

**Table 1: Appropriate Assessment of Aquaculture Activities in Bantry Bay for site applications T05/430A, T05/607A and T05/612A – consideration of Special Protection Areas**

<p><b>1.1 Brief description of Project or Plan</b></p>	<p>Cultivation of mussels using longlines on the foreshore at Glanlough at site <b>T05/430A</b> and cultivation of seaweed using longlines at sites <b>T05/607A and T05/612A</b> in Bantry Bay, Co. Cork</p>						
<p><b>1.2 Brief description of Natura 2000 site</b></p>	<p>Bantry Bay is approximately 39km long and ranges in width from 3km at the eastern end to 22km at the mouth. The area of outer Bantry Bay in question is not located within any Natura 2000 sites. However, - it is bordered by two SACs, the Sheeps Head Special Area of Conservation (“SAC”) and the Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC and two SPAs, Beara Peninsula SPA and Sheeps Head to Toe Head SPA. (see Figure 1).</p> <p><b>Adjacent Sites:</b></p> <p><b>Sheep’s Head SAC (Site code: 000102)</b> is located on the southern approaches to Bantry Bay, extends to Three Castle Head and Mizen Head to the south. It is a narrow ridge of sandstone which encloses a number of rectangular basins filled either by peat bogs or lakes. The main value of the area is the presence of the terrestrial features, dry heath and wet heath, habitats listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive. In addition, Annex I Birds Directive species, the Chough, and an Annex II species under the Habitats Directive, the Kerry Slug, are found in the area.</p> <p><b>The Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC (Site Code 00090)</b> consists of a glacial valley opening out into a sheltered bay with rocky islets. The site supports populations of the Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>), the freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) as well as the largest colony of Common Seals (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) in the south-west of Ireland, all of which are listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>The Marine Institute’s Screening Matrix for Aquaculture Activities in outer Bantry Bay, Co. Cork (published on 03/09/2020) deals with potential impacts on the two SACs listed above.</p> <p><b>Beara Peninsula SPA (Site Code: 004155)</b> is a coastal site parts of which border the northern shore of Bantry Bay. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for Chough and Fulmar. The site includes the sea cliffs, the land adjacent to the cliff edge and several upland areas further inland of the coast about Eagle Hill, Knockgour, Allihies and Firkeel. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary.</p> <p>Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bird Code</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Scientific Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A009</td> <td>Fulmar</td> <td>Fulmarus glacialis</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	A009	Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis
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A009	Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis					

A346 Chough Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

**Sheeps Head to Toe Head SPA (Site Code: 004156)** is a large site situated on the south-west coast of Co. Cork, adjacent to Bantry Bay. The site includes sea cliffs, the land adjacent to the cliff edge an area further inland to the east of Dunlough Bay, and also areas of sand dunes at Barley Cove and Crookhaven. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. It is one of the most important sites in the country for Chough. The presence of Peregrine falcon is of particular significance.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:

Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name
A103	Peregrine	Falco peregrinus
A346	Chough	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

**Puffin Island SPA (Site Code: 004003)**: is one of the most important seabird colonies in Ireland with an assemblage of over 10,000 pairs of breeding seabirds. The site had the largest population of *Fratercula arctica* and the second largest *Puffinus puffinus* population recorded in the Seabird 2000 survey, plus a large population of *Hydrobates pelagicus* (populations of *Fratercula arctica* and *Hydrobates pelagicus* are both of international importance). It also supports nationally important populations of *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Larus fuscus*, *Larus marinus* and *Alca torda*. It is less important for *Rissa tridactyla* and *Uria aalge*. Several pairs of *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* breed. The site is owned by BirdWatch Ireland and is a Statutory Nature Reserve.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:

Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name
A009	Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis
A013	Manx Shearwater	Puffinus puffinus
A014	Storm Petrel	Hydrobates pelagicus
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus
A200	Razorbill	Alca torda
A204	Puffin	Fratercula arctica

**Skelligs SPA (Site Code: 004007)** The site comprises Great Skellig and Little Skellig islands and the surrounding seas to a distance of 500 m from the shorelines. These highly exposed and isolated islands are located in the Atlantic ocean some 14 km and 11 km (respectively) off the County Kerry mainland. The site is one of the most important seabird colonies in the country for populations and species diversity. It has internationally important populations of *Hydrobates pelagicus* and *Sula bassana*. For *Sula bassana*, it is the largest colony in Ireland and

one of the largest in the world. It also supports nationally important populations of *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Puffinus puffinus*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Uria aalge* and *Fratercula arctica*. References to breeding seabirds date back to the 1700s. It is a traditional site for *Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax* and *Falco peregrinus*.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:

Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name
A009	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
A013	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
A014	Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
A016	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
A188	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
A199	Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>
A204	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>

**The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA (Site Code: 004066):** comprises two very small rocky islands, the Cow and the Bull, situated at respective distances of approximately 2.5 km and 4 km from Dursey Head in the extreme south-west of Ireland. The Bull and the Cow is one of the most important seabird colonies in the country, with nationally important populations of *Hydrobates pelagicus*, *Sula bassana* and *Fratercula arctica*. For *Sula bassana*, it is the third largest colony in Ireland. It also supports regionally important numbers of *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Uria aalge* and *Alca torda*. References to breeding seabirds date back to the 1800s. Both islands are Refuges for Fauna and the Cow is state-owned.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:

Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name
A014	Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
A016	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
A204	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>

**Iveragh Peninsula SPA (Site Code: 004154)** is a large site situated on the west coast of Co. Kerry. The site encompasses the high coast and sea cliff sections of the peninsula from just west of Rossbehy in the north, around to the end of the peninsula at Valencia Island and Bolus Head, and as far east as Lamb's Head in the south. The site supports a nationally important population of breeding Chough, a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 106 breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 86 in the 2002/03 survey. Flocks of up to 42 birds were recorded in the 2002 to 2004 period. The site also supports an Peregrine population (5 pairs in 2002); this species is listed on Annex I of the E. U. Birds Directive. The

	<p>site also holds nationally important populations of Guillemot (2,860 pairs in 1999-2000), Fulmar (766 pairs in 1999- 2000), Kittiwake (1,150 pairs in 2000), Great Black-backed Gull (63 pairs in 1999-2000) and Black Guillemot (118 individuals in 1999), as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Razorbill (90 pairs in 1999-2000), Herring Gull (30 pairs in 1999-2000), Cormorant (33 pairs in 1999-2000) and Shag (11 pairs in 1999-2000).</p> <p>Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bird Code</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Scientific Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A009</td> <td>Fulmar</td> <td>Fulmarus glacialis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A103</td> <td>Peregrine</td> <td>Falco peregrinus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A188</td> <td>Kittiwake</td> <td>Rissa tridactyla</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A199</td> <td>Guillemot</td> <td>Uria aalge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A346</td> <td>Chough</td> <td>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA (Site Code: 004175)</b> are small to medium sized uninhabited islands are situated between 5 and 7 km west of Lamb's Head off the Kerry coast and thus are very exposed to the forces of the Atlantic. The site supports an nationally important population of Puffinus puffinus (5.2% of all-Ireland total). The site has long been known as a breeding site for Hydrobates pelagicus but there is no recent survey data. Other seabird species which occur in all-Ireland important numbers are Sterna paradisaea, Fulmarus glacialis and Larus fuscus. This site also has breeding Phalacrocorax aristotelis, Larus argentatus and Cephus grille. Deenish Island and Scariff Island provides excellent habitat for the seabirds. The islands also have a small breeding population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.</p> <p>Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bird Code</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Scientific Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A009</td> <td>Fulmar</td> <td>Fulmarus glacialis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A013</td> <td>Manx Shearwater</td> <td>Puffinus puffinus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A014</td> <td>Storm Petrel</td> <td>Hydrobates pelagicus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A183</td> <td>Lesser Black-backed Gull</td> <td>Larus fuscus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A194</td> <td>Arctic Tern</td> <td>Sterna paradisaea</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	A009	Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis	A103	Peregrine	Falco peregrinus	A188	Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla	A199	Guillemot	Uria aalge	A346	Chough	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax	Bird Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	A009	Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis	A013	Manx Shearwater	Puffinus puffinus	A014	Storm Petrel	Hydrobates pelagicus	A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus	A194	Arctic Tern	Sterna paradisaea
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<p><b>1.3 Describe the individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Natura 2000 site</b></p>	<p>Mussels are cultured using longlines. A long-line supported by a series of small floats joined by a cable or chain and anchored at the bottom on both ends. Mussel spat (seed) is collected on ropes or strings (droppers). From each of the lines there are a number of dropper lines (up to 5m in length). The depth of the droppers, which is directly related to the quantity of mussels being cultured, is dependant upon a number of factors including water depth, the floatation provided and the carrying capacity of the system.</p>																																				

