
ATTACHMENT 9

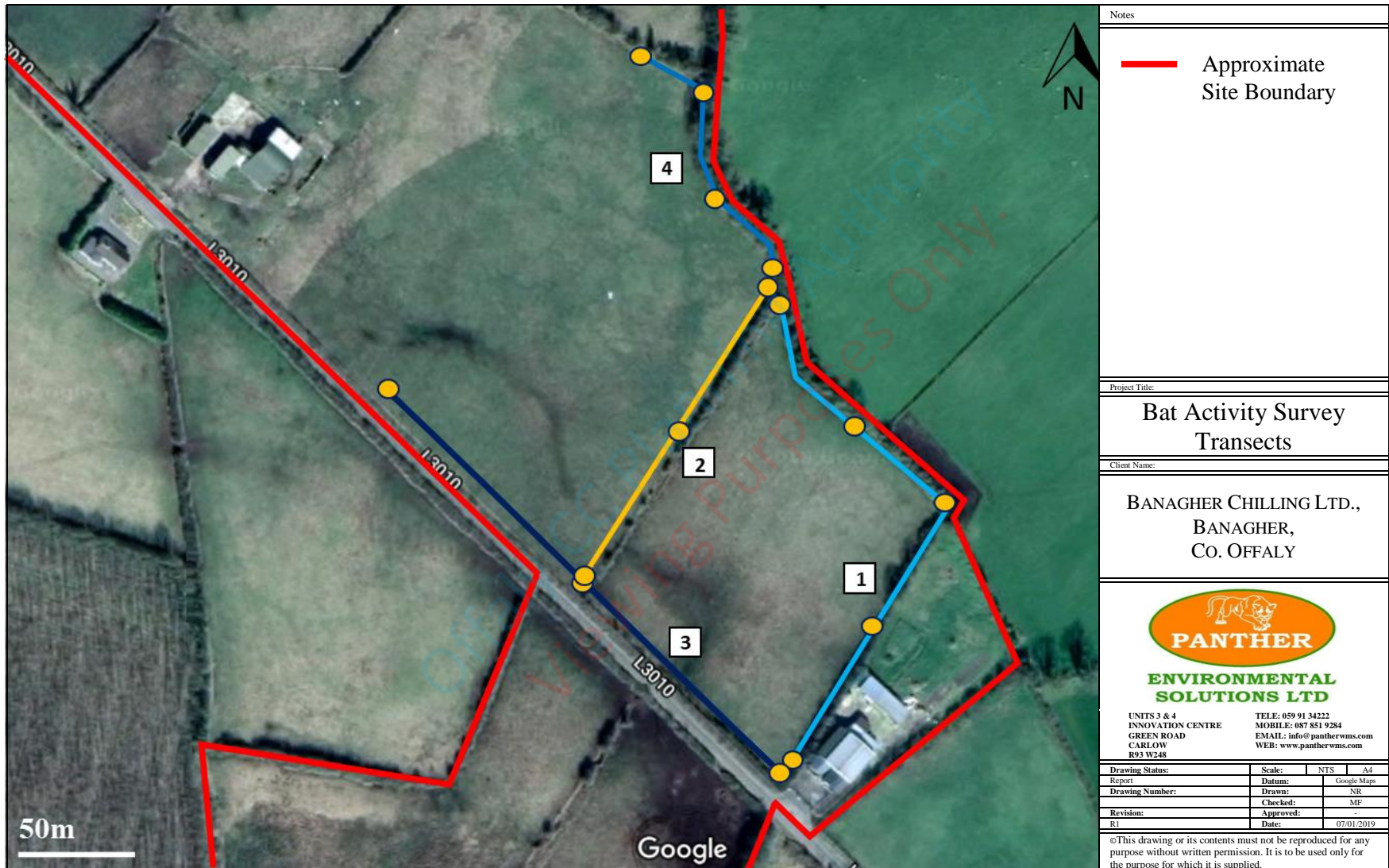
- BIODIVERSITY ATTACHMENTS -

ATTACHMENT 9.1
- FIELD SURVEY MAPS -

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

BANAGHER CHILLING LIMITED, BANAGHER, CO. OFFALY

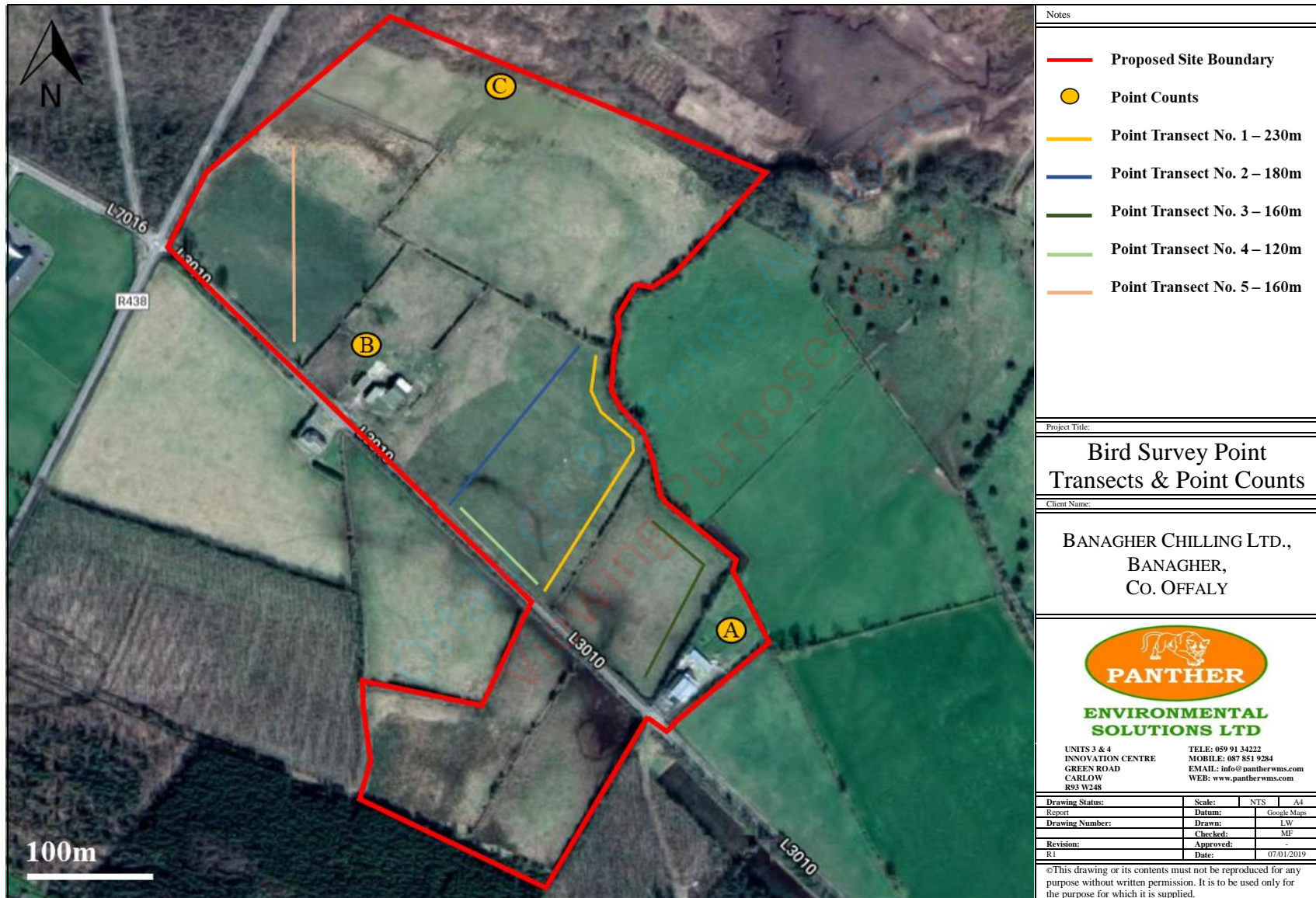
Attachment 9.1.1: Bat Activity Survey Transects, 26th September 2018



