



Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin Wicklow County Council

Pleanáil, Forbairt Eacnamaíochta agus Tuaithe
Planning, Economic and Rural Development

Áras An Chontae / County Buildings
Cill Mhantáin / Wicklow
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Faics / Fax (0404) 69462
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Suíomh / Website www.wicklow.ie

DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 5 (2) (A) OF THE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000 AS AMENDED

Applicant: Inland Fisheries Ireland

Location: Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow

Reference Number: EX102/2026

CHIEF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. CE/PERD/2026/1115

A question has arisen as to whether “*the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge*” at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow is or is not exempted development.

Having regard to:

- a) The details submitted with the Section 5 Declaration Application
- b) Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)
- c) Article 6, 9, and Class 35(a) of Schedule 2: Part 1 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

Main Reasons with respect to Section 5 Declaration:

- (iii) The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge is works and therefore development having regard to the definition set out in Section 2 and Section 3(a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).
- (iv) The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge would come within the description of Class 35(a): Part 1: Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). Nothing under Article 9 would apply to the works.

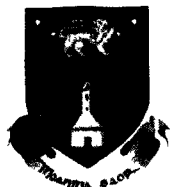
The Planning Authority considers that “the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge” at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow is development and is exempted development.

Signed: Deanne Byrne
PP ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

PLANNING DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT

Date: 14/09/2026





Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin Wicklow County Council

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Coillte,
Dublin Road,
Newtownmountkennedy,
Co. Wicklow.
A63DN25

14th of September 2026

**RE: Declaration in accordance with Section 5 of the Planning & Development Acts
2000 (As Amended) -EX102/2026 – Inland Fisheries Ireland**

A Chara,

I enclose herewith Declaration issued to Inland Fisheries Ireland, in accordance with Article 5 (2) (A) of the Planning & Development Act 2000.

Where a Declaration is used under this Section any person issued with a Declaration under subsection (2) (a) may, on payment to An Coimisiún Pleanála of such fee as may be prescribed, refer a declaration for review by the Coimisiún within four weeks of the date of the issuing of the declaration by the Local Authority.

Is mise, le meas,

12 Deanne Byrne.
**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
PLANNING DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT.**



WICKLOW COUNTY COUNCIL

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT ACTS 2000 (As Amended)
SECTION 5

CHIEF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. CE/PERD/2026/1115

Reference Number: EX102/2026

Name of Applicant: Inland Fisheries Ireland

Nature of Application: Section 5 Referral as to whether "*the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge*" is or is not development and is or is not exempted development.

Location of Subject Site: Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow

Report from: Michael Woods O'Rourke EP

With respect to the query under Section 5 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 as to whether "*the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge*" at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow is or is not exempted development within the meaning of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended)

Having regard to:

- a) The details submitted with the Section 5 Declaration Application
- b) Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)
- c) Article 6, 9, and Class 35(a) of Schedule 2: Part 1 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

Main Reasons with respect to Section 5 Declaration:

- (i) The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge is works and therefore development having regard to the definition set out in Section 2 and Section 3(a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).
- (ii) The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge would come within the description of Class 35(a): Part 1: Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). Nothing under Article 9 would apply to the works.

Recommendation

The Planning Authority considers that "*the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span*" at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow is development and is exempted development as recommended in the planning reports.

Signed: Deanne Byrne

Date: 14/09/2026

ORDER:

I HEREBY DECLARE:

THAT "the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span" at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow is development and is exempted development within the meaning of the Planning & Development Acts 2000 (as amended).

Signed: *Edel Derrington*

T/Senior Planner

Planning, Economic & Rural Development

Date: 15/9/2026



**WICKLOW COUNTY COUNCIL
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

Section 5 – Application for declaration of Exemption Certificate

TO: Edel Bermingham SP
FROM: Michael Woods O'Rourke EP
REF: EX 102/2026
DECISION DUE DATE: 24/09/2026
APPLICANT: INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND
DEVELOPMENT: REPLACEMENT OF FORD WITH BRIDGE
LOCATION: BALLYBOY, GLENMALURE, CO. WICKLOW

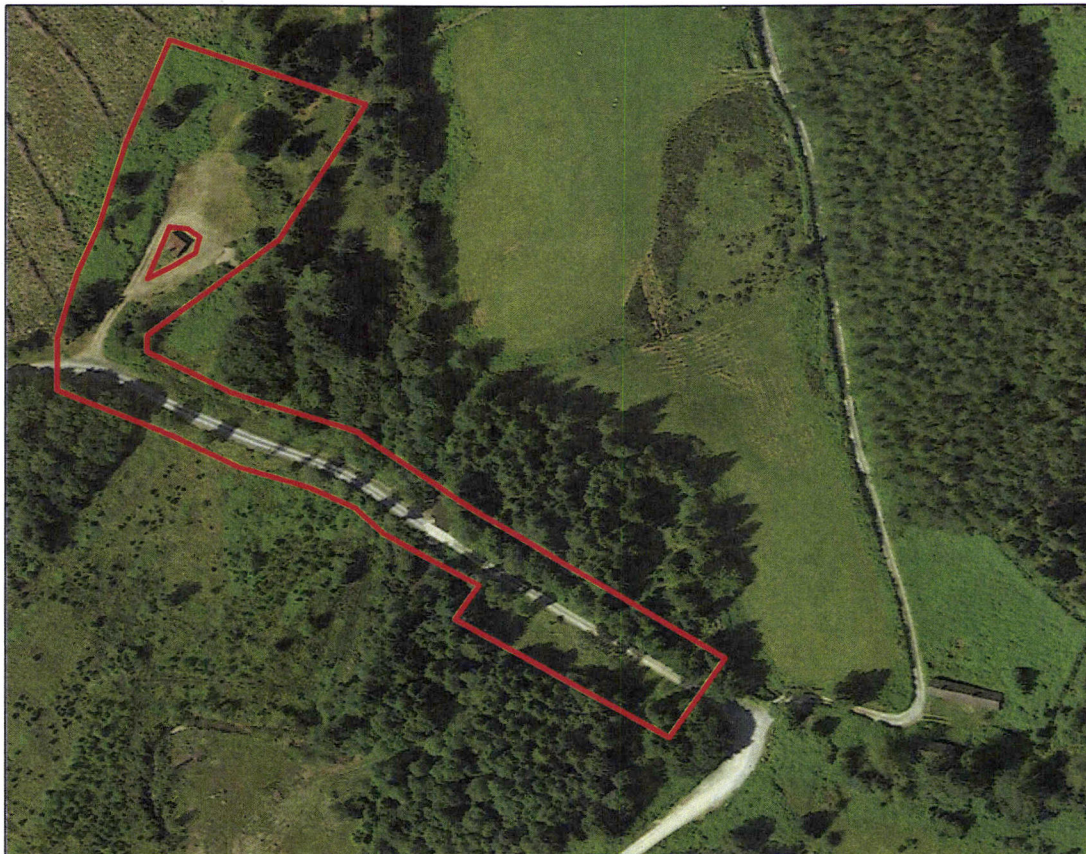


Figure 1: Site Location

Section 5 Application

Whether or not:

- The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow.

constitutes exempted development within the meaning of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000(as amended).

Relevant Planning History:

There is no record of recent relevant planning applications on the site.

Relevant legislation:

Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

Section 2:

“statutory undertaker” means a person, for the time being, authorised by or under any enactment or instrument under an enactment to –

- (a) Construct or operate a railway, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour or airport,
- (b) Provide, or carry out works for the provision of, gas, electricity or telecommunications services, or
- (c) Provide services connected with, or carry out works for the purposes of the carrying on of the activities of, any public undertaking

“structure” means any building, structure, excavation, or other thing constructed or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and—

(a) where the context so admits, includes the land on, in or under which the structure is situated, and

(b) in relation to a protected structure or proposed protected structure, includes—

- (i) the interior of the structure,
- (ii) the land lying within the curtilage of the structure,
- (iii) any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors, and
- (iv) all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of any structure or structures referred to in *subparagraph (i) or (iii)*;

“works” includes any act or operation of construction, excavation, demolition, extension, alteration, repair or renewal and, in relation to a protected structure or proposed protected structure, includes any act or operation involving the application or removal of plaster, paint, wallpaper, tiles or other material to or from the surfaces of the interior or exterior of a structure.

Section 3:

3.—

(1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires, “development” means—

(a) the carrying out of any works in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any land or structures situated on land, or

(b) development within the meaning of Part XXI (inserted by section 171 of the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021).

Section 4:

3) A reference in this Act to exempted development shall be construed as a reference to development which is—

(a) any of the developments specified in subsection (1), or

(b) development which, having regard to any regulations under subsection (2), is exempted development for the purposes of this Act.

(4A) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the Minister may make regulations prescribing development or any class of development that is—

(a) authorised, or required to be authorised by or under any statute (other than this Act) whether by means of a licence, consent, approval or otherwise, and

(b) as respects which an environmental impact assessment or an appropriate assessment is required, to be exempted development.

Planning and Development Regulations 2001(as amended).

Article 6

(1) Subject to article 9, development of a class specified in column 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 shall be exempted development for the purposes of the Act, provided that such development complies with the conditions and limitations specified in column 2 of the said Part 1 opposite the mention of that class in the said column 1.

Article 9(1) Note see Regulations for full Article

Development to which article 6 relates shall not be exempted development for the purposes of the Act—

(a) if the carrying out of such development would—

< See Regulations for List>

Schedule 2: Part 1

CLASS 35

Development consisting of –

(a) the carrying out by or on behalf of a statutory undertaker of any works for the maintenance, improvement, reconstruction or restoration of any watercourse, canal, river, lake or other inland waterway, or any lock, quay, mooring, harbour, pier, drydock or other structure forming part of the inland waterway or associated therewith, and any development incidental thereto,

(b) the erection or construction by or on behalf of a statutory undertaker of facilities required in connection with the operation, use or management of a watercourse, canal, river, lake or other inland waterway.

Conditions/ Limitations

1. The floor area of any building constructed or erected shall not exceed 40 square metres.
2. The height of any building constructed or erected shall not exceed, in the case of a building with a pitched roof, 6 metres or, in any other case, 3 metres.
3. Any car park provided or constructed shall incorporate parking space for not more than 24 cars.

Assessment

As identified above the query to be addressed is whether or not

1. The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow.

constitutes exempted development within the meaning of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000(as amended).

The subject site is located in the open countryside c. 1.3km north-east of the Level 9 settlement of Glenmalure. This site is accessed from a private road/track in forestry plantation, with the ford itself forming part of the road/track, with the L-2083 being the nearest public road connecting to the private road/track. The ford subject of the Section 5 request is a concrete structure with a below water level concrete apron across the width of the Carriglineen River, with a narrower above water concrete deck with 11 no. pipe culverts through it, allowing water to pass through the structure. The site is not registered on Tailte Éireann (landdirect.ie), and therefore there is no information regarding wayleaves through the site the site. The submitted documentation states that the land is in the ownership of Coillte. Neither the ford nor any other area of the site is listed on the Record of Protected Structures, nor is it located within an Architectural Conservation Area. The site has no specific land use zoning in the open countryside. National Monument WI029-026, a burial site, is c. 350m to the northwest. There is no corresponding zone of notification. The structure may at some locations just be visible from Prospect No. 43 set out in Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028, however this view is largely blocked by the forestry around the site and along the prospect itself on the L-2083. The site is located in the Glenmalure County Geological Site. The site is located in the 'Mountain Uplands' Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Landscape Category. The site is located in Flood Zones A & B.

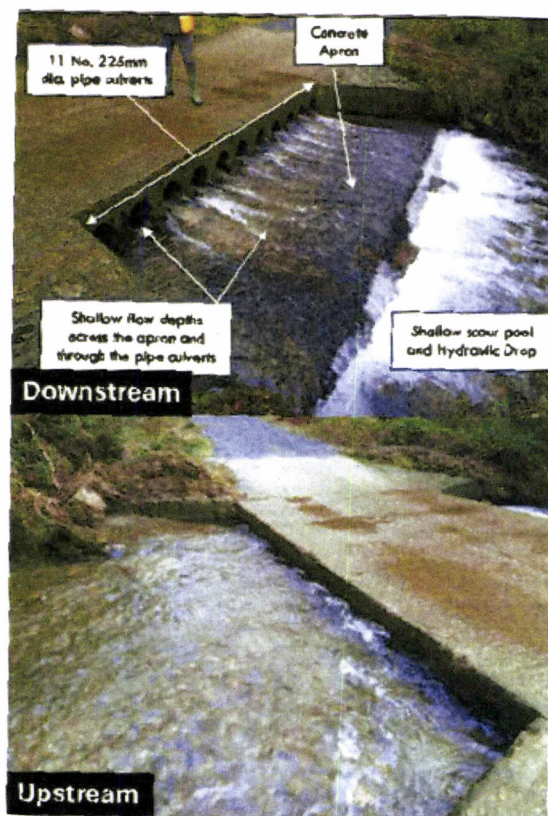


Figure 2: Excerpt from submitted AA Screening Report showing components of existing ford.

It is necessary to consider in turn whether each element of the Section 5 request is or is not a) development and b) exempted development.

Element (1):

'The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge'

- (a) This element would consist of an act of demolition/construction and would therefore constitute 'works' as defined under Section 2 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). As the carrying out of works constitutes development under Section 3(1)(a) of the said Act, **it is therefore considered that this element is development.**
- (b) The relevant exemption in respect to the replacement of the ford with a bridge is Class 35(a) of Part 1; Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). Limitations in Class 35 are only relevant to Class 35(b).
- Class 35(a) requires that development be carried out by or on behalf of a statutory undertaker:

I am satisfied that Inland Fisheries Ireland are a statutory undertaker, having regard to the definition of such in Section 2(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), their establishment under an enactment (the Inland Fisheries Act 2010), and their activities being a public undertaking (in this case as part of the National Barrier Mitigation Programme).

