

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Screening is used to determine if an AA is necessary by examining:

- *If the plan / project is directly connected with / necessary to the management of the European site.*
- *If the effects will be significant on a European site in view of its conservation objectives, either alone / in combination with other plans / projects.*

Part 8 Proposal

(A) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND LOCAL SITE:	
Proposed development	<p>Proposal to construct 2m wide footpath along the towpath of the Grand Canal and shared vehicular and cycling route on the carriageway of Convent View for a distance of 315m. The route of the shared facility is from the eastern end of Convent View, Tullamore to Kilbeggan Bridge, Tullamore. The proposal will connect with the Grand Canal Greenway at Convent View on the east join the urban Greenway at Bury Quay to and Srah Road and Srah Bridge, on the west of Tullamore (approved for Part 8 Planning in May 2019 development of Grand Canal Greenway shared walking and cycling route from Convent View, Tullamore to Srah Bridge, Ballydrohid, Tullamore.) The proposed development, which is the subject of this Part 8, will include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvements to the existing towpath and footpath along the Grand Canal at Convent View through the provision of a 2m wide footpath of suitable surface ie. Surface Dressing, Asphalt Tarmac and Concrete / Stone Paving; 2. Upgrade of existing carriageway at Convent View for use as a shared vehicular and cycling facility, incorporating traffic calming measures, line marking and signage. 3. Provision of traffic safety measures and signage to facilitate safe pedestrian and cycling crossings on

	<p>Convent View;</p> <p>4. Provision of access controls (pedestrian/cycling friendly gates/bollards) road makings, traffic calming measures facilitating the proposed cycle/walk way;</p> <p>5. Information boards, street furniture, signage and lighting upgrades.</p>		
Site location:	Convent View and Kilbeggan Bridge, Tullamore County Offaly		
	0.158ha	Floor Area of Proposed Development:	n/a
Identification of nearby European Site(s):	2000 site(s): SAC 000571- Charleville Wood SAC		
Distance to European Site(s):	15m		
The characteristics of existing, proposed or other approved plans / projects which may cause interactive / cumulative impacts with the project being assessed and which may affect the European site:	None		
Is the application accompanied by an EIS?	Yes: : <input type="checkbox"/>		No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF THE RELEVANT European SITE(S):

The reasons for the designation of the European site:

Charleville Wood is considered to be one of the very few ancient woodlands remaining in Ireland, with some parts undisturbed for at least 200 years. 'Old Oak woodland is a habitat listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive, while the rare snail species, *Vertigomoulin siana*, is listed on Annex II of this directive. The wetland areas, with their associated bird populations, the rare insect and Myxomycete species contribute further to the conservation significance of the site.

The conservation objectives / qualifying interests of the site and the factors that contributes to the conservation value of the site: (which are taken from the Natura 2000 site synopses and, if applicable, a Conservation Management Plan; all available on www.npws.ie) **(ATTACH INFO.)**

To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Code Description 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles * denotes a priority habitat Code Common Name Scientific Name 1016 Desmoulin's Whorl Snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

(C) NPWS ADVICE:

Advice received from NPWS over phone:

(D) ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS:

*(The purpose of this is to identify if the effect(s) identified could be significant – if **uncertain** assume the effect(s) are significant).*

If the answer is 'yes' to any of the questions below, then the effect is significant.
(Please justify your answer. 'Yes' / 'No' alone is insufficient)