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

BANAGHER CHILLING LIMITED, BANAGHER, CO. OFFALY

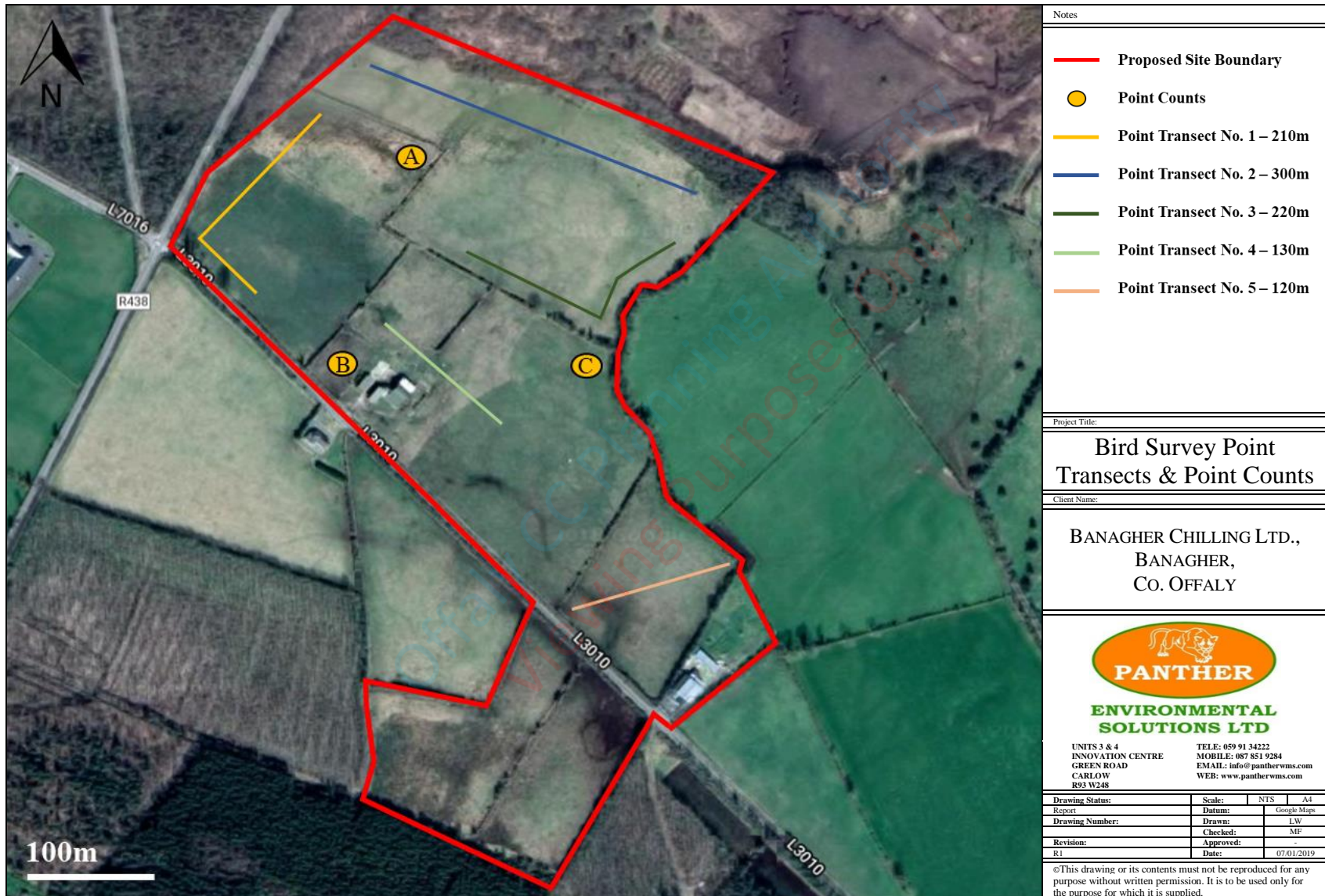
Attachment 9.1.2.A: Bird Survey Point Transects and Point Counts, 22nd October 2018



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Attachment 9.1.2.B: Bird Survey Point Transects and Point Counts, 4th January 2019



ATTACHMENT 9.2

- CONSULTATION CORRESPONDENCE -

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
BANAGHER CHILLING LIMITED, BANAGHER, CO. OFFALY

9.2.1 CORRESPONDENCE WITH DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS UNIT (DAU)

Consultation Request Letter to DAU (email dated 5th March 2019)

From: Lorraine (Panther Environmental Solutions Ltd.)

Sent: Tuesday 5 March 2019 15:32

To: 'Manager Dau' <Manager.Dau@chg.gov.ie>

Subject: Planning Application Consultation - Proposed Development at Banagher, Co. Offaly

Dear Sir / Madam,

Panther Environmental Solutions Limited is currently involved in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report to accompany a planning application by Banagher Chilling Limited to Offaly County Council, with respect to an application for the proposed development of a beef processing plant, comprising of a slaughtering facility and primal deboning facility at Banagher. The construction phase of the development, as well as cumulative impacts with other developments in the area, will also be addressed.

While it is understood that the National Parks and Wildlife Service will be consulted during the planning application process, we would welcome any comments or observations which the Development Applications Unit may have in relation to the proposed development in the preparation of documents for the application. It is noted that any further comments / observations made during consideration of the planning application, once made, would also be considered as part of relevant assessments.

The proposed development site, measuring approximately 23.2 hectares, is located on the outskirts of Banagher town, as shown in the location maps included with this email. Access to the site is via the L3010, which joins with the R438 road adjacent the proposed development site. The proposed site is bordered by agricultural grassland, with areas of peatland and scrub / bog woodland to the north and west of the site. The proposed development site comprises of a number of agricultural fields (mainly pasture), an existing abattoir (no longer in operation) with associated lairage and structures, surrounded by boundary hedgerows, treelines and drainage ditches. The Feeghroe Stream, which ultimately joins with the River Shannon, flows along the western boundary of the development site.

The proposed development would comprise of the refurbishment and extension of the existing abattoir on the site, to allow a maximum cattle slaughter rate of 140 per day. To achieve this, the existing slaughter line would be modified and lengthened within the existing abattoir building. The existing abattoir building would be extended to provide for additional cattle chills, processing rooms, waste-out rooms, offices and staff facilities, in addition to the construction of a meat cutting, packing, blast freezing and cold storage facility with an output of approximately 40 tonnes per day. Other facilities to be constructed would include the associated plant rooms, packaging storage, electrical sub-station, water treatment system and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The existing lairage would also be extended, and the livestock yard increased in size.

The applicant proposes to construct an onsite WWTP for the treatment of wastewaters generated at the facility. The WWTP would provide primary treatment and biological

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treatment, and would comprise of a raw inlet sump, screening, balance tank, dissolved air floatation unit, sludge holding tank, anoxic tank, aeration tanks, clarifier and sand filter. Following treatment at the WWTP, treated effluent of a high quality would be discharged to integrated constructed wetlands, prior to discharge to the Feeghroe Stream.

In parallel with the application for planning permission, an application would be made to Offaly County Council for a licence to discharge treated trade effluent to surface water, the Feeghroe Stream. Emission limits for treated effluent entering the Feeghroe Stream would be based upon an assimilative capacity assessment undertaken on the Feeghroe Stream, which would be required to be agreed with Offaly County Council.

The proposed stormwater drainage system shall consist of a closed piped system that would collect surface water runoff from hardstanding areas within the site, including paved and roof areas. The system shall also include stormwater attenuation, which would limit the runoff to the greenfield runoff rate for the site. Stormwater treatment shall be provided by a silt trap and Class 1 Bypass Separator upstream of the attenuation system to prevent any silt and hydrocarbons from discharging from the site.

It is noted that there are a number of Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) sites within 15km of the proposed development, of which five are considered to be within the potential zone of influence of the proposed development due to hydrological connectivity and distance; All Saints Bog and Esker SAC (Site Code: 000566), All Saints Bog SPA (Site Code: 004103), River Shannon Callows SAC (Site Code: 000216), Middle Shannon Callows SPA (Site Code: 004096) and Redwood Bog SAC (Site Code: 002353).

We would welcome any comments or observations which the Development Applications Unit may have to highlight any particular concerns in relation to the proposed development.

Best Regards,
Lorraine



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9.2.2 RESPONSE FROM DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS UNIT (DAU)

An Roinn Cultúir,
Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta
Department of Culture,
Heritage and the Gaeltacht



Our Ref: **G Pre00097/2019**
(Please quote in all related correspondence)

14 June 2019

Lorraine Panther,
Panther Environmental Solutions Ltd.,
Unit 4, Innovation Centre
Institute of Technology
Carlow
Via email: lorraine@pantherwms.com
cc: info@careyassociates.ie and mike.fraher@pantherwms.com

Re: Pre-Planning Consultation regarding an application for the proposed development of a beef processing plant, comprising of a slaughtering facility and primal deboning facility at Banagher, County Offaly

A chara

On behalf of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above.