- Class 35(a) requires that works under this exemption be for the maintenance, improvement, reconstruction or restoration of any watercourse, canal, river, lake or other inland waterway, or any lock, quay, mooring, harbour, pier, drydock or other structure forming part of the inland waterway or associated therewith, and any development incidental thereto:

Having examined the documents submitted, I am satisfied that the works:

- Are for the improvement and restoration of a watercourse (the removal of the concrete ford from the watercourse to improve ecological connectivity as part of the National Barrier Mitigation Programme)
- Are for the reconstruction of a structure forming part of the inland waterway (the existing ford to be replaced with a clear span bridge).
- Are incidental thereto, in relation to additional works shown in the submitted documents, including new road embankments on either side of the proposed bridge, abutment walls on either side of the proposed bridge, and 2 No. associated laydown areas/construction compounds.

Based on the documents submitted, **it can be determined that Element (1) does constitute exempted development.**

Appropriate Assessment

An Appropriate Assessment Screening Report was submitted with this Section 5 request. Having examined the submitted documentation, and having regard to the nature and scale of the proposed development, downstream of any nearby European site (and across a road at the point of closest proximity to a site - Wicklow Mountains SPA/SAC at Glenmalure Lodge), it is not considered that the proposed development would give rise to any adverse impacts on the qualifying interests and conservation objectives of any European/natura sites and therefore the proposed development would not necessitate the carrying out of an Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive.

Article 9 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)

The proposed development may interact with elements relevant to the provisions of Article 9, namely 9(vi) (landscape and prospect of special amenity value) and 9(vii) (site of geological interest). It is considered that the proposed development would not interfere with the character of the relevant prospect No. 43 or the Wicklow Mountains Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, noting the poor visibility of the site in forestry and, were the forestry to be cleared, the similar scale of the proposed structure to the existing ford. Works within the County Geological Site of Glenmalure are of such a small scale relative to the size of the site of interest as to be negligible. It is not considered that any other provisions of Article 9 are relevant in this case.

Recommendation:

With respect to the query under Section 5 of the Planning and Development Act 2000(as amended), as to whether or not:

1. The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow.

constitutes exempted development within the meaning of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000(as amended).

The Planning Authority consider that

1. The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge is development and **is exempted development.**

Main Considerations with respect to Section 5 Declaration:

- a) The details submitted with the Section 5 Declaration Application
- b) Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)
- c) Article 6, 9, and Class 35(a) of Schedule 2: Part 1 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

Main Reasons with respect to Section 5 Declaration:

- (i) The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge is works and therefore development having regard to the definition set out in Section 2 and Section 3(a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).
- (ii) The replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge would come within the description of Class 35(a): Part 1: Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). *Nothing under Article 9 would apply to the works*

Michael Woods O'Rourke

Michael Woods O'Rourke EP

14/09/26

Agreed as notified
John P. Kelly
14/12/2026

MEMORANDUM

WICKLOW COUNTY COUNCIL

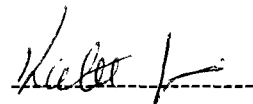
TO: Michael Woods O'Rourke
Assistant Planner

FROM: Katie Finn
Clerical Officer

RE:- EX102/2026 - Declaration in accordance with Section 5 of the Planning & Development Acts 2000 (as amended)

I enclose herewith for your attention application for Section 5 Declaration received 28/08/2026.

The due date on this declaration is the **24/09/2026**.



Clerical Officer
Planning, Development & Environment



Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin Wicklow County Council

**Pleanáil, Forbairt Eacnamaíochta agus Tuaithe
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Inland Fisheries Ireland,
3044 Lake Drive,
Citywest Business Campus,
Dublin
D24 CK66

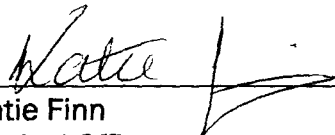
28th of August 2026

RE: Application for Certificate of Exemption under Section 5 of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended) – EX102/2026

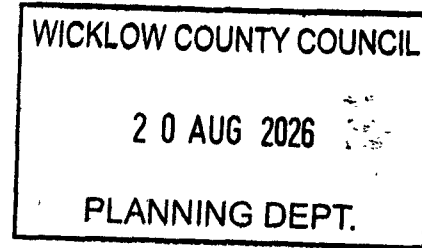
A Chara

I wish to acknowledge receipt on 28/08/2026 full details supplied by you in respect of the above Section 5 application. A decision is due in respect of this application by 24/09/2026.

Mise, le meas


Katie Finn
Clerical Officer
Planning, Economic & Rural Development





Date: 20th August 2026
Reference: 0892002.02.01.002

Re: Section 5 Planning exemption under Class 35(a), part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

Statement in Support of Request for a Section 5 Declaration

Inland Fisheries Ireland requests a declaration under Section 5 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, as to whether the proposed works located at Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow is exempted development.

The works are proposed as part of the National Barrier Mitigation Programme and are intended to restore fish passage and river continuity at an existing ford and multi-pipe culvert crossing on the Carriglineen Stream, a tributary of the Avonbeg River.

National Barrier Mitigation Programme

Over the past three decades, there has been growing global recognition of the need to maintain and restore free movement of migratory and non-migratory fish within rivers to allow them to complete their life cycles. In Europe, this principle is now well established. Since 1992, three key pieces of European Union legislation have expanded the focus of fisheries management and fish protection beyond commercially important salmonids to encompass all fish species:

- the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC),
- the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), and
- the Eel Regulation (EC/1100/2007).

In addition, the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – “Bringing nature back into our lives” (building on the earlier 2020 Strategy) commits to restoring river ecosystems by removing or adapting barriers to fish passage, re-establishing connectivity, and restoring spawning and nursery habitats in Europe’s rivers.

A central concept across these legislative frameworks is river continuity, which is especially emphasised under the WFD. River continuity is a core environmental objective and a key indicator in assessing whether a water body achieves Good Ecological Status (GES) or Good Ecological Potential (GEP). To reach this standard, a river must be able to support populations of all naturally occurring migratory and non-migratory fish that were present prior to the construction of man-made barriers. This requires sufficient longitudinal connectivity to permit free movement of all migratory fish species. Where water bodies fail to meet GES/GEP, the WFD obliges Member States to implement measures to improve their ecological condition.



Project Objectives

The Barrier Mitigation Project aims to mitigate the impacts of the identified barriers on fish passage and restore more natural river processes along the associated rivers. The project objectives are as follows:

Restore Longitudinal Connectivity

- a. Remove/mitigate identified barriers to restore longitudinal connectivity
- b. Re-establish or improve upstream access for key migratory species including Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), sea trout (*Salmo trutta trutta*), Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*), and European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), as well as improving connectivity for resident fish populations which are known to include Three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), Stone loach (*Barbatula barbatula*), Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*), Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*), and Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).

Reinstate Sediment and Hydromorphological Processes

- a. Reduce sediment trapping by weirs, fords and culverts and restore natural sediment transport processes, contributing to improved channel function downstream.
- b. Implement riverbank stabilisation, regrading, and re-vegetation measures to support channel recovery and habitat diversity if and where deemed necessary.

Promote Environmental and Ecological Enhancement

- a. Enhance spawning and nursery habitat for salmonids and other native fish species.
- b. Contribute to the delivery of Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) objectives by supporting "High Ecological Status" classification.

Support Policy and Regulatory Compliance

- a. Ensure compliance with all relevant environmental and planning legislation, including the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), Water Framework Directive, and EU Eel Regulation (1100/2007).
- b. Align with national and EU climate, biodiversity, and water management strategies, including the Nature Restoration Law and Ireland's River Basin Management Plan.

Deliver Value for Money and Public Benefit

- a. Deliver the project in accordance with the Capital Works Management Framework (CWMF) and Infrastructure Guidelines 2023.
- b. Optimise project outcomes in terms of cost-effectiveness, sustainability, and long-term ecological and social benefit.



Proposed Development

The existing crossing comprises a concrete ford incorporating a series of small diameter pipe culverts. It is part of Coillte's forest road network. The structure constricts the river channel, impounds sediment, is susceptible to debris blockage and forms a significant barrier to fish passage.

It is proposed to construct a new clear-span vehicular bridge at the site of the existing crossing and subsequently remove the existing ford, pipe culverts and concrete aprons. The proposed bridge will have an approximate clear span of 10 metres, with no permanent supports or piers within the active river channel.

The replacement bridge is required to retain the existing access currently provided by the ford/culvert with a structure that adequately addresses the hydromorphological and fish passage issues associated with the existing structure.

Exempted-development provision

The proposed works are considered to come within Class 35(a), Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

Class 35(a) applies to the carrying out by or on behalf of a statutory undertaker (IFI) of works for the maintenance, improvement, reconstruction or restoration of a watercourse, canal, river, lake or other inland waterway, together with any development incidental to those works.

Inland Fisheries Ireland is the statutory undertaker proposing the development. The primary purpose and effect of the project are to improve and restore the Carriglineen Stream by removing an artificial obstruction, restoring the channel profile and enabling the free movement of fish, water and sediment.

The replacement bridge, approach-track alterations, drainage and reinstatement are necessary and incidental components of those works because continued access across the river must be maintained following removal of the existing crossing.

Restrictions on exemption

The proposal has been reviewed having regard to Article 9 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

The proposal:

- does not involve the formation or material widening of an access to a public road;
- does not affect a protected structure or proposed protected structure;
- does not involve works within an Architectural Conservation Area;
- does not affect a recorded archaeological monument or identified feature whose preservation is an objective of the County Development Plan;
- is not of a class or scale requiring Environmental Impact Assessment; and



- is accompanied by a Screening for Appropriate Assessment which concludes that Appropriate Assessment is not required.

The project is therefore not considered to be disapplied from exempted-development status by Section 4(4) of the Act or Article 9 of the Regulations.

Conclusion

Having regard to:

- the nature and purpose of the proposed works;
- Inland Fisheries Ireland's status as a statutory undertaker;
- the location of the works at an existing crossing;
- the watercourse-improvement and restoration purpose of the project;
- the incidental nature of the replacement bridge and access works;
- Class 35(a), Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended; and
- the absence of an applicable restriction on exemption,

it is respectfully submitted that the proposed development constitutes exempted development.

Yours sincerely,

National Barrier Mitigation Programme
Inland Fisheries Ireland

Wicklow County Council
County Buildings
Wicklow
0404-20100

20/08/2026 14 48 42

Receipt No L1/0/368588
***** REPRINT *****

JAMES MCHALE
TEACH BRACK
EARLS ISLAND
CO GALWAY

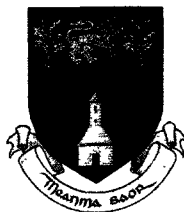
EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES	80 00
GOODS	80 00
VAT Exempt/Non-vatable	

Total	80 00 EUR
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Tendered	
Credit Card	80 00

Change	0 00
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Date Received _____

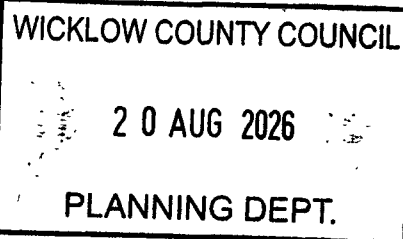
Fee Received _____

**APPLICATION FORM FOR A
DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5 OF THE PLANNING &
DEVELOPMENT ACTS 2000(AS AMENDED) AS TO WHAT IS OR IS NOT
DEVELOPMENT OR IS OR IS NOT EXEMPTED DEVELOPMENT**

1. Applicant Details

- (a) Name of applicant: Inland Fisheries Ireland
Address of applicant: 3044 Lake Drive, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin,
D24 CK66 _____

Note Phone number and email to be filled in on separate page.



2. Agents Details (Where Applicable)

- (b) Name of Agent (where applicable) N/A _____

Address of Agent : _____

Note Phone number and email to be filled in on separate page.

3. Declaration Details

- i. Location of Development subject of Declaration Ballyboy, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow _____

ITM Coordinates 711446,692006

- ii. Are you the owner and/or occupier of these lands at the location under i. above ?
~~Yes~~/ No.

- iii. If 'No' to ii above, please supply the Name and Address of the Owner, and or occupier _____

Coillte, Dublin Road, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow, A63 DN25

- iv. Section 5 of the Planning and Development Act provides that : If any question arises as to what, in any particular case, is or is not development and is or is not exempted development, within the meaning of this act, any person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, request in writing from the relevant planning authority a declaration on that question. You should therefore set out the query for which you seek the Section 5 Declaration _____

Inland Fisheries Ireland seeks a declaration that the replacement of an existing vented ford structure with a clear span bridge is exempted development. The ford comprises part of Coillte's forest road network at Ballyboy, Co. Wicklow.

Additional details may be submitted by way of separate submission.

- v. Indication of the Sections of the Planning and Development Act or Planning Regulations you consider relevant to the Declaration _____

Class 35(a), Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the planning and development regulations 2001, as amended.

Additional details may be submitted by way of separate submission.

vi. Does the Declaration relate to a Protected Structure or is it within the curtilage of a Protected Structure (or proposed protected structure) ? No _____

vii. List of Plans, Drawings submitted with this Declaration Application _____

1000 Title and Cover Page

1101 Site Location Map

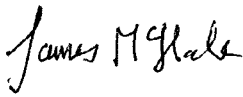
1103 Existing Site Layout

1102 Lands Made Available

1105 Proposed Site Layout

1201 General Arrangement

viii. Fee of € 80 Attached ? _____

Signed :  _____ Dated : 20/08/2026

Additional Notes :

As a guide the minimum information requirements for the most common types of referrals under Section 5 are listed below :

A. Extension to dwelling - Class 1 Part 1 of Schedule 2

- Site Location Map
- Floor area of structure in question - whether proposed or existing.
- Floor area of all relevant structures e.g. previous extensions.
- Floor plans and elevations of relevant structures.
- Site Layout Plan showing distance to boundaries, rear garden area, adjoining dwellings/structures etc.

B. Land Reclamation -

The provisions of Article 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) now applies to land reclamation, other than works to wetlands which are still governed by Schedule 2, Part 3, Class 11. Note in addition to confirmation of exemption status under the Planning and Development Act 2000(as amended) there is a certification process with respect to land reclamation works as set out under the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Agriculture) Regulations 2011 S.I. 456 of 2011. You should therefore seek advice from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Any Section 5 Declaration should include a location map delineating the location of and exact area of lands to be reclaimed, and an indication of the character of the land.