<p>Would there be... ... any impact on an Annex 1 habitat? (Annex 1 habitats are listed in Appendix 1 of AA Guidance).</p>	Not likely due to the location and type of development.
	The site is sufficient distance from the European site.
<p>... a reduction in habitat area on a European site?</p>	There will be no reduction in the habitat area.
	The site is sufficient distance from the European site.
<p>... direct / indirect damage to the physical quality of the environment (e.g. water quality and supply, soil compaction) in the European site?</p>	Not likely due to the location and type of development
	The site is sufficient distance from the European site.
<p>... serious / ongoing disturbance to species / habitats for which the European site is selected (e.g. because of increased noise, illumination and human activity)?</p>	Not likely due to the location and type of development
	The site is sufficient distance from the European site.
<p>... direct / indirect damage to the size, characteristics or reproductive ability of populations on the European site?</p>	None likely due to the location and type of development
	The site is sufficient distance from the European site
<p>Would the project interfere with mitigation measures put in place for other plans / projects. [Look at <i>in-combination effects</i> with completed, approved but not completed, and proposed plans / projects. Look at projects / plans within and adjacent to European sites and identify them]. Simply stating that there are no cumulative impacts' is insufficient.</p>	No other plans known of in the vicinity of the site.
	The site is sufficient distance from the European site.

(E) SCREENING CONCLUSION:			
Screening can result in:			
1.	<i>AA is not required</i> because the project is directly connected with / necessary to the nature conservation management of the site.		
2.	<i>No potential for significant effects / AA is not required.</i>		
3.	<i>Significant effects are certain, likely or uncertain.</i> (In this situation seek a NIS from the applicant, or reject the project. Reject if too potentially damaging / inappropriate.		
Therefore, does the project fall into category 1, 2 or 3 above?		Category 2	
Justify why it falls into relevant category above:		There would be no likely significant impact on European sites from the proposed development.	
Name:	Jean Ryan		
Position:	Senior Executive Officer, TMD	Date:	30/03/2022

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: CHARLEVILLE WOOD

SITE CODE: 000571

Charleville Wood is a large Oak woodland surrounded by estate parkland and agricultural grassland located about 3 km south-west of Tullamore. The site, which is underlain by deep glacial deposits, includes a small lake with a wooded island, and a stream runs along the western perimeter. The woodland is considered to be one of very few ancient woodlands remaining in Ireland, with some parts undisturbed for at least 200 years. Some 10% of the woodland has been underplanted with conifers and other exotic trees, but the rest of the area is dominated by Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*).

Apart from Oak, there is much Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and scattered Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*), while Birch (*Betula* spp.) is a feature of the boggy margins. The shrub layer is composed largely of Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

The ground layer is varied, including damp flushed slopes with Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*) and drier, more open areas with a moss sward composed largely of *Rhytidiadelphus triquetris*. The fungal flora of the woodland is notable for the presence of several rare Myxomycete species, namely *Hemitrichia calyculata*, *Perichaena depressa*, *Amaurochaete atra*, *Collaria arcyronema*, *Stemonitis nigrescens* and *Diderma deplanata*.

A number of unusual insects have also been recorded in Charleville Wood, notably *Mycetobia obscura* (Diptera), a species known from only one other site in Ireland. The site is also notable for the presence of a large population of the rare snail species, *Vertigo moulinsiana*. Extensive swamps of Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and Bottle Sedge (*Carex rostrata*) have developed in the lake shallows.

The lake is an important wildfowl habitat – it supports populations of Mute and Whooper Swan and a number of duck species, including Teal, Wigeon, Shoveler, Pochard and Tufted Duck. The wooded island at its centre is famed for its long history of non-disturbance. Hazel, Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) and Ivy (*Hedera helix*) reach remarkable sizes here.

Charleville Wood is one of the most important ancient woodland sites in Ireland. The woodland has a varied age structure and is relatively intact with both areas of closed canopy and open areas with regenerating saplings present. The understorey and ground layers are also well represented. Old Oak woodland is a habitat listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive, while the rare snail species, *Vertigo moulinsiana*, is listed on Annex II of this directive. The wetland areas, with their associated bird populations, the rare insect and Myxomycete species contribute further to the conservation significance of the site. 6.12.1999

Conservation objectives for Charleville Wood SAC [000571]

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level. Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Code Description 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles * denotes a priority habitat Code Common Name Scientific Name 1016 Desmoulin's Whorl Snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

Citation: NPWS (2015) Conservation objectives for Charleville Wood SAC [000571]. Generic Version 4.0. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

13/02/2015