Outlined below are heritage-related observations/recommendations of the Department under the stated heading.

Nature Conservation

The Department refers to the pre-application request to submit comments, or information, relevant to this development, which the Department would like to see addressed as part of the project delivery process and in the project environmental assessment.

Due to the recent transposition of the requirements of Directive 2014/52/EU into Irish planning law with effect from 1st September 2018, the following documents and guidelines should be consulted during preparation of any Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) or EIAR screening document:

- Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU
- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (2018), Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment,

Other important guidance documents that should be consulted include the following:

- Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, Environmental Protection Agency, 2017.

Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt, Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Development Applications Unit, Newtown Road, Wexford, Y35 AP90
manager.dau@chg.gov.ie
www.chg.gov.ie

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- European Commission guidance document on the implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU): Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report, European Commission, 2017

You should also consult the requirements of this Department in relation to pre-planning at <https://www.npws.ie/development%20consultations>, in particular the section entitled pre-application consultation/engagement which has recently been updated.

Assessment of project effects

Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU defines the EIA process to include the process of identifying, describing and assessing in an appropriate manner, the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under the Habitats and Birds Directives. Assessment must also be made of significant effects of the project on the interaction between the environmental factors listed in Article 3 of the Directive. Assessment of effect shall also include the expected effects deriving from the vulnerability of the project to risks of major accidents and/or disasters relevant to the project.

Assessment of the direct and indirect significant effects of the project on biodiversity should be made, where applicable, with regard to:

- Natura 2000 sites, i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the EC Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147 EC)
- Habitats and species protected under Habitats Directive – Annex I habitats, Annex II species and their habitats, and Annex IV species and their breeding sites and resting places (wherever they occur), Bird species protected under the Birds Directive – Annex I species and other regularly occurring migratory species, and their habitats (wherever they occur)
- Other designated sites, or sites proposed for designation, such as Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Nature Reserves and Refuges for Fauna or Flora, designated under the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012, such as the Rye Water Valley/Carton Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Site Code 001398) and the Royal Canal proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) (Site Code 002103)
- Species protected under the Wildlife Acts including protected flora
- Important bird areas such as those identified by Birdwatch Ireland
- Features of the landscape, which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna, such as those with a "stepping stone" and ecological corridors function, as referenced in Article 10 of the Habitats Directive

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- Other habitats of ecological value in a national to local context (such as those identified as locally important biodiversity areas within Local Biodiversity Action Plans and County Development Plans)
- Red data book species
- And biodiversity in general

Reference should be made to the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 and any relevant County Biodiversity Plan, as well as the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020.

It should be noted that the National Biodiversity Action Plan sets out Government policy on nature conservation and includes as Objective 1 to "mainstream biodiversity into decision making", including for all public authorities to move towards no net loss of biodiversity. It also requires Local Authorities to develop policies and objectives for the protection and restoration of biodiversity.

In order to assess impacts, it may be necessary to obtain hydrological and/or geological data. In particular any impact on water table levels or groundwater flows may impact on wetland sites some distance away. As EU Member States have to report every 6 years on the National resource of habitats and species listed under the Habitats Directive it is important that any impact on such habitats and species both inside and outside of Natura 2000 sites is recorded.

Ecological Survey

With regard to scoping for an EIAR for a proposed development, in order to assess impacts on biodiversity, ecological surveys should be carried out of the site of the proposed project including the route of any access roads, pipelines or cables etc. to survey the habitats and species present. Any improvement or reinforcement works required for access and transport anywhere along any proposed haul route(s) should be included in the EIAR and subjected to ecological impact assessment with the inclusion of mitigation measures, as appropriate. Where ex-situ impacts are possible survey work may be required outside of the development sites.

Surveys should be carried out by suitably qualified persons at an appropriate time of the year depending on the species being surveyed for. The EIAR should include the results of the surveys, and detail the survey methodology and timing of such surveys. It is expected by this Department, that in any survey methodology used, best practice will be adhered to and if necessary non-Irish methodology adapted for the Irish situation. The EIAR should cover the whole project, including construction, operation and, if applicable, restoration or decommissioning phases. Alternatives examined should also be included in the EIAR. Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) should be consulted with regard to fish species if applicable.

Baseline data

With regard to the scope of baseline data, details of designated sites can be found at www.npws.ie. For flora and fauna the data of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) should be consulted at www.npws.ie. Where further detail is required on any

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information on the website, a data request form should be submitted. This can be found at <https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/open-data-policy>. Further information may be found at <http://dahq.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>. Other sources of information relating to habitats and species include that of the National Biodiversity Data Centre (www.biodiversityireland.ie), Inland Fisheries Ireland (www.fisheriesireland.ie), BirdWatch Ireland (www.birdwatchireland.ie) and Bat Conservation Ireland (www.batconservationireland.org). Data may also exist at a County level within the Planning Authority.

Cumulative Effects

Effects of the project must be considered cumulatively. Cumulative effects may arise from:

- The interaction between the various impacts within a single project
- The interaction between all of the different existing and/or approved plans and projects in the same area as the proposed project.

Mitigation and Construction Environment Management Plans (CEMPs)

The EIAR should refer to features and/or measures to address significant effects on biodiversity. Any losses of biodiverse habitat associated with this proposed development (including access roads and cabling) such as woodland, scrub, hedgerows and other habitats should be mitigated for.

A project specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) may be required. This will form a framework for all environmental management processes, mitigation measures and monitoring and will include other environmental requirements such as invasive species management measures, if applicable. A designated environmental officer and project ecologist should be appointed, as appropriate for the project. Complete project details, including outline CEMPs need to be provided in the EIAR in order to allow an adequate assessment to be undertaken. Applicants need to be able to demonstrate that CEMPs and other such plans are adequate and effective mitigation, supported by scientific information and analysis, and that they are feasible within the physical constraints of the site.

No significant details of the project or its construction may be deferred to the post-consent stage as this may suggest that the impacts are not fully known at consent stage. The positions, locations and sizes of construction infrastructure and mitigation, such as settlement ponds, disposal sites and construction compounds, may significantly affect European sites, other designated sites, habitats, and species in their own right and could have an effect for example on drainage, water quality, habitat loss, and disturbance. If these are undetermined at time of the assessment, all potential effects of the development on the site are not being considered. If applicants are not in a position to decide the exact location and details of these at time of application, then they need to consider the range of options that may be used in their assessment so that all issues are covered.

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Monitoring

This Department recognises the importance of pre- and post-construction monitoring. The applicant should not use any proposed post-construction monitoring as mitigation to supplement inadequate information in the assessment.

The EIAR process should identify any pre- and post-construction monitoring which should be carried out. Monitoring results should be made available to the Planning Authority and copied to this Department. A plan of action needs to be agreed at planning stage with the Planning Authority should future results show a significant mortality of birds and/or bat species or impacts to habitats.

Alien invasive species

The EIAR should also address the issue of invasive alien plant and animal species, such as Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), *Rhododendron ponticum*, Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*). Detail of methods required to ensure they are not accidentally introduced or spread during construction must be included in the EIAR.

Information on alien invasive species in Ireland can be found at <http://www.biodiversityireland.ie/projects/invasive-species/> and at <http://invasivespeciesireland.com/>.

Green Infrastructure

From a biodiversity point of view, it is important to take note of the EU Green Infrastructure Strategy. Further information on this can be found at

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/green_infrastructure_broc.pdf.

Care should be taken to ensure that green infrastructure involves greening existing infrastructure rather than adding built infrastructure to existing biodiversity corridors. With regard to waterways, it may be useful to consult the IFI publication entitled "Planning for watercourses in the urban environment" which can be downloaded from their website.¹

Riparian zone and protected species

Riparian zones act as ecological corridors as referenced in Article 10 of the Habitats Directive. They enhance connectivity and create links within and between habitat patches. They provide routes along which animals can disperse, as well as certain plant seeds which may be carried by mammals, birds, or even water. They provide areas for birds to nest in. In addition badger setts may be present. If suitable trees are present, bats may roost there. The riparian zone should be maintained where possible.

