, Co. Galway. Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

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