C. Farm Structures - Class 6 -Class 10 Part 3 of Schedule 2.

- Site layout plan showing location of structure and any adjoining farm structures and any dwellings within 100m of the farm structure.
- Gross floor area of the farm structure
- Floor plan and elevational details of Farm Structure and Full details of the gross floor area of the proposed structure.
- Details of gross floor area of structures of similar type within the same farmyard complex or within 100metres of that complex.

AA Screening of Riverine Barrier Mitigation Projects Outside Natura 2000 network – Ballyboy Culvert, Co. Wicklow

Client	Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
Document Ref.	26016-13-03-AA Ballyboy Culvert (0892002)
Project Title	Ecological Surveys and Assessment for Barrier Mitigation Projects Outside Natura 2000 network
Date	28/05/2026



Project Title:	Ecological Surveys and Assessment for Barrier Mitigation Projects Outside Natura 2000 network
Report Title:	AA Screening of Riverine Barrier Mitigation Projects Outside Natura 2000 network – Ballyboy Culvert, Co. Wicklow
Document Reference:	26016-13-03-AA Ballyboy Culvert (0892002)
Client:	Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
Ultimate Client:	Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
Confidentiality	Non Confidential

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03	09/07/2026	Completed – final issue to client	M. Starr	C. Manwaring	J. O'Connor	J. O'Connor

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Appropriate Assessment
LSE	Likely significant effect
NBMP	National Barrier Mitigation Programme
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Species of Conservation Interests of SPAs
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSCO	Site-specific conservation objectives
QI	Qualifying Interests of SACs

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report has been prepared by Gavin and Doherty Geosolutions (GDG), trading as Venterra, on behalf of Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) in respect of the proposed Ballyboy Culvert barrier mitigation project (Barrier ID: 0892002).

The project forms part of the IFI National Barrier Mitigation Programme (NBMP), which aims to identify and mitigate man-made barriers to fish migration in Irish rivers. The programme supports objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, and wider river restoration initiatives.

The existing culvert/ford at Ballyboy has been identified by IFI as a barrier to fish passage, restricting upstream migration of fish species within the Ballyboy Brook catchment, which flows downstream to the Avonbeg River, the Avoca River, and ultimately discharges to the Irish Sea (Stantec, 2026).

The purpose of this report is to provide objective scientific information to inform IFI's obligations under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

This Screening Report does not constitute a determination under Article 6(3). The determination rests with the Competent Authority.

The existing crossing consists of a culvert structure located beneath a local road (Stantec, 2026).

The culvert has been identified as creating a barrier to fish passage due to altered hydraulic conditions, including increased flow velocities, shallow water depths under low flow conditions, and the presence of a hydraulic drop at the outlet. These conditions reduce the passability of the structure for migratory fish species and contribute to localised hydromorphological impacts within the channel (Stantec, 2026) - Figure 1-1.

The culvert is associated with localised scour at the downstream outlet and modification of natural channel processes, including sediment transport and flow dynamics. These alterations have resulted in a discontinuity in the riverbed profile and reduced connectivity for aquatic species (Stantec, 2026).

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works will involve full removal of the existing culvert/ford and replacement with a clear span bridge structure to restore natural channel morphology and facilitate fish passage.

The works are anticipated to occur within the statutory instream working window (1 July to 30 September).

The location of the Ballyboy Culvert is shown on Figure 1-2.

This screening exercise considers the Proposed Barrier Removal Works alone and in combination with other plans and projects and assesses whether there is potential for likely significant effects (LSEs) on any Natura 2000 site in view of its site-specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs).



Figure 1-1 Ballyboy Culvert – Stantec (2026)

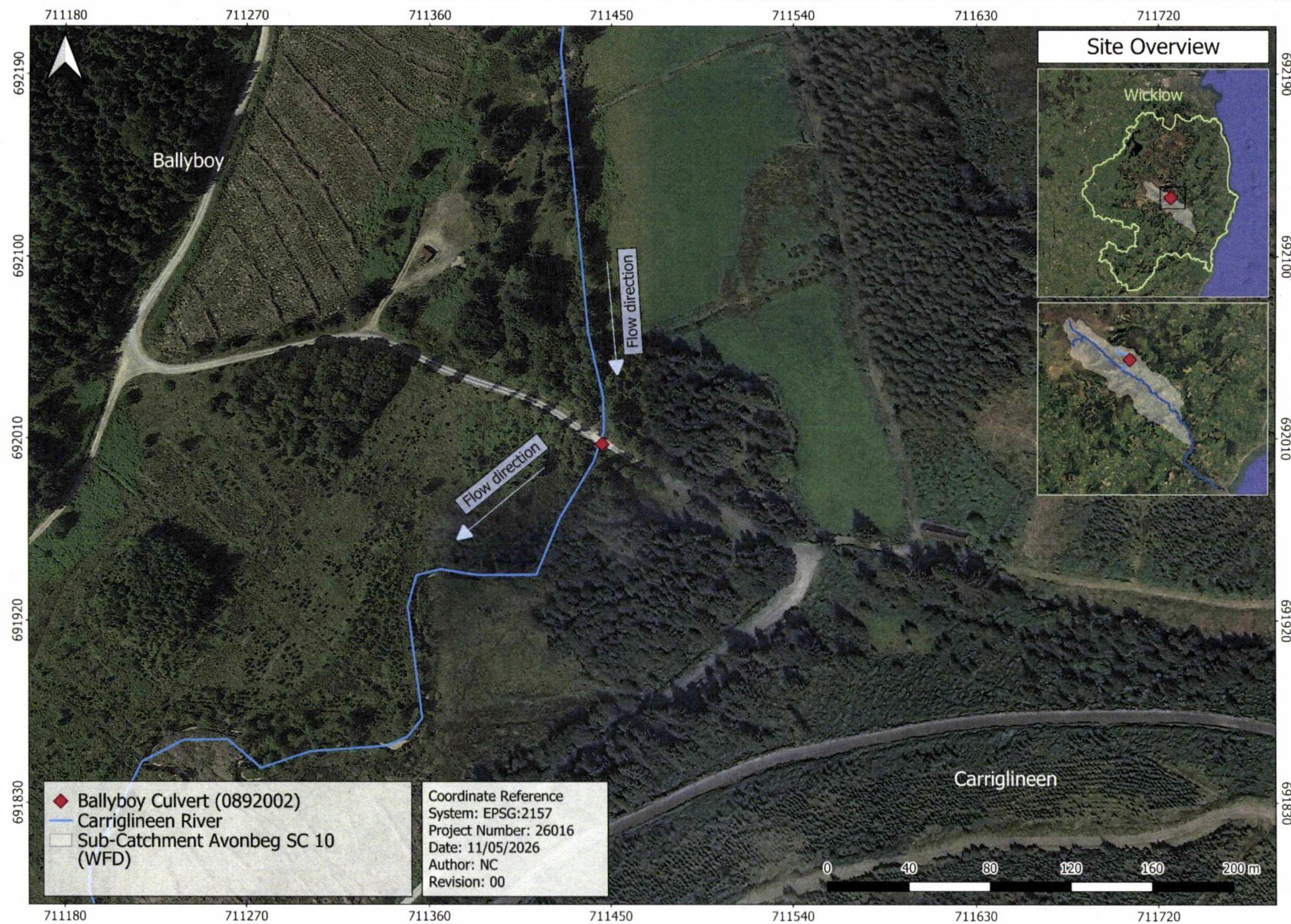


Figure 1-2 Site Location Map - Ballyboy Culvert (0892002)

1.2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

1.2.1 THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE

A key protection mechanism in the Habitats Directive is the obligation to carry out an Appropriate Assessment (AA) in accordance with Article 6(3), which stipulates that plans or projects likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to a rigorous assessment of their implications for site-specific Conservation Objectives.

In Ireland, the legislative framework for Appropriate Assessment is based on the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), both of which have been transposed into Irish law through the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011), as amended. These laws establish a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000, which includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Together they form a coherent network of protected areas (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas), called Natura 2000, which is safeguarded against potentially damaging developments.

Under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, as implemented in Ireland:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (Natura 2000 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".

This legal requirement integrates Conservation Objectives into Ireland's consent and approval processes, ensuring the protection of the country's most valuable and vulnerable natural habitats and species.

In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of Article 6(4), the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only 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.

1.2.2 DOMESTIC TRANSPOSITION

1.2.2.1 SCREENING

Regulation 42 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 requires, among other provisions, that where a project is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of a Natura 2000 site, the public authority must undertake a screening for Appropriate Assessment. This screening must consider, using the best available scientific knowledge and the site's Conservation Objectives, whether the project—alone or in combination with other plans or projects—is likely to have a significant effect on the site.

Similarly, Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) requires that the competent authority conduct a screening for Appropriate Assessment in relation to any application for development consent. This must assess, based on best scientific knowledge, whether the proposed development, either on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to significantly affect a Natura 2000 site.

1.2.2.2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

Regulation 42 of the 2011 Regulations provides, among other requirements, that a public authority must determine that an Appropriate Assessment is necessary where a project is not directly connected with

or necessary for the management of a Natura 2000 Site, and where it cannot be ruled out—based on objective scientific evidence following screening—that the project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, may have a significant effect on the site.

Under Section 177V of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), the competent authority is required to carry out an Appropriate Assessment where a determination under Section 177U(4) has concluded that such an assessment is necessary. This must include a conclusion, in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, as to whether the proposed development would adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 site, prior to granting consent.

1.2.3 THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The European Commission's methodological guidance (EC, 2021) promotes a three-stage process to complete an AA and outlines the issues and tests at each stage. An important aspect of the process is that the outcome at each successive stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required. The steps and procedures involved in completing each stage, as described in the guidance, are shown below (Figure 1-3).

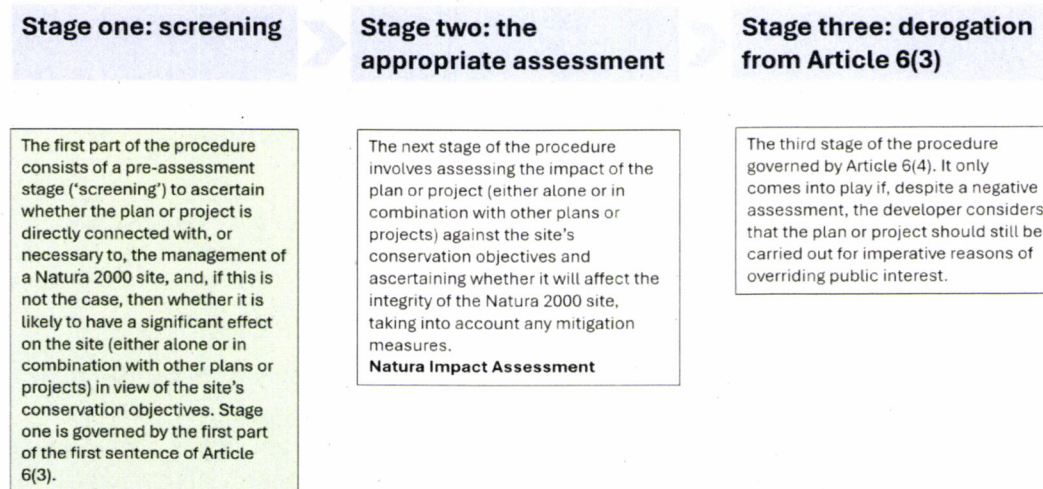


Figure 1-3 Stages in the AA process (EC, 2021)

Stage 1: Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Determines if a plan or project is directly related to site management or likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site. If effects are likely or uncertain, the process must move to Stage 2. Mitigation is not considered at this stage.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Assesses whether the plan/project will adversely affect site integrity, including mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts. A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) is submitted to inform the competent authority's decision. If adverse effects cannot be ruled out, the process moves to Stage 3 or is abandoned.

Stage 3: IROPI/Derogation

Applies where a project with adverse effects must proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest and no less damaging alternatives exist. Compensatory measures must be identified, assessed, and approved by the Minister, with notification to the European Commission.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORT

This report relates to the proposed Ballyboy Culvert barrier mitigation project (Barrier ID: 0892002) under the NBMP.

The report aims to provide information documenting the current state of the environment in the vicinity of the proposed barrier mitigation works and the potential effects of those works on the receiving environment.

This report includes information to support Stage 1 (Screening for Appropriate Assessment) of the Appropriate Assessment process as required under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

The report aims to support IFI in its determination under Article 6(3) and provide the necessary information to the competent authority to assist in making an informed decision on the likely impact of this project on Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and their designated Annex I habitats and Annex II species Qualifying Interests (QIs), and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and their designated Special Conservation Interests (SCIs), in view of the conservation objectives of those sites.

The process of AA Screening is a determination as to whether:

- a) The proposed works are directly connected to or necessary to the management of a site as a Natura 2000 Site; and
- b) In view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site, the proposed works, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, are likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.

Where it has been concluded that significant effects are likely, these effects are examined further in a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) (subject to planning consent and separate commission, if required).

1.4 STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

This report has been prepared by Maggie Starr (BSc. (Hons) Marine Sciences). Maggie is a Marine Ecologist and Ornithologist with 5 years' experience across terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and offshore environments. She is a trained Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) with expertise in mammal and bird surveys (land based and aerial), habitat classification and ecological assessment. Her professional experience includes ecological surveying across terrestrial, freshwater (including White-clawed Crayfish, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, Q-values Biotic Indices surveys) and marine environments, field survey coordination and management, and preparation of statutory reports including AA Screening, Stage 2 NIS, EclA, EIAR and Maritime Usage Licence (MUL) documentation.

The maps in this report have been produced by Niamh Connolly (BSc (Hons) Earth Science, MSc Coastal and Marine Environments), GIS Specialist. Niamh has extensive experience in spatial analysis, GIS mapping and environmental data management across a range of infrastructure and planning projects. She has supported EIAs, EclAs, MULs, AA and NIS, and planning submissions through the production of high-quality GIS mapping outputs and structured spatial datasets.

This report has been checked by Charlotte Manwaring (BSc. Hons Geological Science, MSc. Geochemistry). Charlotte is a Senior Environmental Scientist with extensive experience (25+ years) as an environmental consultant, undertaking various multi-disciplinary projects within consulting engineering.