Hedgerows, and protected species

Hedgerows form important wildlife corridors and provide areas for birds to nest in. In addition badger setts may be present. If suitable trees are present bats may roost there and they use hedgerows as flight routes. Hedgerows also provide a habitat for woodland flora. Where a hedgerow forms a townland or other historical boundary it is usually an old hedgerow. Such hedgerows will contain more biodiversity than a younger hedgerow. Hedgerows should be

¹ Please see <https://www.fisheriesireland.ie/documents/86-planning-for-watercourses-in-the-urban-environment-1/file.html>

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maintained where possible. The EIAR should provide an estimate of the length of hedgerow that will be lost, if any. Where trees or hedgerows have to be removed there should be suitable planting of native species in mitigation. Where possible hedgerows and trees should not be removed during the nesting season (i.e. March 1st to August 31st). Bird's nests can only be intentionally destroyed under licence issued under the Wildlife Acts of 1976 to 2012.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Guidance

Guidance on AA is available in the Departmental guidance document on Appropriate Assessment, which is available on the NPWS website at www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/NPWS_2009_AA_Guidance.pdf and in the EU Commission guidance entitled "Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC" which can be downloaded from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/natura_2000_assess_en.pdf. However CJEU and Irish case law has clarified some issues and should also be consulted.

Description of the project

In describing the project, it will be necessary to identify all those elements of the project or plan, alone or in combination with other projects or plans that have the potential to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. Therefore, full project details must be given, including any planned access routes and scour protection.

As outlined above, when determining likely significant effects, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that in-combination effects with other plans or projects are considered.

Conservation objectives

Once the effects of the project or plan have been identified and predicted, it is necessary to assess whether there will be adverse effects on the integrity of the site as defined by the conservation objectives and status of the site. Details of designated sites status and conservation objectives can be found on www.npws.ie/. Site-specific, as opposed to generic, conservation objectives are now available for many sites. Each conservation objective for a qualifying interest (QI) is defined by a list of attributes and targets and is often supported by further documentation. Where these are not available for a site, an examination of the attributes that are used to define site-specific conservation objectives for the same QIs in other sites can be usefully used to ensure the full ecological implications of a proposal for a site's conservation objective and its integrity are analysed and assessed.

Impact assessment

It is noted that there are a number of Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) sites within 15km of the proposed development, of which five are considered to be within the potential zone of influence of the proposed development due to hydrological connectivity and distance; All Saints Bog and Esker SAC (Site Code: 000566), All Saints Bog Special Protection Area (SPA) (Site Code: 004103), River Shannon Callows

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SAC (Site Code: 000216), Middle Shannon Callows SPA (Site Code: 004096) and Redwood Bog SAC (Site Code: 002353).

Impacts, both direct and indirect, on other Natura 2000 sites within the project's zone of influence must also be assessed. In particular, emissions and discharges at operational stage may impact on hydrologically connected sites. The impacts of land spreading of animal effluent must be assessed in any Appropriate Assessment.

Appropriate Assessment carried out under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive cannot have lacunae and must contain complete, precise and definitive findings and conclusions capable of removing all reasonable scientific doubt as to the effects of the works proposed on the protected site concerned. Therefore, any conclusions of the proposed development having no impact on the qualifying interests and the integrity of the SAC must be supported by scientific data or survey work.

Should this survey work take place well before construction commences, the Department recommends that an ecological survey of the site should take place immediately prior to construction to ensure no significant change in the baseline ecological survey has occurred. If there has been any significant change mitigation may require amendment and where a licence has expired, there will be a need for new licence applications for protected species.

Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures need to be assessed against the adverse effects the project or plan is likely to cause (alone or in combination with other projects or plans). To assess mitigation measures, the following tasks must be completed:

- List each of the measures to be introduced (e.g. noise bunds, tree planting);
- Explain how the measures will avoid the adverse impacts on the site;
- Explain how the measures will reduce the adverse impacts on the site.

Then, for each of the listed mitigation measures:

- Provide evidence of how they will be secured and implemented and by whom;
- Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success;
- Provide a timescale, relative to the project or plan, when they will be implemented;

Where residual impacts remain, further mitigation measures may be required such as lining of the bypass channel and installation of silt curtains.

In relation to land spreading of animal effluent, where mitigation is required this should be formulated with reference to the site's conservation objectives. It is not sufficient to rely on generic requirements such as Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine (DAFM) guidelines. However, where impacts are not found, it must be ensured that Animal effluent

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collected is land spread during suitable times that correspond with DAFM advice/requirements for spreading slurry.

Emission limit values may need to be established in the Appropriate Assessment with reference to hydrologically connected sites' conservation objectives. A robust treatment system and testing regime with incident reporting built in must be put in place in order to protect water quality.

Monitoring

Evidence should be provided of how the mitigation measures will be monitored, and, should mitigation failure be identified, how that failure will be rectified.

Monitoring should take place immediately downstream of the construction site.

The applicant should not use any proposed post construction monitoring as mitigation to supplement inadequate information in the assessment.

Construction Environment Management Plans (CEMPs)

For complex projects such as this, where environmental management may entail multiple aspects, a project specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) may be developed. This will form a framework for all environmental management processes, mitigation measures and monitoring and will include other environmental requirements such as invasive species management measures, if applicable. A designated environmental officer and project ecologist should be appointed, as appropriate for the project. The project Ecologist must have expertise in Fresh Water Pearl mussel and freshwater ecology/hydrology. Complete project details, including outline CEMPs need to be provided in the Natura Impact Statement (NIS) in order to allow an adequate assessment to be undertaken. Applicants need to be able to demonstrate that CEMPs and other such plans are adequate and effective mitigation, supported by scientific information and analysis, and that they are feasible within the physical constraints of the site.

No significant details of the project or its construction may be deferred to the post-consent stage as this may suggest that the impacts are not fully known at consent stage. The positions, locations and sizes of construction infrastructure and mitigation, such as settlement ponds, disposal sites and construction compounds, may significantly affect European sites, other designated sites, habitats, and species in their own right and could have an effect for example on drainage, water quality, habitat loss, and disturbance. If these are undetermined at time of the assessment, all potential effects of the development on the site are not being considered. If applicants are not in a position to decide the exact location and details of these at time of application, then they need to consider the range of options that may be used in their assessment so that all issues are covered.

In particular, measures to avoid water quality deterioration must be included.

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The above observations/recommendations are based on the papers submitted to this Department on a pre-planning basis and are made without prejudice to any observations that the Minister may make in the context of any consultation arising on foot of any development application referred to the Minister, by the planning authority, in her role as statutory consultee under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

You are requested to send further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at manager.dau@chg.gov.ie (team monitored); if this is not possible, correspondence may alternatively be sent to:

The Manager
Development Applications Unit (DAU)
Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Sinéad O'Brien', written over a horizontal line.

Sinéad O'Brien
Development Applications Unit

9.2.3 CORRESPONDENCE WITH INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND

Consultation Request Letter to Inland Fisheries Ireland (email dated 7th March 2019)

7th March 2019

Inland Fisheries Ireland,
Ashbourne Business Park,
Dock Road,
Limerick
V94 NPEO

Dear Sir / Madam,

Panther Environmental Solutions Limited is currently involved in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report to accompany a planning application by Banagher Chilling Limited to Offaly County Council, with respect to an application for the proposed development of a beef processing plant, comprising of a slaughtering facility and primal deboning facility at Banagher. The construction phase of the development, as well as cumulative impacts with other developments in the area, will also be addressed.

While it is understood that Inland Fisheries Ireland will be consulted during the planning application process, we would welcome any comments or observations which Inland Fisheries Ireland may have in relation to the proposed development in the preparation of documents for the application. It is noted that any further comments / observations made during consideration of the planning application, once made, would also be considered as part of relevant assessments.

The proposed development site, measuring approximately 23.2 hectares, is located on the outskirts of Banagher town, as shown in the location map included. Access to the site is via the L3010, which joins with the R438 road adjacent the proposed development site. The proposed site is bordered by agricultural grassland, with areas of peatland and scrub / bog woodland to the north and west of the site. The proposed development site comprises of a number of agricultural fields (mainly pasture), an existing abattoir (no longer in operation) with associated lairage and structures, surrounded by boundary hedgerows, treelines and drainage ditches. The Feeghroe Stream, which ultimately joins with the River Shannon, flows along the western boundary of the development site.

The proposed development would comprise of the refurbishment and extension of the existing abattoir on the site, to allow a maximum cattle slaughter rate of 140 per day. To achieve this, the existing slaughter line would be modified and lengthened within the existing abattoir building. The existing abattoir building would be extended to provide for additional cattle chills, processing rooms, waste-out rooms, offices and staff facilities, in addition to the construction of a meat cutting, packing, blast freezing and cold storage facility with an output of approximately 40 tonnes per day. Other facilities to be constructed would include the associated plant rooms, packaging storage, electrical sub-station, water treatment system and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The existing lairage would also be extended, and the livestock yard increased in size.

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The applicant proposes to construct an onsite WWTP for the treatment of wastewaters generated at the facility. The WWTP would provide primary treatment and biological treatment, and would comprise of a raw inlet sump, screening, balance tank, dissolved air floatation unit, sludge holding tank, anoxic tank, aeration tanks, clarifier and sand filter. Following treatment at the WWTP, treated effluent of a high quality would be discharged to integrated constructed wetlands, prior to discharge to the Feeghroe Stream.

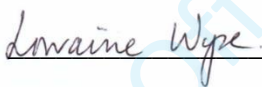
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The proposed stormwater drainage system shall consist of a closed piped system that would collect surface water runoff from hardstanding areas within the site, including paved and roof areas. The system shall also include stormwater attenuation, which would limit the runoff to the greenfield runoff rate for the site. Stormwater treatment shall be provided by a silt trap and Class 1 Bypass Separator upstream of the attenuation system to prevent any silt and hydrocarbons from discharging from the site.

It is noted that there are a number of Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) sites within 15km of the proposed development, of which five are considered to be within the potential zone of influence of the proposed development due to hydrological connectivity and distance; All Saints Bog and Esker SAC (Site Code: 000566), All Saints Bog SPA (Site Code: 004103), River Shannon Callows SAC (Site Code: 000216), Middle Shannon Callows SPA (Site Code: 004096) and Redwood Bog SAC (Site Code: 002353).

We would welcome any comments or observations which Inland Fisheries Ireland may have to highlight any particular concerns in relation to the proposed development.

Yours sincerely,

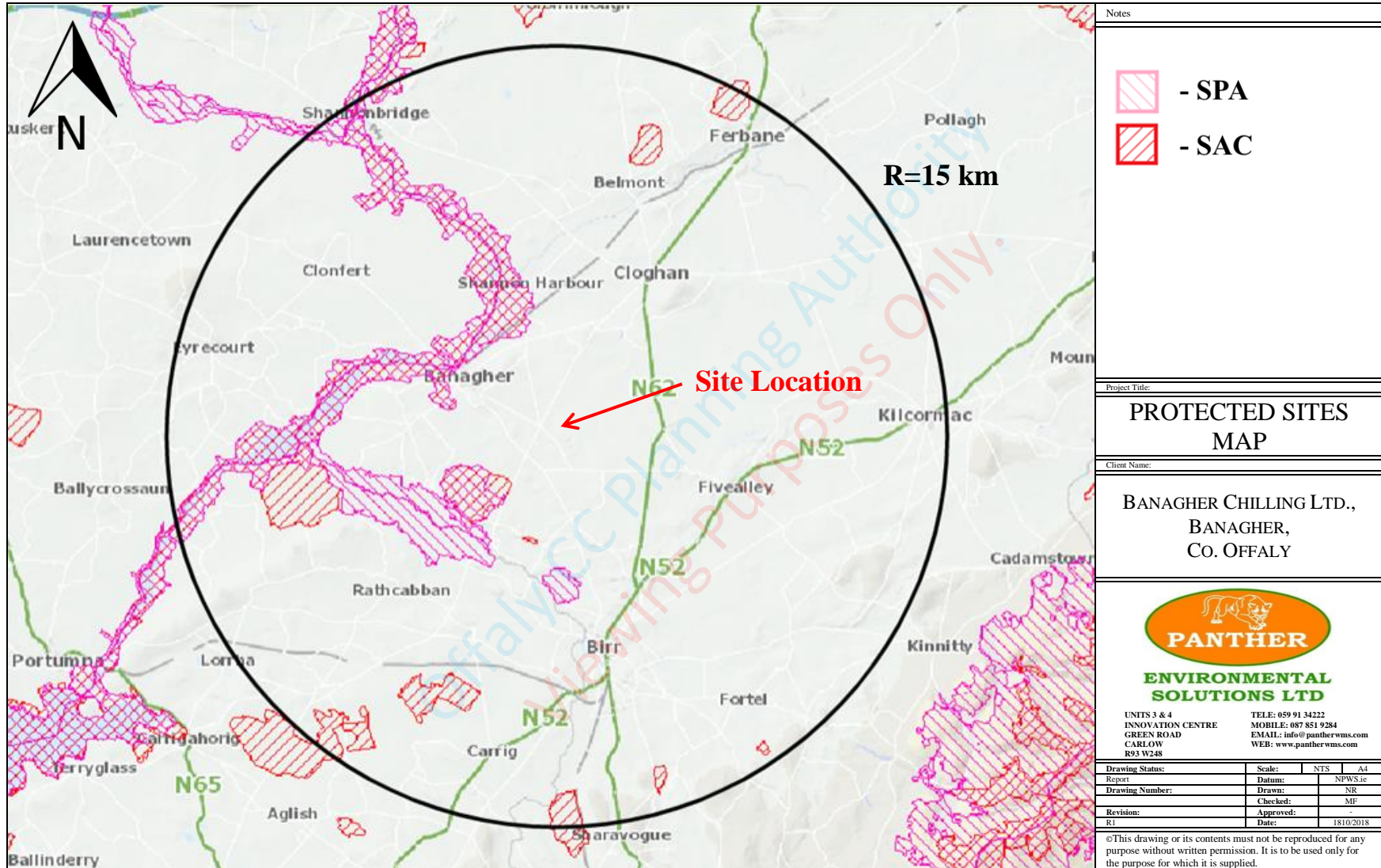


Lorraine Wyse
Panther Environmental Solutions Ltd

ATTACHMENT 9.3
- MAPS OF DESIGNATED SITES -

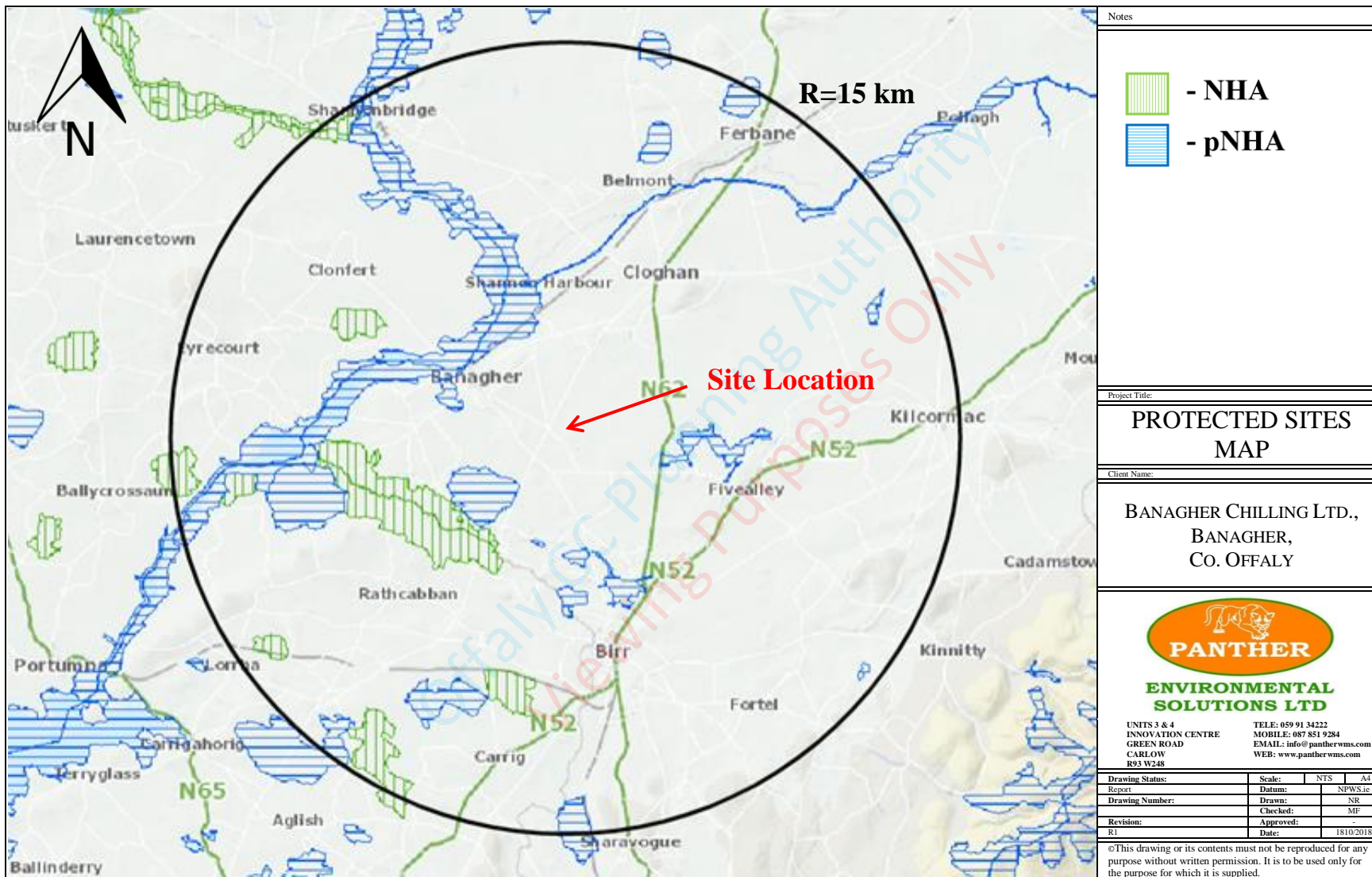
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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ATTACHMENT 9.4
- HABITAT MAP -