This report has been reviewed and approved by Joey O'Connor, Principal Marine Environmental Scientist at GDG, specialising in Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment. Joey holds an MSc in Engineering in the Coastal Environment from the University of Southampton and a BSc

(Hons) in Marine Science from the University of Galway. He has 17 years' experience as a marine and coastal environmental professional across the public and private sectors, including 10+ years' project and team management experience. Joey has delivered and overseen numerous environmental assessments and consents for infrastructure projects, including ports and offshore and onshore windfarms, and has extensive experience in offshore survey, Marine Protected Area monitoring, and regulatory advisory roles, including as a statutory adviser to the UK government and devolved administrations with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).

2 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

This section outlines the approach taken to AA screening, including a summary of relevant guidance, the methodology used to determine likely significant effects (LSE), consideration of site-specific Conservation Objectives, assessment of ecological connectivity, and evaluation of potential in-combination effects with other plans or projects.

As the Proposed Barrier Removal Works are not directly connected to or necessary for the management of a Natura 2000 site, this document focuses on assessing whether the works, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, are likely to have significant effects on any Natura 2000 site in view of their Conservation Objectives.

This report has been informed by a review of publicly available datasets, scientific literature and the site-specific survey that has allowed the characterisation of the receiving environment and supported the identification and assessment of potential impacts and their significance. The sources of the information used are cited throughout the report and listed in the References section.

2.1 GUIDANCE ON APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

The preparation of this report has been informed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 revision)
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive; Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 and PSSP 2/10
- European Commission Notice C (2021) 6913 'Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC', Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC,2021).
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC, 2000);
- Guidelines for Good Practice: Appropriate Assessment of Plans under Article 6(3) Habitats Directive (International Workshop on Assessment of Plans under the Habitats Directive, 2011);
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission 2019).
- Office of the Planning Regulator – Practice Note 01 – PN01 (March 2021)

2.2 LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

The likely significant effect test establishes whether any likelihood of significant effects on Natura 2000 sites can be ruled out.

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

Significant effects are those that would undermine the Conservation Objectives of the Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. The significance of ecological impacts depends on:

- the ecological characteristics of the species or habitat, including their structure, function, conservation status and sensitivity to change, and/or
- the character, magnitude, duration, consequences and probability of the impacts occurring.

The European Natura 2000 site information used in this assessment is based on the most up-to-date data available from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, www.npws.ie) and the European Commission (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm).

The European Commission's 2018 guidance (EC, 2019) clarifies that the trigger for Appropriate Assessment under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive is not the certainty but rather the possibility of significant effects from a plan or project, irrespective of whether it is located within or outside a designated site. An Appropriate Assessment is required where such effects cannot be excluded based on objective scientific evidence. The assessment of significance must take into account the specific ecological features and environmental conditions of the site in question, with particular reference to its Conservation Objectives.

The threshold for identifying a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) is an effect that is above a *de minimis* level. A *de minimis* effect refers to a level of impact that is so minor that it need not be considered in relation to the ecological requirements of Annex I habitats or Annex II species populations essential to maintaining favourable conservation status. If low-level effects are deemed negligible and this conclusion is reached without reasonable scientific doubt, then such effects are not considered to constitute an LSE.

According to the European Commission (2021), a Stage 1 screening for Appropriate Assessment involves four key steps:

- Determining whether the plan or project is directly related to, or necessary for, the management of the Natura 2000 site;
- Identifying the components of the plan or project and their potential effects;
- Identifying any Natura 2000 sites that may be impacted, including cumulative effects with other plans or projects;
- Assessing whether, in light of the site's Conservation Objectives, likely significant effects can be ruled out.

Case law from the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has affirmed that an LSE is deemed to occur when:

- There is a real possibility or risk of the plan or project affecting a Natura 2000 site;
- The project could potentially undermine the site's Conservation Objectives;
- A significant effect cannot be excluded on the basis of objective scientific information.

The European Commission (2021) further defines a Likely Significant Effect as any effect that can be reasonably foreseen as resulting from a plan or project and that could negatively and significantly impact the Conservation Objectives of habitats or species for which the Natura 2000 site is designated. These effects may arise from activities either within the site or from external sources, including cumulative impacts with other plans or projects.

The requirement for an effect to be "significant" is intended to exclude trivial or negligible effects. Therefore, plans or projects with no appreciable or discernible impact on a Natura 2000 site fall outside the scope of Article 6(3).

2.3 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

Under the Habitats Directive, the Conservation Objectives of a Natura 2000 site aim to ensure that the Annex I habitats and/or Annex II species for which the site is designated are maintained or restored to favourable conservation condition

For SAC habitats, this condition is considered favourable when:

- The natural range and area covered are stable or increasing;
- The structure and ecological functions required for long-term maintenance are present and likely to persist;
- The conservation status of typical species associated with the habitat is favourable.

For SAC species, favourable conservation condition is achieved when:

- The species maintains itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats;
- Its natural range is stable or increasing;
- Sufficient habitat exists, and is likely to continue to exist, to support the population in the long term.

For SPA species, favourable conservation condition is achieved when:

- The long-term population trend is stable or increasing
- There is no significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas
- There is no significant decline in the passage of population individuals, distribution of roosting areas, or availability of prey biomass.
- No significant increase in barriers to connectivity
- Disturbance at roosting sites from human activity do not adversely affect number of post-breeding aggregations.

Detailed Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been published by NPWS for many Irish Natura 2000 sites since 2011. These provide measurable targets for individual habitats and species, facilitating more precise assessments. The SSCO for the Natura 2000 sites within the Zone of Influence¹ considered in this assessment are outlined in Section 4.1. While SSCO may be periodically updated, assessments remain valid provided the most recent available version at the time of assessment is used, and the version and publication date are clearly cited.

In accordance with guidance from the European Commission (EC, 2019), Appropriate Assessment considers not only the potential for effects arising within a Natura 2000 site, but also those resulting from external activities - that is, pressures from plans or projects located outside the site boundary that may nonetheless affect its Conservation Objectives. This appraisal has therefore considered the potential for such effects on habitats and species both within and outside the site boundaries, where those effects could influence the achievement of site-specific Conservation Objectives.

¹ **Zone of Influence (Zoi):** The area within which the Proposed Barrier Removal Works could affect a Natura 2000 site, identified using the Source–Pathway–Receptor (S–P–R) model. A site falls within the Zoi where a credible source, pathway and sensitive receptor are present.

2.4 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that potential **in-combination effects** with other plans or projects be assessed as part of the Appropriate Assessment process. According to EC (2019), the significance of cumulative effects is influenced by factors such as the nature, scale, duration, intensity, and timing of potential impacts, as well as the sensitivity of the receptors involved. Although the Directive does not specify which other plans or projects must be included, the intention is to capture cumulative impacts that may not be apparent when considering the project in isolation.

In this regard, the in-combination assessment may include:

- Plans or projects that are completed, approved but not yet constructed, or formally proposed (i.e. where an application for consent has been submitted).

EC (2021) further notes that while in-combination assessments may be less detailed at the screening stage than at full Appropriate Assessment, there remains a requirement to identify other relevant plans or projects that could give rise to cumulative impacts. Where clear conclusions cannot be drawn at the screening stage, such projects should be flagged for further analysis during the Appropriate Assessment.

2.5 PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The precautionary principle underpins the Appropriate Assessment process and requires that, where uncertainty remains, the assessment adopts a conservative approach. In accordance with established case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, a plan or project may only be authorised where it can be determined, based on complete, precise and definitive findings, that there is no reasonable scientific doubt as to the absence of adverse effects on the integrity of a European site.

The assessment presented in this report has been undertaken in line with the precautionary principle, using the best available scientific information and applying a conservative approach where uncertainty exists.

2.6 ASSESSMENT OF CONNECTIVITY

In determining the connectivity of the impacts of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works to relevant features and sites, guidance issued by the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR, 2021) was used to inform application of the Source-Pathway-Receptor (S-P-R) model.

“A European site [Natura 2000] will only be at risk from likely significant effects where the Source-Pathway-Receptor link exists between the proposed development and the European site” (OPR, 2021).

For an effect to be established, all three elements of the Source-Pathway-Receptor model must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

- **Source(s)** – Identifies the activities associated with the Proposed Development and types of impacts e.g., sediment mobilisation during instream works.
- **Pathway(s)** – Route that a hazard/impact takes to reach the receptor e.g., surface water flow as a pathway for sediment or pollutant transport; and,
- **Receptor(s)** – A QI, SCI or ecological feature utilised by the QIs or SCIs of a Natura 2000 site, e.g., qualifying habitats and species of Natura 2000 sites.

This includes consideration of the Conservation Objectives specified to maintain or restore favourable conservation status of SACs and SPAs, which are intrinsically linked to the QIs and SCIs for which these sites are designated.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORKS

3.1 SITE LOCATION

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works are located at an existing culvert crossing on Ballyboy Brook at Ballyboy Culvert, Co. Wicklow (ITM coordinates: E711446, N692006). The culvert forms part of a local road crossing the watercourse within a rural setting (Figure 1-1).

3.1.1 HYDROLOGY / WATERCOURSES

The Ballyboy Brook forms part of a tributary system within the wider Avoca River catchment. The watercourse flows downstream to the Avonbeg River, which subsequently joins the Avoca River before discharging to the Irish Sea (Stantec, 2026).

The site lies within the Avoca River catchment (Figure 3-1), with the downstream receiving environment within the wider Avoca River system and coastal waters of the Irish Sea.

The existing crossing structure comprises a culvert conveying flow beneath the road, which is proposed to be removed and replaced with a clear span bridge.

The watercourse at the site is a relatively small stream within a rural catchment. Flow conditions within the channel are influenced by rainfall events (Stantec, 2026).

3.1.2 HYDROMORPHOLOGY

The existing culvert structure and associated in-channel conditions have altered the natural hydromorphology of the channel. The culvert and associated outlet conditions create a discontinuity in the riverbed profile and have resulted in the development of localised scour and a hydraulic drop at the culvert outlet.

Structures of this type can influence natural fluvial processes by:

- increasing localised scour and erosion downstream of the structure
- altering flow velocities
- modifying sediment transport processes
- creating barriers to upstream fish migration

The presence of the culvert has modified natural channel processes, including sediment transport and flow dynamics, resulting in altered hydraulic conditions and reduced longitudinal connectivity within the watercourse (Stantec, 2026).

The removal of the existing culvert and replacement with a clear span bridge will restore natural channel continuity and facilitate improved sediment transport and fish passage.

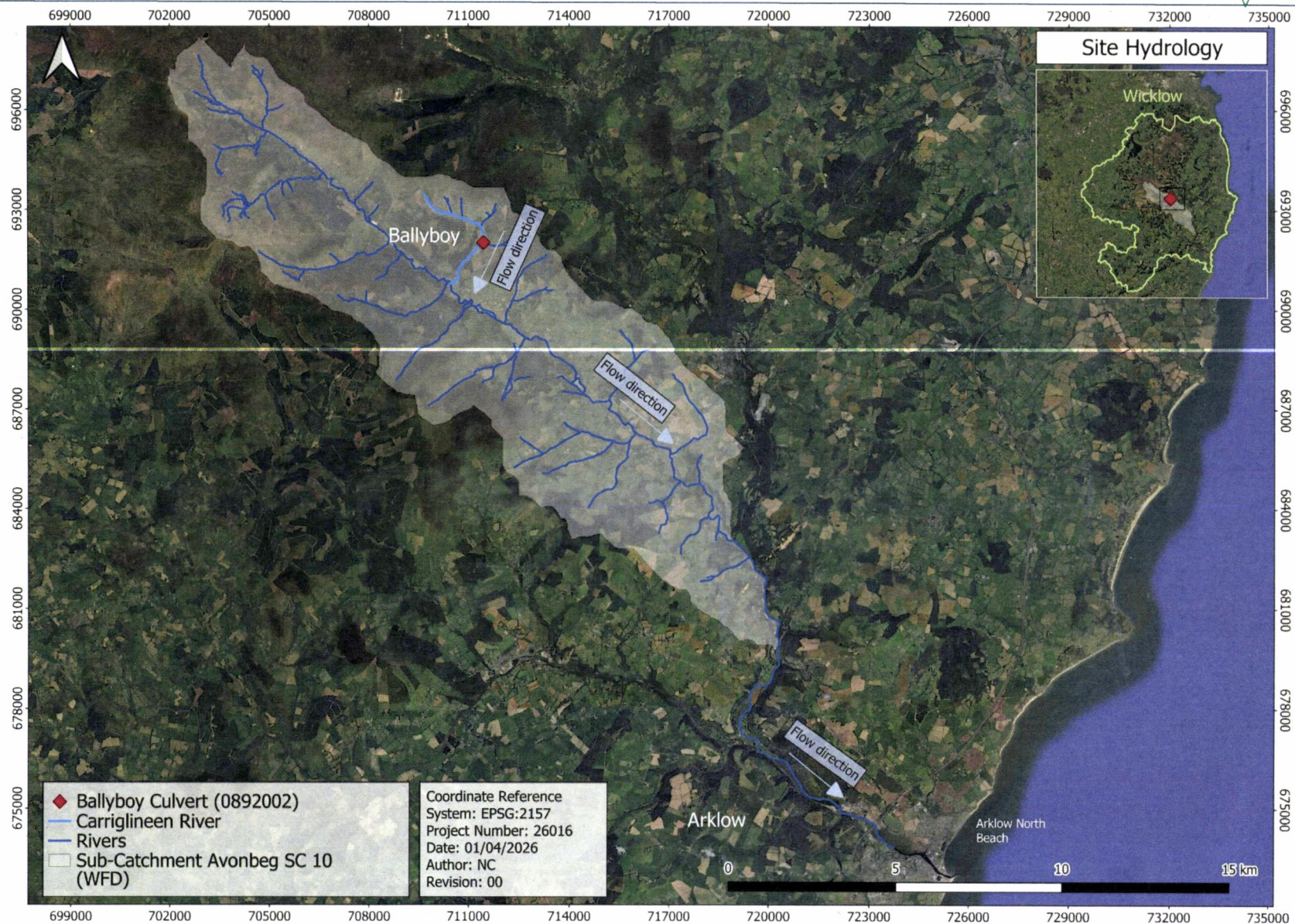


Figure 3-1 Hydrological Context and Watercourse Network Surrounding the Proposed Barrier Removal Works

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED BARRIER REMOVAL WORKS

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works relate to the remediation of an existing culvert/ford structure at Ballyboy Culvert (Barrier ID: 0892002), which has been identified as a barrier to fish passage and is associated with localised hydromorphological impacts, including altered flow conditions and the formation of localised scour and a hydraulic drop at the culvert outlet.