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Legend:

- Site Boundary (Approx.)
- GA1 Improved Agricultural Grassland
- GS4 Wet Grassland
- WL1 Hedgerows
- WL2 Treelines
- WN7 Bog Woodland
- WS5 Recently-felled Woodland
- FW2 Depositing / Lowland Rivers
- FW4 Drainage Ditches
- ED3 Recolonising Bare Ground
- BL3 Buildings and Artificial Surfaces

ATTACHMENT 9.5
- PHOTO LOG -

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Plate 1: Area of improved agricultural grassland (GA1) at the site.



Plate 2: BL3 habitat, comprising of the existing abattoir facility.



Plate 3: BL3 habitat, comprising of the agricultural buildings.



Plate 4: ED3 habitat, to the rear of the existing abattoir facility.

Notes:

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ATTACHMENT 9.5 PHOTO LOG



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UNITS 3 & 4
INNOVATION
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file location:	scale:	N/A	A4
drawing status:	REPORT	datum:	N/A
		drawn:	PES
drawing no.	rev	checked:	MF
PL_18_9201	A	approved:	-
		date:	07/01/2019

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Plate 5: Section of GS4 habitat, adjacent the site boundary.



Plate 6: Example of hedgerows (WL1) habitat.



Plate 7: WL1 habitat bordered by drainage ditches (FW4).



Plate 8: Treelines (WL2) habitat along north-eastern boundary.

Notes:

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Plate 9: Treelines (WL2) habitat along south-eastern boundary.



Plate 10: Example of drainage ditches (FW4) habitat at the site.



Plate 11: Section of the Feeghroe Stream, FW2 habitat.



Plate 12: Area of bog woodland in the northern section of the site.

Notes:

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		drawn:	PES
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ATTACHMENT 9.6
- FULL LIST OF RECORDED FLORA -

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
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Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR Classification
Improved agricultural grassland (GA1)	Ryegrasses	<i>Lolium</i> spp.	D
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.	F
	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	O
	Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	O
	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	O
	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	R
Wet Grassland (GS4)	Rushes	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	F
	Sedges	<i>Carex</i> spp.	F
	Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	F
	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	O
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	O
	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	O
	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	R
	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	R
Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3)	Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	R
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.	R
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	R
	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R
	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R
Recolonising bare ground (ED3)	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	F
	Grasses (various)	-	F
	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
	Bent grasses	<i>Agrostis</i> spp.	O
	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	O
	Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
	Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
	Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O
	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.	O
	Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O
	Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	O
	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	O
	Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	O
	Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	O

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Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR Classification
	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O
	Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	O
	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Thistle	<i>Cirsium spp.</i>	O
	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
	Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O
	Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	R
	Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	R
	Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	R
	Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	R
	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	R
Hedgerows (WL1) – (* indicates present at south-western boundary with road only)	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	A
	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	A
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	F
	Elm*	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	F
	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
	Birch	<i>Betula spp.</i>	O
	Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	O
	Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum spp.</i>	O
	Dock	<i>Rumex spp.</i>	O
	Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	O
	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	O
	Guelder-rose*	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	O
	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	O
	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
	Marsh Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	O
	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
	Short-fruited Willowherb	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	O
	Sycamore*	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	O
	Thistle	<i>Cirsium spp.</i>	O
	Vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>	O
	Willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>	O
	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	R

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Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR Classification
	Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	R
	Purple-loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	R
	Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	R
Treelines (WL2) – North-eastern boundary and western boundary (* indicates present at western boundary only)	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A
	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	F
	Sycamore*	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	F
	Birch*	<i>Betula</i> spp.	O
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	O
	Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	O
	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
	Ferns	-	O
	Guellder-rose*	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	O
	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
	Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
	Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	O
	Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	O
	Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	R
Treelines (WL2) – South-eastern boundary	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	A
	Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.	A
	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	O
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	O
	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	O
	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
	Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	O
	Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	O
Bog Woodland (WN7)	Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	D
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	O
	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	O
	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
	Ling	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	O
	Marsh Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	O

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Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR Classification
	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	O
	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	R
	Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	R
	Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	R
	Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	R
	Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	R
	Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	R
Recently-felled woodland (WS5)	Rushes	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	A
	Sedges	<i>Carex</i> spp.	A
	Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	A
	Purple Moor-grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	F
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	O
	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	O
	Ling	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	O
	Bog-myrtle	<i>Myrica gale</i>	R
	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	R
	Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	R
	Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	R
	Crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	R
Drainage Ditches (FW4)	Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	O
	Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	O
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	O
	Water-cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	O
	Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	O
Depositing / Lowland Rivers (FW2)	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
	Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	O
	Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	O
	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
	Purple-loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	O
	Short-fruited Willowherb	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	O
	Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	O

ATTACHMENT 9.7
- BCI CONSULTATION & BAT RECORDS -

ATTACHMENT 9.7.1

- BCI CONSULTATION -

20th March 2019

	Liz Nolan 	
		059-9134222
		liz@pantherwms.com
		www.pantherwms.com
		Units 3 & 4, Innovation Centre Institute of Technology Green Road Carlow, Ireland

RE: Grid References – Banagher, Co. Offaly

To whom it may concern:

Thank you for contacting Bat Conservation Ireland in relation your data request. Records for the quoted grid references within 10km radius of the grid reference submitted. The results are provided as a separate Excel file.

The seriousness of the decline of bat population across Europe has led to the establishment of conservation programmes and appropriate legislation to stabilise population numbers. The following should be considered in relation to developments or proposals that may impact on bat populations:

- Bats and their bat roosts are protected by Irish (Wildlife Act 1976 and 2000 Amendment) which make it an offence to willfully interfere with or destroy the breeding or resting place of these species. All species of bats are listed in Schedule 5 of the 1976 Act and therefore are subject to the provisions of Section 23. The Wildlife Amendment Act 2000 improves the conservation of both species and their habitats and gives statutory protection to Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs).
- Potentially the most important legislation for the protection and conservation of flora and fauna and their natural habitat is the EC Habitats Directive 1992 (EEC 92/43), which lists habitats and species of European conservation importance. This directive seeks to protect rare and vulnerable species, including all species of bats. All ten species of bat are protected with the lesser horseshoe bat listed as an Annex II species while all other bats (commonly known as vesper bats) are listed as Annex IV species.
- Local Planning Authorities are required to give consideration to nature conservation interests under the guidance of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC. This directive states that the protected status afforded to bats means that planning authorities must consider their presence in order to reduce the impact of developments through mitigation measures.
- The National Biodiversity Plan confers general responsibilities on all participants in the development process to take into account of protected species. *"The overall objective is to secure the conservation, and where possible the enhancement, and sustainable use of biological diversity in Ireland and contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity globally".*

Member States must achieve a favourable conservation status for bat species. This involves measures that will stabilize the population dynamics of the species, so that it maintains itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of the natural habitat. Therefore, each Member State must prevent the natural range of the species from reducing and thus takes measures to ensure suitable habitat remain in the long-term.

There are total of nine species of bat known to roost in the Republic of Ireland: soprano pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, Natterer's bat, Daubenton's bat, whiskered bat, lesser horseshoe bat, Leisler's bat and brown long-eared bat. Each bat species have particular ecological requirements in relation to roosting, commuting and foraging habitats. A tenth species of bat, the Brandt's bat, was recorded once in 2001 and is considered a vagrant species. In addition, a single male Greater Horseshoe bat was also recorded once in 2012 and is also considered a vagrant. The NPWS Conservation Assessment for each species can access via www.npws.ie as well as a number of documents listed below.

NPWS Conservation Status Assessment report for each of the species recorded is presented below:

- a. Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri* (Species Code 1322)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- b. Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus* (Species Codes 1330)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- c. Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri* (Species Code 1331)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland. Ireland is the stronghold for this species and is given a status of International Importance.
- d. Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentoni* (Species Code 1314)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- e. Brown long-eared bats *Plecotus auritus* (Species Code 1326)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- f. Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Species Code 1309)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- g. Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* (Species Code 1317)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- h. Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (Species Code 1303)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- i. Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii* (Species Code 1320)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.
- j. Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* Species Code 1309)
This species is given a Favourable Status in Republic of Ireland.

The principal pressures on Irish bat species are as follows:

- urbanized areas (e.g. light pollution)
- bridge/viaduct repairs
- pesticides usage
- removal of hedges, scrub, forestry
- water pollution
- other pollution and human impacts (e.g. renovation of dwellings with roosts)
- infillings of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools and marshes
- management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes
- abandonment of pastoral systems
- spieleology and vandalism

- communication routes: roads
- forestry management

For information on population trends, distribution and threats please consult the Bat Conservation Ireland publication *Irish Bats in the 21st Century* (Roche *et al.*, 2014).

Bat Conservation Ireland officially came into existence in 2004 and now acts as the national umbrella group for all county bat groups. Bat Conservation Ireland is affiliated with the Irish Wildlife Trust and works closely with many NGOs, The Heritage Council and NPWS Conservation Rangers. Bat Conservation Ireland manages the All Ireland Bat Monitoring Programme in conjunction with Bat Conservation Trust UK and under the funding and assistance of the Heritage Council, NPWS (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government), EHS (Department of Environment Northern Ireland) and Waterways Ireland. We provide information on the conservation of bats to all public enquires and will assist the general public in their needs in relation to bats. The group is also involved in providing training in the use of bat detectors through organising bat detector workshops. The erection of bat boxes, field surveys and the collection of data on bat distribution in the country are on-going group projects.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Tina Aughney

Dr Tina Aughney
Bat Conservation Ireland

Conditions of data usage:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Data is provided at a spatial level deemed appropriate for the sensitivity of the data. Only 4 figures grid reference should be reported in public reports for roost sites with no name or address of the roost site listed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Data is supplied for consultation purpose. The lack of records for a particular area does not mean that there are no bats present.

☐ Data are not passed to a third party.

☐ Data are supplied only for the uses or specific analyses stated on the Data Sharing Agreement. A further form must be completed for any uses additional to those originally described.

☐ The respective project will be acknowledged wherever the data provided are used, in publications, reports, papers etc. as follows: "Bat Data from XXX project (e.g. BATLAS 2010) was supplied by Bat Conservation Ireland" or similar wording depending on the dataset. BCireland will specify a wording if a different one is required to the above.

☐ Raw data are not to be given verbatim in any presentation, publication, report etc. without prior written permission from Bat Conservation Ireland.

☐ No data will be published on the internet without prior written permission from Bat Conservation Ireland.

☐ Up to four copies of any report or publication will be supplied, free of charge, to Bat Conservation Ireland. In the case of confidential reports, only relevant sections using the bat data provided will be required. This requirement may be waived under certain conditions, e.g. student dissertations, at the discretion of the project partners.

☐ Permission to use the data supplied expires 12 months after approval, unless otherwise agreed. All copies of the data, including those on database, should be destroyed/ removed at this time.

☐ Failure by the User to abide by the conditions above may jeopardise the release of data in future requests. Project partners may impose further conditions of use of the data or substitutions for them where specific exemptions are agreed. In such cases, applicants will be notified before data are released.

☐ Additional bat data collated by the surveying bodies should be submitted to BCireland to include on the database thereby ensuring the continued high level of bat data available for future datasets.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure data held are correct, Bat Conservation Ireland cannot accept responsibility for any errors in data provided. We will always seek to provide the most recent data available. Bat Conservation Ireland cannot be held responsible for any misuse or misrepresentation of the data supplied.

Consultation Documents:

Anon (2002) National Biodiversity Plan. Department of Arts, Heritage, Gealtacht and the Islands.

Anon (2008) The status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland: Conservation status in Ireland of habitats and species listed in the European Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats, Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Kelleher, C. and Marnell, F. (2006) Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 25. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.

Limpens, H. J. G. A., Twist, P., & Veenbaas, G. 2005 Bats and road construction. *Brochure about bats and the ways in which practical measures can be taken to observe the legal duty of care for bats in planning, constructing, reconstructing and managing roads.* Rijkswaterstaat, Dienst Weg-en Waterbouwkunde, Delft, the Netherlands and the Vereniging voor Zoogdierkunde en Zoogdierbescherming, Arnhem, The Netherlands. 24 pages. DWW-2005-033.

McAney, K. (2006) A conservation plan for Irish vesper bats. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 20. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.

National Roads Authority (2004 & 2009) *Guidelines for assessment of ecological impacts of National road schemes.* NRA, Dublin.

National Roads Authority (2006) *Best Practice Guidelines for the Conservation of Bats in the planning of National Road Schemes.* NRA, Dublin.

National Roads Authority (2006) *Guidelines for the Treatment of Bats during the construction of National Road Schemes.* NRA, Dublin.

NPWS (2009) Threat Response Plan: Vesper Bats (2009-2011). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland

Roche, N., Aughney, T., Marnell, F. and Lundy, M. (2014) *Irish Bats in the 21st Century.* Cavan: Bat Conservation Ireland.

Wilde, A. 1993 *Threatened mammals, birds, amphibians and fish in Ireland. Irish Red Data Book 2: Vertebrates.* Belfast: HMSO.

Bat Conservation Ireland Database

The BCireland Database contains the following datasets:

a. Car-based Bat Monitoring Scheme 2003-2017

The Car-Based Bat Monitoring Scheme was first piloted in 2003 and targets the two most abundant pipistrelle species (common and soprano pipistrelles) and the Leisler's bat. The car based survey makes use of a broadband bat detector which picks up a range of ultrasound which can be recorded in the field and analysed post-survey. Car survey teams survey pre-mapped routes within 30km squares (28 designated squares) across the island of Ireland. This monitoring scheme is jointly funded by NPWS and NIEA.

b. All Ireland Daubenton's Bat Waterways Scheme 2006-2016

This scheme follows a survey methodology devised by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT UK). Narrow band, heterodyne detectors are used by volunteers who conduct a 1km river/canal survey on the activity level of Daubenton's bat at chosen waterways. Surveyors count the number 'bat passes' of this bat species for 4 minutes at each of the ten fixed points on linear waterways across the island of Ireland. This monitoring scheme is jointly funded by NPWS and NIEA.

c. Brown Long-eared Bat Roost Monitoring Scheme 2007-2018

This scheme concentrates on counts of brown long-eared bats at specified roosts in the Republic of Ireland only. The roost survey protocol involves at least two counts per annum (mid-May to August) using three potential survey methods depending on the structure, access and location of bats within, and emerging from, the roost. This monitoring scheme is funded by NPWS.

d. BATLAS 2010

The BATLAS 2010 survey of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland was conducted during two field survey years (2008 and 2009) to ascertain the distribution of four targeted bat species. The targeted species were; common and soprano pipistrelle, Daubenton's and Leisler's bats. This survey was funded by The Heritage Council, NPWS and NIEA.

e. Landscape conservation for Irish bats & species specific roosting characteristics

Using the 2000-2009 database of species records, collated and maintained by Bat Conservation Ireland, analysis of the habitat and landscape associations, using Corine, of all species that commonly occur in Ireland namely; common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, Leisler's bat, Daubenton's bat, Natterer's bat, whiskered bat, brown long-eared bat and the lesser horseshoe bat, was undertaken. Through this project BCireland aims to provide a guide to the key habitat associations of bats to help understand their habitat requirements in Ireland. This model is available as a GIS shape-file on a county by county basis.

f. Ad Hoc Bat Records

Ad Hoc Records submitted by various groups including Bat Groups, BCireland members, Ecological Consultants, etc. 2000-2018 are compiled on the BCireland database. BCireland accepts and verifies bat records from known groups and individuals. Such records consist of roost and bat detector records.