The proposed works will involve removal of the existing culvert/ford structure and replacement with a clear span bridge. This option will restore natural channel morphology and continuity by eliminating the barrier to fish passage and facilitating natural sediment transport processes. The proposed clear span bridge is anticipated to comprise an open span of approximately 7 m width and 1.5 m height above the regraded riverbed, with additional culverts incorporated beneath the raised road embankment to accommodate overbank flows (Stantec, 2026).

Associated works will include site clearance and establishment of a temporary construction compound; installation of a construction stage water management system; excavation and removal of the existing culvert and apron structure; excavation of impounded gravels upstream, (if required) for reuse in channel reinstatement; construction of bridge abutments and raised road embankments; installation of the clear span bridge structure and associated overbank culverts; regrading and reinstatement of the river channel to include a defined low-flow channel; and stabilisation of banks and bed material using appropriate rock armour or natural substrate.

Construction activities will be undertaken in stages and will include temporary management of flow within the channel to facilitate works, excavation and removal of in-channel materials, and construction of the bridge structure and associated infrastructure. Access to the site will be facilitated via existing road infrastructure, with temporary disturbance to adjacent land required for construction activities and material storage.

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works will be undertaken within the footprint of the existing structure and its immediate upstream and downstream extents. Construction activities will be temporary and localised in nature and will include excavation, removal and placement of structural elements, and reinstatement of the channel.

3.3 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works involve the removal of the existing culvert/ford and replacement with a clear span bridge. The potential environmental pressures arising from these works are summarised in Table 3-1 below.

The principal environmental pressures associated with the Proposed Barrier Removal Works relate to temporary disturbance of the channel bed, sediment mobilisation, accidental pollution from machinery or materials, and localised water quality changes during construction (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 Summary of Proposed Barrier Removal Works and Associated Potential Environmental Pressures

Project Element	Description	Duration	Footprint	Potential Environmental Pressures
In-stream works	Removal of the existing culvert/ford and construction of a replacement clear span bridge, including associated in-channel works	Short-term construction works	Within existing structure footprint and immediate downstream channel	
Channel bed disturbance	Localised excavation and removal of the channel bed and regrading of the channel	Temporary / Intermittent	Within existing channel footprint	
Disturbance of accreted sediment	Excavation or redistribution of accumulated sediment within the channel during removal works	Temporary during construction	Localised upstream and downstream channel reach	Sediment mobilisation / Localised Turbidity
Channel bed reinstatement	Reinstatement of channel bed and banks following culvert removal and bridge construction	Temporary during installation	Within existing channel footprint	
Temporary flow management	Temporary diversion or partial obstruction of flow during works (e.g. sandbags, overpumping or local flow control)	Short-term	Immediate works area	
Temporary works area	Localised access and minor vegetation clearance adjacent to the culvert crossing	Temporary	Immediately adjacent to structure	Localised habitat disturbance
Machinery use	Excavator or small plant operating within or adjacent to the channel to undertake works	Intermittent during construction	Within defined works area	
Concrete works	Construction of bridge abutments, installation of culverts within the road embankment, and associated concrete works as part of the clear span bridge replacement	Short-term construction phase	Within existing structure footprint	Accidental pollutant release
Construction-related disturbance (noise and visual)	Noise, vibration and visual disturbance generated by construction activities, including machinery operation, personnel presence and general works activity	Short-term / intermittent during construction	Immediate works area and surrounding riparian corridor	Airborne noise and visual disturbance

4 IDENTIFICATION OF NATURA 2000 SITES

4.1 APPROACH TO SITE IDENTIFICATION

Natura 2000 sites considered in this report were identified using EPA online mapping resources to establish hydrological connectivity, together with NPWS mapping and site documentation resources. SSCOs were obtained from NPWS and the identification of relevant sites was informed by application of the S-P-R model. Guidance on AA emphasises that potential disturbance effects must be supported by a realistic S-P-R linkage in order to be considered relevant at screening stage (Scott Wilson *et al.*, 2006).

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works are located on the Ballyboy Brook, which forms part of a tributary system within the wider Avoca River catchment, flowing downstream to the Avonbeg River, the Avoca River, and ultimately discharging to the Irish Sea.

While the Proposed Barrier Removal Works are not located within a European site, there are no Natura 2000 sites that are hydrologically connected to the Proposed Barrier Removal Works via the receiving watercourse. However, a number of Natura 2000 sites are located within the wider vicinity of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and are considered further in this assessment where a potential S-P-R linkage cannot be excluded.

The principal Natura 2000 sites of relevance in the wider area include.

- Wicklow Mountains SAC (002122)
- Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040)
- Vale of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC (000733)

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works comprise localised, temporary in-stream works within the footprint of an existing structure. The only credible potential impact pathways arising from such works are:

- Temporary mobilisation of sediment and associated increases in suspended solids (turbidity)
- Short-term changes in water quality associated with in-channel works or temporary flow management
- Accidental release of pollutants during construction activities (e.g. fuel, hydraulic oils or concrete washout)
- Temporary noise, vibration and visual disturbance associated with construction activities, including machinery operation and personnel presence

These pressures may act via surface water pathways and/or disturbance pathways (e.g. noise and visual disturbance) associated with construction activities. However, in the absence of any hydrological connectivity between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and Natura 2000 sites, no viable surface water pathway exists.

Natura 2000 sites without downstream hydrological connectivity are only considered further where another potential S-P-R linkage may exist, such as disturbance (including noise and visual disturbance) or ecological connectivity associated with mobile QIs/SCIs.

Where Natura 2000 sites are designated for highly mobile Annex II species such as otter (*Lutra lutra*), consideration is given to potential ecological connectivity arising from species ranging behaviour. Otters are known to utilise extensive stretches of river and associated freshwater habitats, with home ranges

typically extending 7–15 km of river length, and in some cases up to 20 km or more (Chanin, 2003; Reid *et al.*, 2013). Coastal populations are typically associated with nearshore habitats and remain closely linked to freshwater inputs at the coast (Liles, 2003; Liles, 2009; Strachan, *et al.*, 2005; Dalton, Healy, and Murphy, 2021).

Potential disturbance effects (including noise and visual disturbance) arising from construction activities would be temporary and limited to the immediate works area. Studies examining disturbance responses of birds indicate that construction-related disturbance is typically restricted to within several hundred metres to approximately 1 km of the source (Cutts *et al.*, 2013). Therefore, only SPAs within close proximity to the Proposed Barrier Removal Works are considered to have any potential pathway for disturbance effects.

4.2 NATURA 2000 SITES IDENTIFIED FOR SCREENING

The Natura 2000 sites identified as potentially relevant to the Proposed Barrier Removal Works are presented in Table 4-1 below.

Sites were identified based on.

- **Ecological connectivity associated with mobile Annex II species**, specifically SACs designated for otter within a 10 km radius of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works; and
- Potential for disturbance effects (including noise and visual disturbance), with SPAs considered where they are located within 2 km of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works.

The location of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works in relation to Natura 2000 sites in the wider vicinity is illustrated in Figure 4-1. Given the small scale and localised nature of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works, the figure presents only those Natura 2000 sites identified as meeting the screening criteria outlined above and taken further in this assessment.

The 10 km search radius applied to SACs designated for otter reflects the species' high mobility and ability to utilise habitats outside designated site boundaries (Chanin, 2003; Reid *et al.*, 2013).

For SPAs, a precautionary 2 km zone has been applied for potential noise and visual disturbance during construction. Disturbance effects on birds are typically limited to within several hundred metres to approximately 1 km of the source (Cutts *et al.*, 2013). Beyond this distance, construction-related noise is unlikely to propagate at levels capable of disturbing SCIs or affecting the Conservation Objectives of SPAs, particularly given the small scale, short duration, and localised nature of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works.

Table 4-1 Natura 2000 Sites identified for Screening

Natura 2000 Site & Site Code	Distance from Works	Hydrological Connectivity	QIs / SCIs	Taken Forward to S-P-R?	Screening Rationale
Wicklow Mountains SAC (002122)	1.2 km in a straight-line distance	No downstream hydrological connectivity	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Calaminarian</i> grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355]	Yes	No hydrological connectivity exists between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and the SAC. The SAC comprises upland habitats which are not hydrologically or functionally connected to the Ballyboy Brook. However, otter is a mobile Annex II species and a QI of the SAC, and the Proposed Barrier Removal Works are located within a distance that falls within the species' known ranging and foraging behaviour. Accordingly, a potential ecological pathway cannot be excluded at this stage, and the SAC is taken forward to the S-P-R assessment.
Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040)	1.2 km in a straight-line distance	No downstream hydrological connectivity	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	Yes	The SPA is located in proximity to the Proposed Barrier Removal Works. While no hydrological connectivity exists, a potential pathway via noise and visual disturbance arising from construction activities cannot be excluded at this stage. Accordingly, the SPA is taken forward to the S-P-R assessment.

Natura 2000 Site & Site Code	Distance from Works	Hydrological Connectivity	QIs / SCIs	Taken Forward to S-P-R?	Screening Rationale
Vale of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC (000733)	>5.5 km in a straight-line distance	No downstream hydrological connectivity	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	No	No hydrological or ecological pathway exists between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and the SAC. The SAC comprises woodland habitat within a separate catchment context and is not functionally connected to the Ballyboy Brook. In the absence of any pathway for impact, no credible S-P-R linkage exists and this SAC is not considered further.

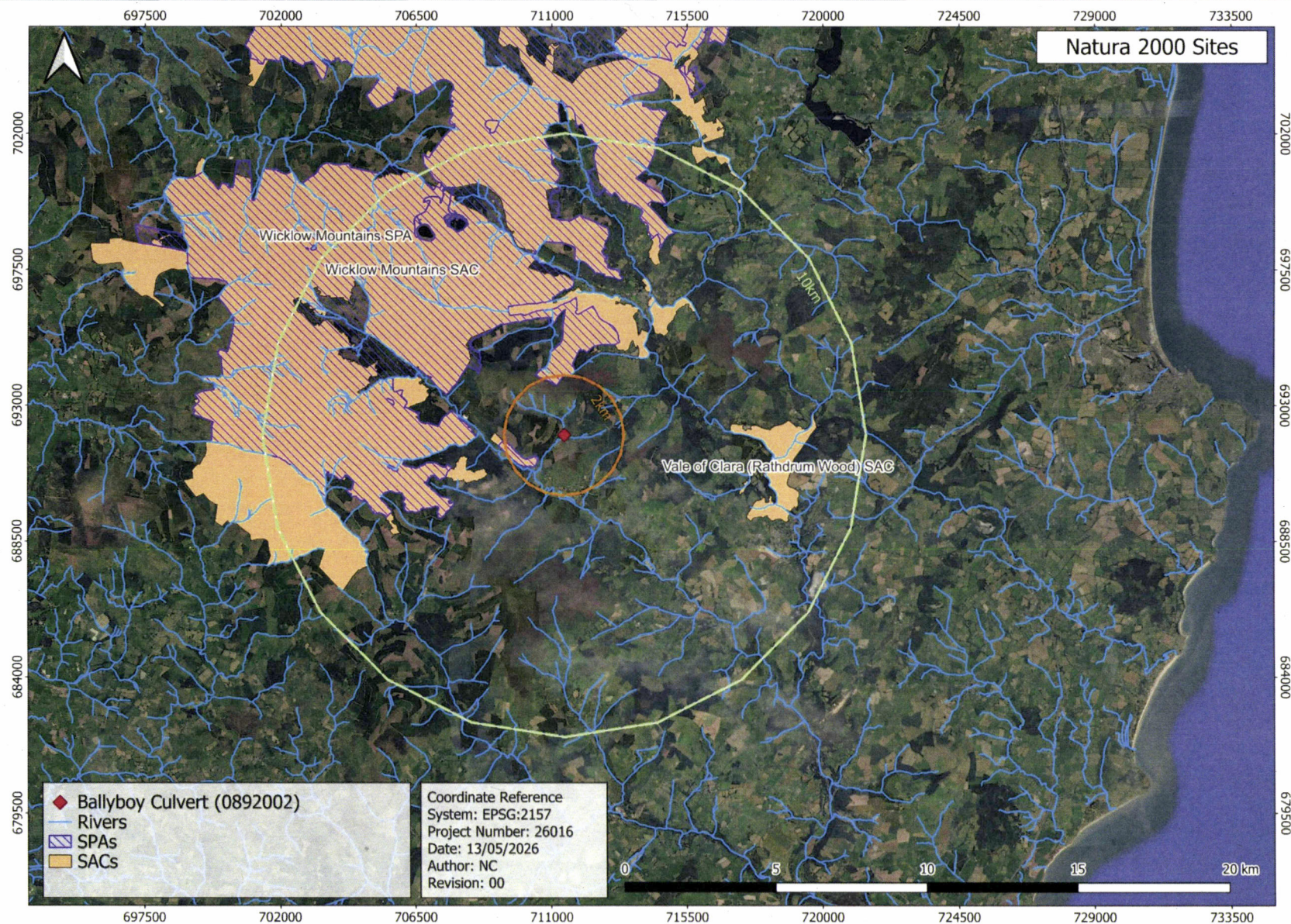


Figure 4-1 Natura 2000 sites considered in the S-P-R assessment – Ballyboy Culvert (0892002)

4.3 S-P-R SCREENING ASSESSMENT

The Natura 2000 sites identified in Section 4.2 were assessed using the S-P-R model to determine whether the Proposed Barrier Removal Works could give rise to likely significant effects on any qualifying interests.

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works comprise localised in-stream works at an existing culvert crossing. The potential pressures arising from these works relate to:

- temporary noise and visual disturbance associated with construction activities

These pressures may act via surface water flow and disturbance pathways (e.g. noise and visual disturbance). However, in the absence of any hydrological connectivity between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and Natura 2000 sites, no viable surface water pathway exists.

Consideration has also been given to the potential for indirect effects on highly mobile Annex II species, such as otter, through ecological connectivity, including the potential for individuals associated with designated sites to utilise the wider river catchment for foraging or movement.

In addition, consideration has been given to the potential for temporary disturbance effects (including noise and visual disturbance) arising from construction activities, which may affect SCIs of nearby SPAs.

The S-P-R assessment therefore considers whether the identified potential pressures could interact with QIs and SCIs of Natura 2000 sites via identified pathways, in order to determine whether the Proposed Barrier Removal Works have the potential to give rise to likely significant effects (LSEs), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

The results of the S-P-R screening assessment, undertaken to determine the potential for LSEs, are presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 S-P-R Screening Assessment

Natura 2000 Site	QIs / SCIs	Potential Impacts	Likely Significant Effect?	Screened In/Out
Wicklow Mountains SAC (002122)	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	Temporary noise and visual disturbance arising from construction activities	No. While no hydrological connectivity exists between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and the Wicklow Mountains SAC, otter is a mobile Annex II species and a QI of the SAC, and therefore a potential ecological pathway cannot be excluded at the outset. The overall Conservation Objective for otter within the Wicklow Mountains SAC is to maintain the species in favourable conservation condition. This includes the maintenance of population, range, habitat availability, connectivity, prey resources, and the absence of significant disturbance. The Conservation Objectives for otter also require the maintenance of connectivity within the SAC, with a target of no significant increase in barriers to movement. In this context, the Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not introduce any barrier to connectivity between the subsite of the SAC located on the slopes of Ballyboy Brook and the wider Wicklow Mountains SAC. The works are confined to a single culvert location and are temporary in nature, with no permanent structures or features that would impede movement. The surrounding landscape supports an extensive network of watercourses both within and outside the SAC, providing ample opportunities for movement and foraging, and these will remain unaffected. While otter are highly mobile and may utilise river corridors for foraging and commuting, the Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not result in any permanent habitat loss, fragmentation, or barrier to movement within the wider landscape. No in-stream barriers will be created, and access to foraging areas and resting sites will be maintained. Furthermore, the Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not affect prey availability within the SAC or the wider catchment. Any disturbance arising from construction activities will be localised, temporary, and of low intensity. The separation distance, combined with intervening topography and dense forestry of Ballinafunshoge Forest, provides effective screening such that any noise generated by the Proposed Works would be attenuated and would not propagate to habitats within the SAC, while visual disturbance would be fully obscured. Given the absence of any suitable resting or breeding sites within the footprint of the works, there is no potential for disturbance effects to impact otter associated with the SAC. The Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not result in any change to the conservation condition of otter within the Wicklow Mountains SAC. On this basis, no viable S-P-R linkage exists by which the Proposed Barrier Removal Works could give rise to LSEs on the Conservation Objectives of the SAC.	Out
Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040)	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	Temporary noise and visual disturbance	No. The Conservation Objectives for the Wicklow Mountains SPA identify disturbance at breeding sites as a key consideration for both Merlin and Peregrine, noting that the significance of disturbance is dependent on "location (e.g. proximity to nest site), intensity, frequency, timing and duration" of activities. The Ballyboy culvert is located within a confined valley setting, lacking key habitat features identified in the Conservation Objectives. Merlin are described as largely tree-nesting, frequently selecting the tallest trees within forestry plantations and	Out

Natura 2000 Site	QIs / SCIs	Potential Impacts	Likely Significant Effect?	Screened In/Out
	Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	arising from construction activities	relying on adjacent open upland habitats such as heath, bog and semi-natural grassland for foraging. These habitat types are not present within the footprint of the works, which is characterised by a modified culvert within a valley floor environment. Similarly, Peregrine nesting habitat is associated with “safe suitable ledges... or crags along coastal cliffs”, with disturbance effects primarily relevant where activities occur in proximity to such nesting locations. No cliffs, crags, or elevated ledge features occur within or near the Proposed Works area, and therefore no potential nesting sites are present. The Conservation Objectives further note that “activities above a nest are more likely to cause disturbance than below, and individual pair responses to disturbance may also vary”. In this context, the Proposed Barrier Removal Works are located within a low-lying valley setting, positioned below and at a considerable distance from the sloped habitats forming the nearest subsite of the SPA. As such, the works are not situated above, adjacent to, or within any potential nesting habitat, and therefore do not present a scenario in which disturbance effects could occur. Furthermore, the Proposed Works are small-scale, temporary and of short duration, with low-intensity construction activities. In accordance with the Conservation Objectives, disturbance effects are only significant where they occur at a level capable of impacting breeding populations. Given the absence of suitable nesting habitat, the lack of proximity to any potential nest sites, and the limited scale and duration of the works, there is no pathway for disturbance effects to occur. In addition, the Conservation Objectives identify the importance of suitable foraging habitat for both Merlin and Peregrine, including open upland habitats such as heath, bog, and semi-natural grassland for Merlin, and wider landscapes supporting prey (small birds) availability for Peregrine. These habitats are extensively available throughout the Wicklow Mountains SPA and are located predominantly within upland areas, well removed from the confined valley setting of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works. The culvert is located at 233 m above sea level within a low-lying valley at the base of the eastern slopes of Ballyboy Brook (473 m above sea level). The nearest mapped boundary of the SPA occurs on the western and southern slopes of this upland area, south of the Wicklow Way, within a forested landscape of Ballinafunshoge Forest. As such, the straight-line distance of approximately 1.2 km underestimates the actual separation distance when topography and intervening forestry are taken into account. The intervening topography and dense forestry provide substantial screening between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and the SPA, such that any noise generated would be attenuated and would not propagate to upland habitats supporting the SCI species. Similarly, visual disturbance would be effectively blocked by the surrounding landform and vegetation. The works are also confined to a valley floor environment which does not represent suitable foraging habitat for either Merlin or Peregrine. Furthermore, the Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not result in any loss, fragmentation, or barrier to access to suitable foraging habitats within the SPA, nor will they affect prey availability.	

Natura 2000 Site	QIs / SCIs	Potential Impacts	Likely Significant Effect?	Screened In/Out
			On this basis, no viable S-P-R linkage exists between the Proposed Works and the SCIs of the Wicklow Mountains SPA, and LSEs on the Conservation Objectives of the SPA can be ruled out.	

Following a review of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and the receiving environment, and having applied the precautionary principle, it can be concluded that no viable S–P–R linkage exists that could give rise to LSEs on any Natura 2000 site.

The Proposed Barrier Removal Works are small-scale, localised and temporary in nature and will be confined to the footprint of the existing culvert structure. No direct habitat loss will occur within any Natura 2000 site, and the works will not result in any permanent or material alteration to the hydrological or ecological conditions.

With respect to the Wicklow Mountains SAC (002122), while a potential ecological pathway exists due to the mobility of otter, no viable impact pathway is present. There is no hydrological connectivity between the Proposed Barrier Removal Works and the SAC, and therefore no pathway for effects on water quality, sediment transport or prey availability. The works are physically separated from the SAC by intervening topography and forestry, and will not result in any habitat loss, barrier to movement or disturbance of resting or breeding sites. Accordingly, the Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not result in any change to the conservation condition of otter within the SAC.

With respect to the Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040), although the site occurs within proximity, no viable disturbance pathway exists. The works are located within a confined valley setting and are separated from the SPA by intervening topography and dense forestry, which provide effective screening. The Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not overlap with suitable nesting or foraging habitats for the SCI species and will not result in disturbance of a magnitude capable of affecting the Conservation Objectives of the SPA.

4.4 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

In accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, the potential for the Proposed Barrier Removal Works to act in combination with other plans or projects has been considered.

A review of the Wicklow County Council planning portal did not identify any planning applications for instream works upstream or downstream of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works within the receiving catchment from 2020 to present. In addition, a review of the EIA portal did not identify any relevant projects within the wider area.

Given the minor, localised and temporary nature of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works, and the absence of any viable impact pathway by which the works could affect the qualifying interests of any Natura 2000 site, there is no potential for the Proposed Barrier Removal Works to contribute to in-combination effects with other plans or projects.

No other plans or projects have been identified that could act in combination with the Proposed Barrier Removal Works to give rise to effects on any Natura 2000 site.

5 CONCLUSION

This AA Screening has considered the Proposed Barrier Removal Works, the receiving environment and the potential for effects on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans or projects.

The S–P–R assessment concluded that no viable source–pathway–receptor linkage exists by which the Proposed Barrier Removal Works could adversely affect the qualifying interests or site-specific Conservation Objectives of any Natura 2000 site. Furthermore, no other plans or projects have been identified that could act in combination with the Proposed Barrier Removal Works to give rise to likely significant effects.

Having regard to the nature, scale and duration of the Proposed Barrier Removal Works, and applying the precautionary principle, it is concluded that the Proposed Barrier Removal Works will not give rise to likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Accordingly, Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required.

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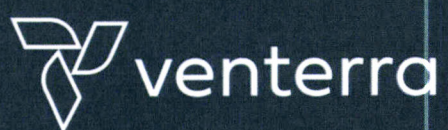
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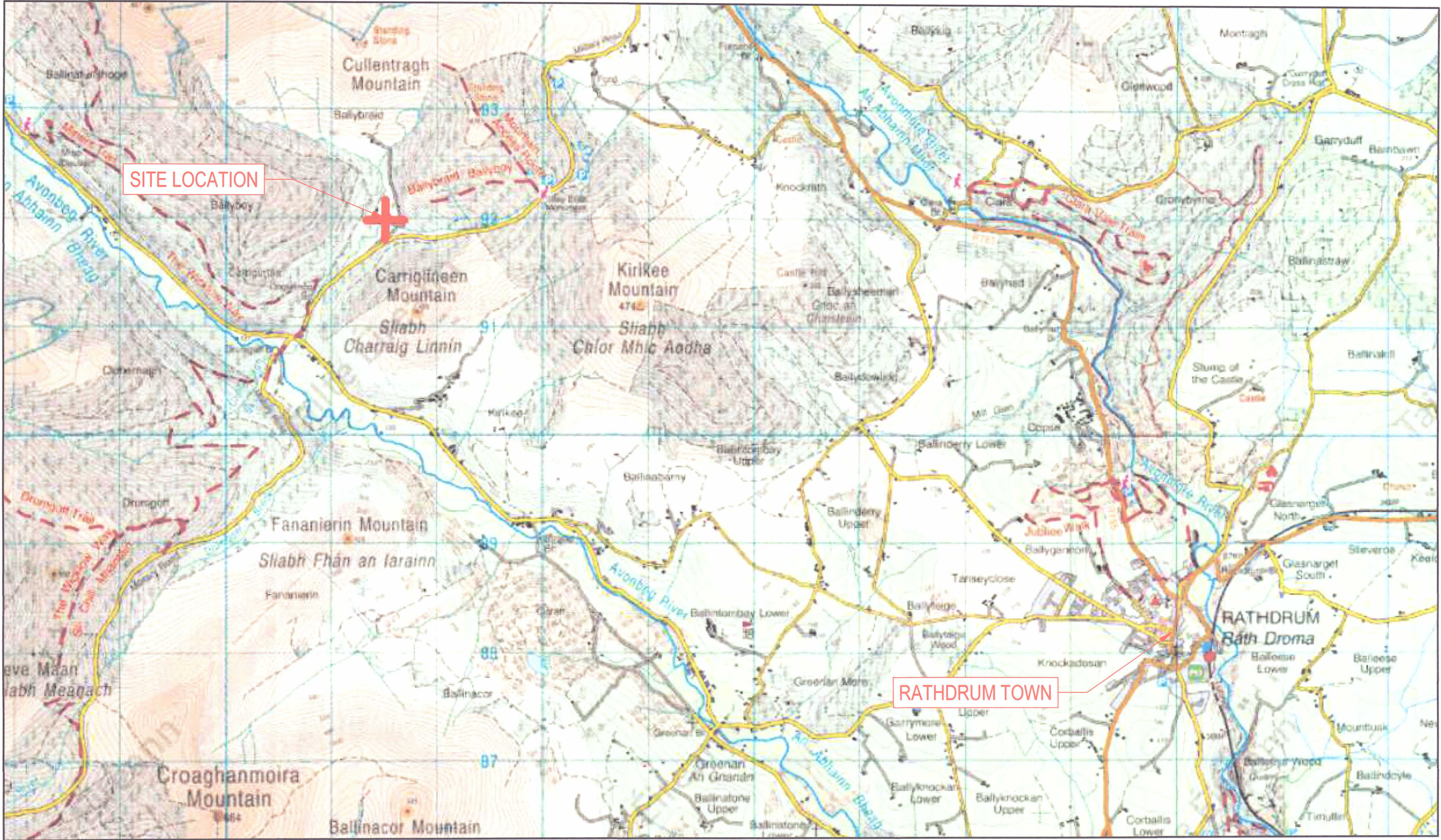
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25065 - BALLYBOY, GLENMALURE, COUNTY WICKLOW

PROPOSED BARRIER MITIGATION



BALLYBOY BARRIER DOWNSTREAM VIEW



BALLYBOY BARRIER UPSTREAM VIEW

- NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 2. ALL COORDINATES ARE IN METERS AND RELATE TO ITM (IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 3. ALL LEVELS IN METERS ARE RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM MALIN HEAD (OSGM15).
 4. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS, USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CONFIRMED ON SITE.
 5. DRAWINGS ARE FOR THE PURPOSES OUTLINED IN THE TITLE BOX ONLY.
 6. DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON SITE SURVEY INFORMATION AND OSI VECTOR MAPPING (2022).
 7. SITE LOCATION REFERENCE X=711444; Y=692007 (ITM)