**Bat Conservation Ireland Ltd., Ulex House, Drumheel,
Lisduff, Virginia, County Cavan**



Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee No. 494343

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Data

Please see attached Excel File.

Offaly CC Planning Authority
Viewing Purposes Only.

ATTACHMENT 9.7.2
- BAT RECORDS -

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
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Table 1: Known Bat Roosts within 10km of the Development Site

ROOST GRID REFERENCE	ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
N0603	Birr, Co. Offaly	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
N0504	Birr. Co. Offaly	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
M9621	Clonfert, Co. Galway	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>
N0605	Birr, Co. Offaly	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
		Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
		Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
N0605	Birr, Co. Offaly	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
N0307	Birr, Co. Offaly	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
N0604	Birr, Co. Offaly	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
N0604	Birr, Co. Offaly	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>
M9813	Banagher, Co. Offaly	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
N0504	Birr. Co. Offaly	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
N0607	Birr. Co. Offaly	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>
		Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>

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Table 2: Results of Transects within 10km of the Development Site

GRID REFERENCE	TRANSECT	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
N0050015800	Banagher Bridge Transect	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
N0050015800	Banagher Bridge Transect	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
N0735921944	Belmont Village; Offaly	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
N0735921944	Belmont Village; Offaly	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
N0330019100	Griffith Bridge Transect	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
N1045722884	Lock 32 Noggus Transect	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
N0459519599	Lock 34; Mc Cartney Aqueduct Transect	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
M9666915225	Lusmagh Transect	Unidentified	-
N046057	R88 (1) 2004-	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
		Nathusius' Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>
		Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
		Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
		-	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>
N008083	R88 (2) 2004-	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
		Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
		Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
		-	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>
M979078	R88 (3) 2004-	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
		Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
		Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
		-	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>
N0803704641	Springfield Bridge; Birr	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-
N1270014300	Wooden Bridge Transect Offaly	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
		Unidentified	-

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Table 3: Other Bat Observations within 10km of the Development Site

GRID REFERENCE	SURVEY	DATE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
N0605	BATLAS 2010	04/07/2008	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
N1044323295	BATLAS 2010	26/05/2009	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
			Unidentified	-
M953143	BATLAS 2010	25/05/2009	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
			-	<i>Myotis spp.</i>
			Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
			Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
			-	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>
N0505	BATLAS 2010	29/08/2008	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
			Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
			Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
			Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>
N0966022860	BATLAS 2010	26/05/2009	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
			-	<i>Myotis spp.</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
N009153	EIA survey	09/08/2005	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
			-	<i>Myotis spp.</i>
			Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
			Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
N0706403472	EIA survey	26/08/2010	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>
			Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
			Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
			Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>
N0600005000	EIA survey	26/09/2004	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>
			Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
			Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>

ATTACHMENT 9.8
- FULL LIST OF RECORDED AVIFAUNA -

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
BANAGHER CHILLING LIMITED, BANAGHER, CO. OFFALY

Table 9.8.1: Avifauna Recorded During General Site Walkovers

DATE	RAIN	CLOUD	VISIBILITY	WIND (0-9 SCALE)	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	NUMBER OBSERVED (ESTIMATE)	COMMENTS
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	2	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	8	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	6	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	2	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	Male & Female
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	30	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	15	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	2	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	6	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	40	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	4	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	2	-
21/09/2018	Light showers	4/8	Good	2	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2	-
24/09/2018	Dry	4/8	Good	2	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	-

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Table 9.8.2: Avifauna Recorded During Bird Survey on the 22nd October 2018

WEATHER DETAILS				
TEMPERATURE	RAIN	CLOUD	WIND (0-9 SCALE)	VISIBILITY
3 - 12°C	Dry	1/8	2	Very Good

POINT TRANSECT	TIME RANGE	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	BTO SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OBSERVED / SIGHTINGS (ESTIMATE)	STATUS		COMMENTS
						SIGHT	SOUND	
1	09:00 – 09:28	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	2	√	√	-
		Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BT	1	√	√	-
		Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	CT	1	√	√	-
		Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT	1	√	√	-
		Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	1	√	√	-
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	1	√	√	-
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	6	√	√	Flying overhead
		Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	SN	2	√	√	-
		Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	9	√	-	-
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	√	√	-
2	09:31 – 09:53	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	BF	2	√	-	-
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	1	-	√	-
		Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	HC	2	√	-	-
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	1	√	-	-
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	2	√	-	Flying overhead
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	18	√	-	-
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	-	√	-
3	10:44 – 11:02	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	1	-	√	-
		Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BT	2	√	√	-
		Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	1	√	-	-
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	2	√	-	-
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	2	√	-	Flying overhead
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	-	√	-
4	11:03 – 11:14	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	1	-	√	-
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	2	√	-	Flying overhead
		Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	3	√	-	-

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
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POINT TRANSECT	TIME RANGE	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	BTO SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OBSERVED / SIGHTINGS (ESTIMATE)	STATUS		COMMENTS
						SIGHT	SOUND	
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	-	√	-
5	11:21 – 11:37	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	1	√	-	-
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	1	√	-	-
		Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RB	2	√	-	Male & Female
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	4	√	-	-

POINT COUNT	TIME RANGE	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	BTO SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OBSERVED / SIGHTINGS (ESTIMATE)	STATUS		COMMENTS
						SIGHT	SOUND	
A	10:13 – 10:23	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BT	1	√	-	-
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	4	√	-	-
		Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	1	√	-	-
		Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	10	√	√	-
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	1	√	-	-
B	11:15 – 11:20	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	1	√	-	-
		Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	4	√	-	-
		Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	8	√	-	-
		Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	MP	1	√	-	-
		Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	TS	1	√	-	-
C	11:38 – 11:43	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BT	1	√	√	-
		Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	2	√	-	-
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	1	√	-	Flying overhead

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
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Table 9.8.3: Avifauna Recorded During Bird Survey on the 4th January 2019

WEATHER DETAILS				
TEMPERATURE	RAIN	CLOUD	WIND (0-9 SCALE)	VISIBILITY
5 - 6°C	Dry	6/8	2	Very Good

POINT TRANSECT	TIME RANGE	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	BTO SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OBSERVED / SIGHTINGS (ESTIMATE)	STATUS		COMMENTS
						SIGHT	SOUND	
1	09:09 – 09:38	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	3	√	√	
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	4	√	√	
		Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	HH	1	√	-	Female, flying overhead from east to west
		Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	M.	1	-	√	
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	1	√	√	
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	3	√	-	Flying overhead
		Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	10	√	-	Flying overhead
2	09:45 – 10:23	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	1	-	√	
		Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BT	1	√	√	
		Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT	1	-	√	
		Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	HH	1	√	-	Female observed flying over bog to the north-west of the site
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	2	√	√	
		Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	4	√	-	Flying overhead
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	2	√	√	
3	10:24 – 10:54	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	2	√	√	
		Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	1	-	√	
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	1	√	-	
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	5	√	√	
		Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	2	√	√	
		Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	2	√	-	
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	√	-	
4	11:01 – 11:18	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	1	-	√	
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	1	-	√	
		Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	J.	1	√	√	

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BANAGHER CHILLING LIMITED, BANAGHER, CO. OFFALY

POINT TRANSECT	TIME RANGE	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	BTO SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OBSERVED / SIGHTINGS (ESTIMATE)	STATUS		COMMENTS
						SIGHT	SOUND	
		Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	1	-	√	
		Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	1	-	√	
5	11:24 – 11:40	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	2	√	√	
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	12	√	-	
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	1	√	-	
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	√	-	

POINT COUNT	TIME RANGE	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	BTO SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OBSERVED / SIGHTINGS (ESTIMATE)	STATUS		COMMENTS
						SIGHT	SOUND	
A	09:38 – 09:43	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	1	-	√	
		Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	HH	1	√	-	Female observed earlier, flying over bog to the north-west of the site
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	1	√	-	Flying overhead
		Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	1	√	-	
B	10:55 – 11:00	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	1	-	√	
		Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	1	√	√	
		Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	14	√	-	
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	1	√	-	
C	11:18 – 11:23	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	1	-	√	
		Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BT	1	√	√	
		Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	1	√	-	
		Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	1	√	-	