PRELIMINARY

14/08/26	DR01	RN	EOR	DRAFT ISSUE
DATE	REV	BY	CHK	DESCRIPTION

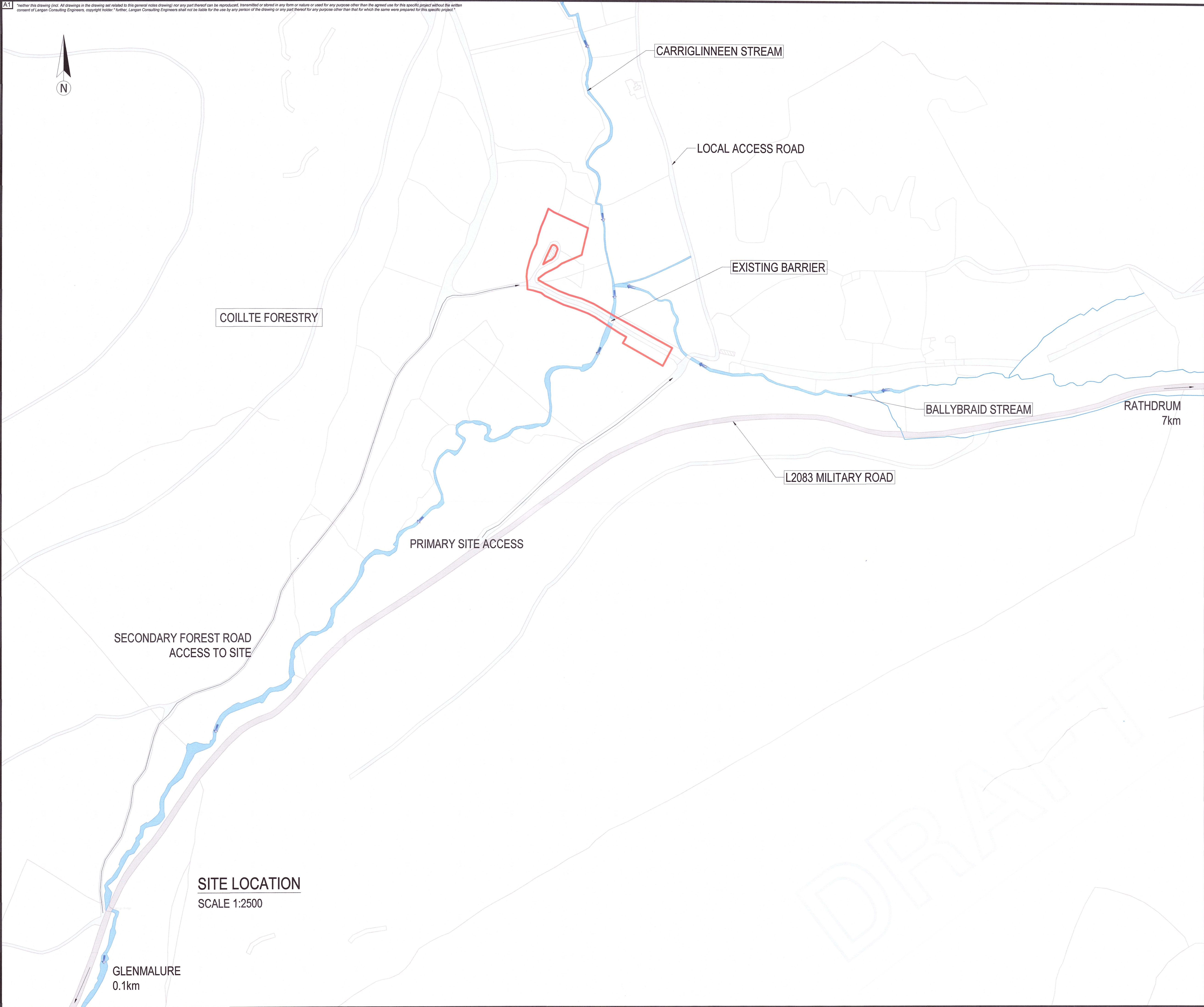
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PROJECT TITLE: BALLYBOY BARRIER	DATE: AUGUST 2026
AT: BALLYBOY, GLENMALURE CO. WICKLOW	DRAWING NUMBER: 1000
CLIENT: INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND	SCALE: N/A
JOB NUMBER: 26065	DRAWING BY: RN
DRAWING TITLE: TITLE AND COVER PAGE	CHECKED BY: EOR
	REVISION: DR01



NOTES:

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7. SITE LOCATION REFERENCE X=711444; Y=692007 (ITM)

LEGEND:

- SITE BOUNDARY
- PUBLIC ROAD
- PRIVATE ROAD/TRACK
- RIVER/STREAM
- RIVER/STREAM FLOW DIRECTION

PRELIMINARY

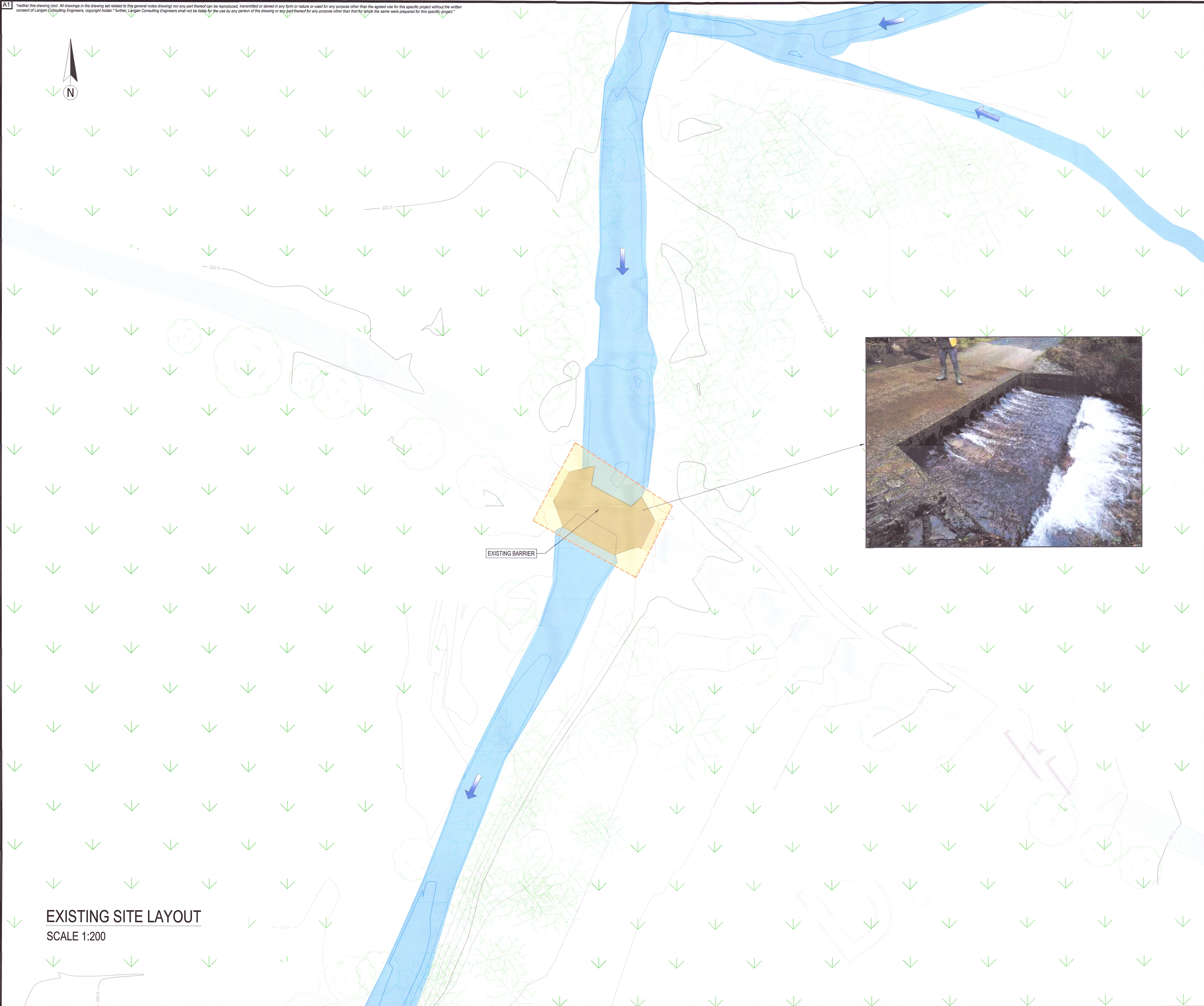
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PROJECT TITLE: BALLYBOY BARRIER		DATE:	AUGUST 2026	
AT:	BALLYBOY, GLENMALURE CO. WICKLOW	DRAWING NUMBER:	1101	
CLIENT:	INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND	SCALE:	1:2500 @ A1	
JOB NUMBER:	26065	DRAWING BY:	RN	REVISION: DR01
DRAWING TITLE:	SITE LOCATION MAP	CHECKED BY:	EOR	



NOTES:

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2. ALL COORDINATES ARE IN METERS AND RELATE TO ITM (IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. ALL LEVELS IN METERS ARE RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM MALIN HEAD (OSGM15).
4. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS, USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CONFIRMED ON SITE.
5. DRAWINGS ARE FOR THE PURPOSES OUTLINED IN THE TITLE BOX ONLY.
6. DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON SITE SURVEY INFORMATION AND OSI VECTOR MAPPING (2022).
7. SITE LOCATION REFERENCE X=711444; Y=692007 (ITM)

LEGEND:

- PRIVATE ROADTRACK
- STREAM
- UNSURVEYED FORESTRY
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- EXISTING BARRIER
- DEMOLITION EXTENTS



PRELIMINARY

DATE	REV	BY	CHK	DESCRIPTION
14/08/26	DR01	RN	EOR	DRAFT ISSUE

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Email: info@langan.ie
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LICENCE NO AR 0000219. © ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

PROJECT TITLE: BALLYBOY BARRIER		DATE: AUGUST 2026
AT: BALLYBOY, GLENMALLURE CO. WICKLOW	DRAWING NUMBER: 1103	
CLIENT: INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND	SCALE: 1:200 @ A1	
JOB NUMBER: 26065	DRAWING BY: RN	REVISION: DR01
DRAWING TITLE: EXISTING SITE LAYOUT	CHECKED BY: EOR	



PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
COMPOUND 2

CARRIGLINNEEN STREAM

SECONDARY ACCESS ROUTE

EXISTING BARRIER

BALLYBRAID STREAM

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
COMPOUND 1

LANDS MADE AVAILABLE
SCALE 1:500

NOTES:

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6. DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON SITE SURVEY INFORMATION AND OSI VECTOR MAPPING (2022).
7. SITE LOCATION REFERENCE X=711444; Y=692007 (ITM).

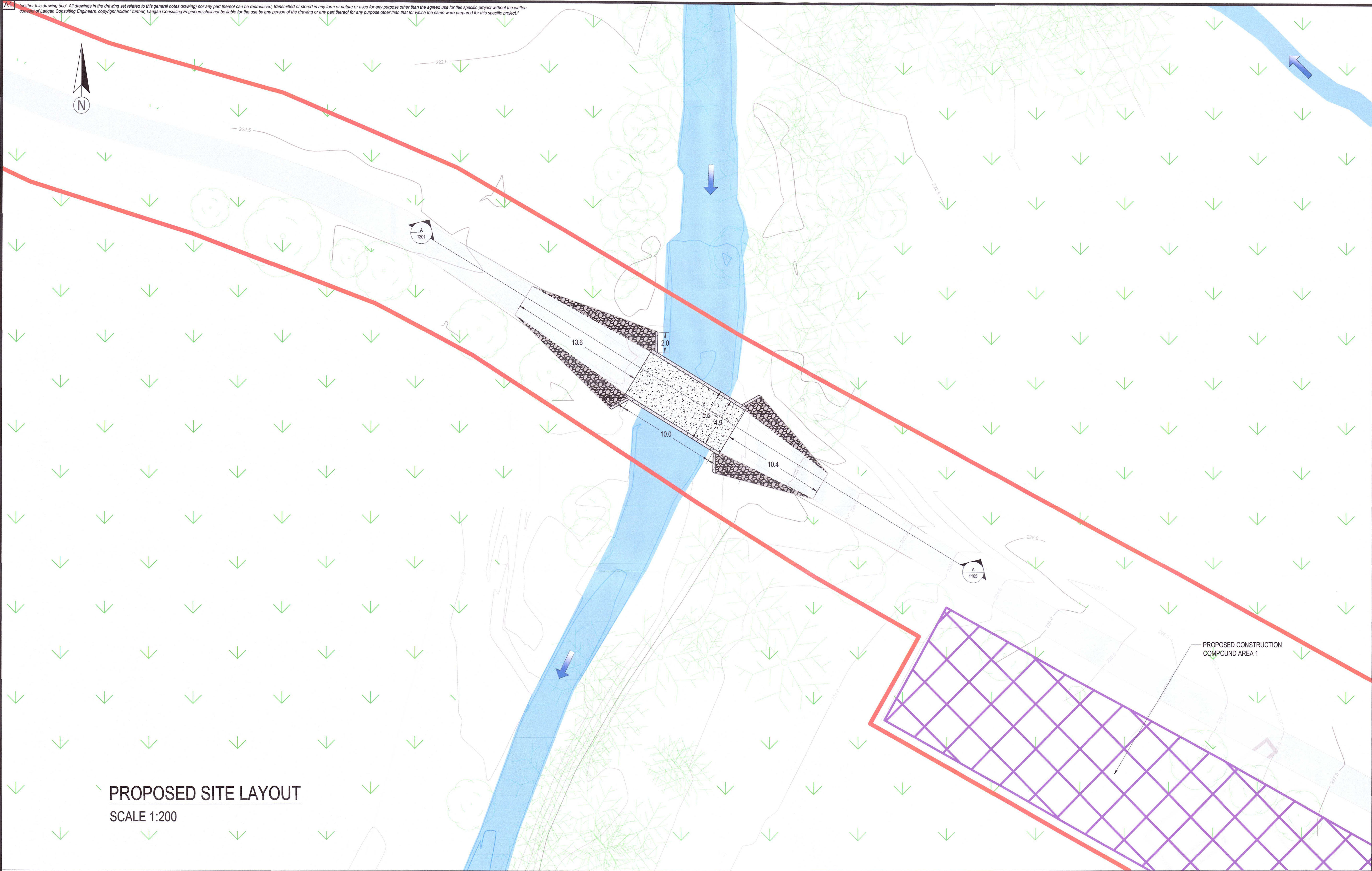
LEGEND:

-  SITE BOUNDARY
 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA
 LANDS MADE AVAILABLE

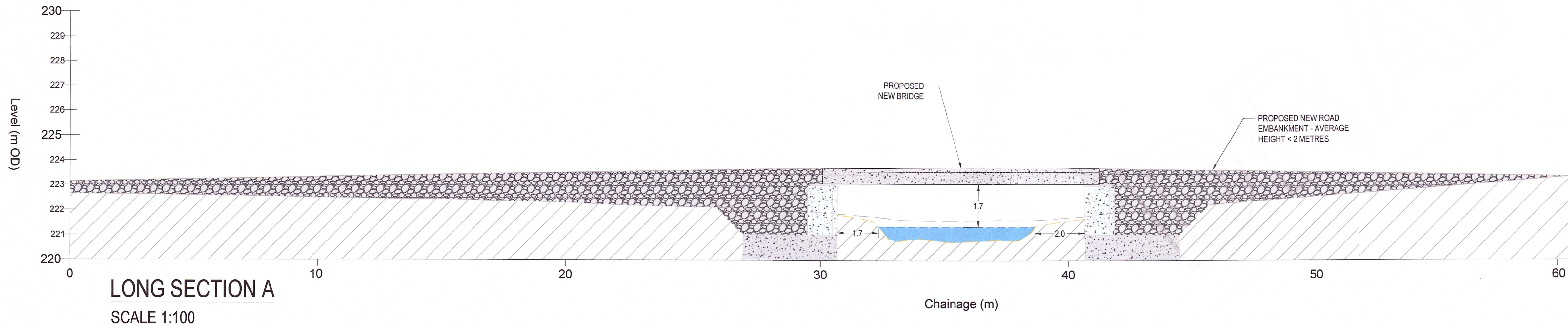
PRELIMINARY

14/08/26	DR01	RN	EOR	DRAFT ISSUE	
DATE	REV	BY	CHK	DESCRIPTION	
Ph: +353 (0)68 68061 Email: info@jerganning.ie Web: www.jerganning.ie Leinster Enterprise Centre, Aghamont Street, Lisycott, Co. Mayo F28 E85 Galway Technology Centre, Mercator Business Park, Maunogue, Galway T91 D952 					
DRAWING BASED ON OSI DIGITAL VECTOR MAPPING FOR THE AREA. ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND LICENCE NO AR 0080219. © ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.					
PROJECT TITLE: BALLYBOY BARRIER				DATE:	AUGUST 2026
AT :	BALLYBOY, GLENMALURE CO. WICKLOW			DRAWING NUMBER:	1102
CLIENT:	INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND			SCALE:	1:500 @ A1
JOB NUMBER:	26065			DRAWING BY:	RN
DRAWING TITLE: LANDS MADE AVAILABLE				CHECKED BY:	EOR
					DR01

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PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT
SCALE 1:200



LONG SECTION A
SCALE 1:100

NOTES:

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6. DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON SITE SURVEY INFORMATION AND OSI VECTOR MAPPING (2022).
7. SITE LOCATION REFERENCE X=711444; Y=692007 (ITM)

LEGEND:

- PRIVATE ROAD/TRACK
- STREAM
- UNSURVEYED FORESTRY
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- PROPOSED EMBANKMENT
- PRECAST BRIDGE ELEMENTS
- CAST IN-SITU DECK
- HIDDEN DETAIL
- SITE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA
- EXISTING GROUND
- ESTIMATED RIVERBED
- WATER LEVEL

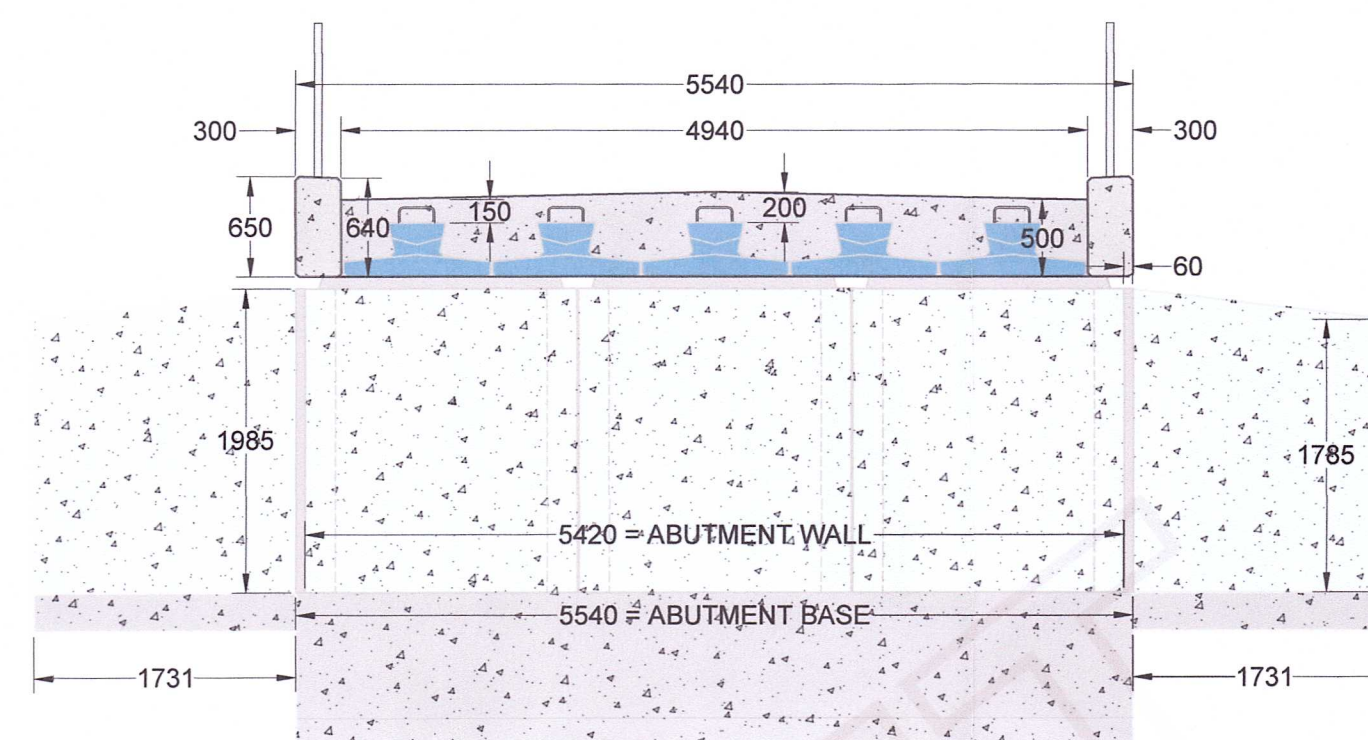
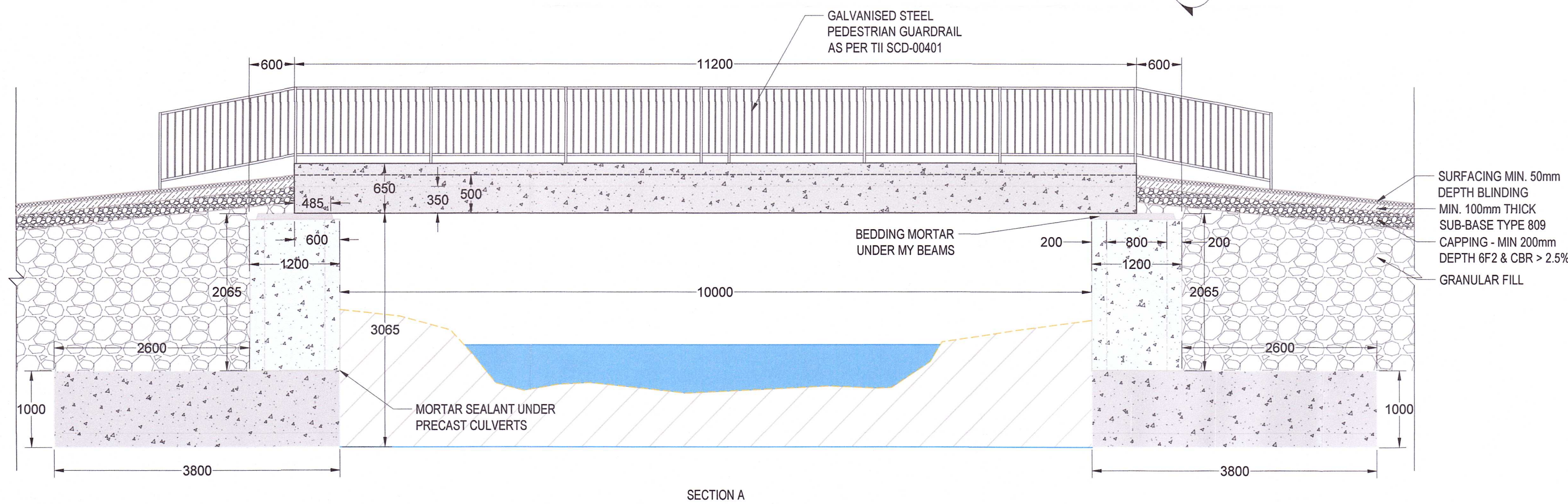
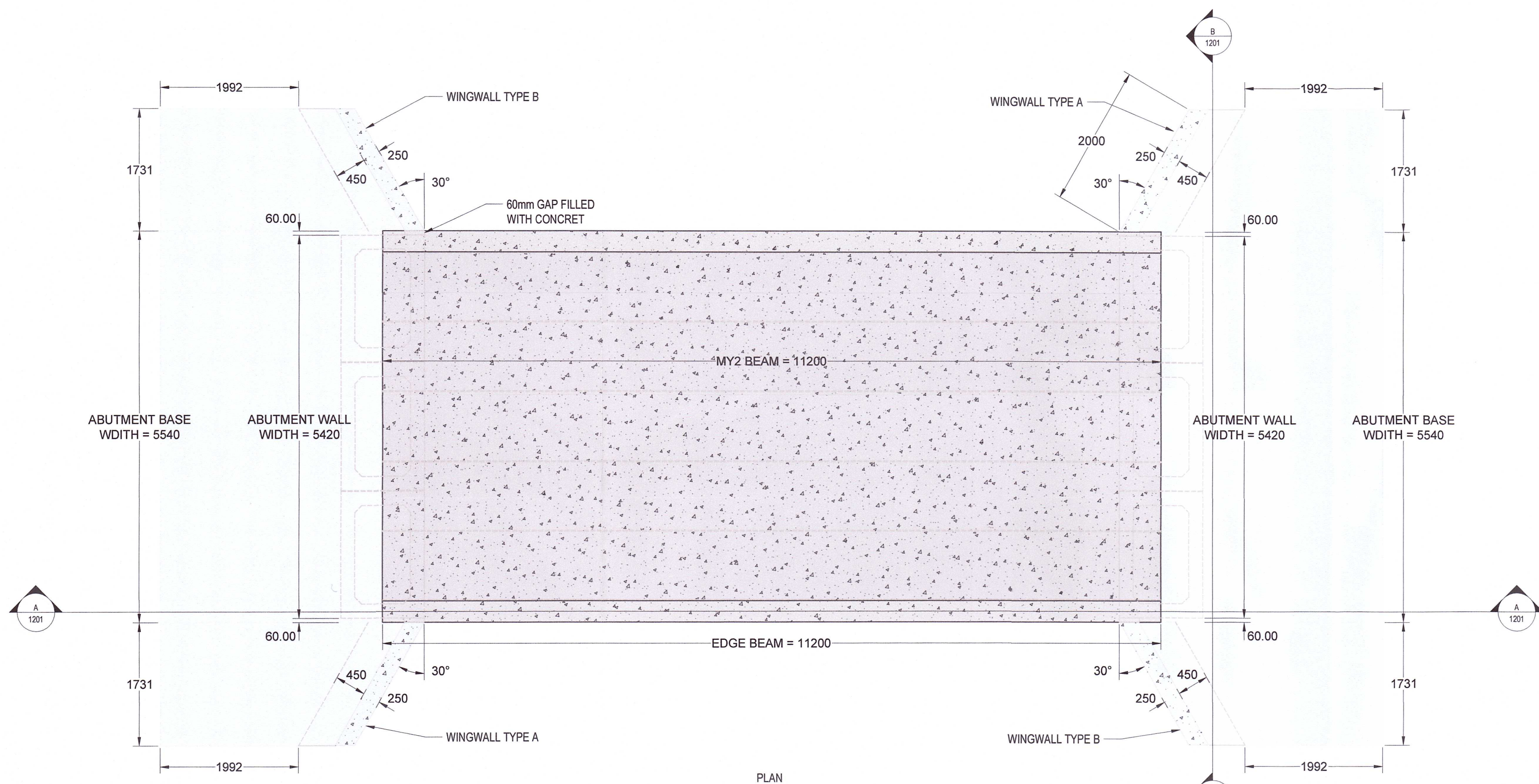
PRELIMINARY

DATE	REV	BY	CHK	DESCRIPTION
14/08/26	DR01	RN	EOR	DRAFT ISSUE

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PROJECT TITLE: BALLYBOY BARRIER	DATE: AUGUST 2026
AT: BALLYBOY, GLENMALLURE CO. WICKLOW	DRAWING NUMBER: 1105
CLIENT: INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND	SCALE: AS SHOWN @ A1
JOB NUMBER: 26065	DRAWING BY: RN
DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT	CHECKED BY: EOR
	REVISION: DR01



NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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5. DRAWINGS ARE FOR THE PURPOSES OUTLINED IN THE TITLE BOX ONLY.
6. DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON SITE SURVEY INFORMATION AND OSI VECTOR MAPPING (2019).
7. SITE LOCATION REFERENCE X=711444; Y=692007 (ITM)

PRELIMINARY

DATE	REV	BY	CHK	DESCRIPTION
14/08/26	DR01	RN	EOR	DRAFT ISSUE

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PROJECT TITLE:	BALLYBOY BARRIER	DATE:	AUGUST 2026
AT:	BALLYBOY, GLENMALLURE, CO. WICKLOW	DRAWING NUMBER:	1201
CLIENT:	INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND	SCALE:	1:50 @ A1
JOB NUMBER:	26065	DRAWING BY:	RN
DRAWING TITLE:	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	CHECKED BY:	EOR
		REVISION:	DR01

PROPOSED BRIDGE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
SCALE 1:50