	<p>Seaweed species are cultured using longlines supported by floating structures in a very similar manner to those used for mussel culture.</p> <p>For the majority of SCI species in the SPA's listed, there is no potential link in terms of either range or feeding habits to Bantry Bay.</p> <p>SCI species from the listed SPA's that have the potential to range as far as Bantry Bay and are known to feed in in-shore waters and bays are:</p> <p><b>Beara Peninsula SPA (approx. 10-12 km from proposed sites)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulmar</li> </ul> <p><b>Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA (approx. 40 km from proposed sites)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulmar</li> <li>• Storm Petrel</li> <li>• Lesser black-backed gull</li> </ul> <p><b>Puffin Island SPA (approx. 50 km from proposed sites)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulmar</li> </ul> <p><b>Iveragh Peninsula SPA (approx. 30 km from proposed sites)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulmar</li> <li>• Guillemot</li> </ul> <p><b>The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA (approx. 40 km from proposed sites)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gannet</li> <li>• Storm petrel</li> <li>• Puffin</li> </ul> <p><b>Skelligs SPA (approx. 60 km from proposed sites)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gannet</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.4 Describe any likely direct, indirect, or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 site by virtue of:</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Size and scale</b></li> </ul>	None
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Land-take</b></li> </ul>	None
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distance from the Natura 2000</b></li> </ul>	There is no spatial overlap between any of the aquaculture sites and the Natura 2000 sites.

<p><b>site or key features of the site</b></p>	<p>Distance to the various SPA sites under consideration that are more than 15km away from the proposed sites are given in Section 1.3 of this table</p>
<p>• <b>Resource requirements</b></p>	<p>Cultured mussels are filter feeders and they feed upon suspended particulate matter. They selectively ingest phytoplankton and other organic material (e.g. small zooplankton and bacteria) and dispose of inorganic and larger organic matter in pseudofeces, which is excreted into the water column. Typically, the faecal and pseudofaecal pellets will fall to the sea floor and may cause localised organic enrichment and/or sedimentation. The level of enrichment is a function of, <i>inter alia</i>, water depth current speed, density of culture, the quantity of suspended particulate matter in the water column, or a combination of these. The build-up of excess organic matter beyond the footprint of the sites is not considered likely. The bivalve shellfish production activities do not use any resources required by the qualifying features within the Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Cultured seaweed also requires no external feeding and produces no pseudofaeces. Therefore, there is typically no organic enrichment in the localised area as a result of this form of culture. The seaweed culture activities do not use any resources required by the qualifying features within the Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>• <b>Emissions (disposal to land, water or air):</b></p>	<p>The only emissions arising from the mussel production are faeces and pseudofaeces, which are excreted into the water column. Typically the faecal and pseudofaecal pellets will fall to the sea floor and there is no direct or indirect impact on the qualifying interests within the Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>There are no emissions associated directly from seaweed culture</p> <p>Activities associated with the mussel and seaweed culture would include regular boat trips to the lines to seed, maintain, thin lines and/or harvest the mussels and to seed, maintain and harvest the seaweed. These site visits would necessitate the use of a vessel which would increase the level of noise in the system. In addition the risk of pollution from exhaust or a spill would also be increased by virtue of the vessels operating in the system. This same risk would apply to recreational boats and wild fishery interests operating in the bay. Any accidental oil spills / pollution events associated with mussel or seaweed production activities within Bantry Bay are likely to be minor in nature, have a localised impact only and will not have any direct or indirect impact on the qualifying interests of the adjoining Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>• <b>Excavation requirements</b></p>	<p>There are no excavation or similar activities associated with the aquaculture activity.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Transportation requirements</b></li> </ul>	<p>Access routes to the aquaculture sites do not spatially overlap with any of the nearby Natura 2000 sites. The produced aquaculture products are transported offsite by lorry using the existing national road network with no impact on the nearby Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc</b></li> </ul>	<p>During set-up and decommissioning there will be some temporary non-significant disturbance.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other</b></li> </ul>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>1.5 Describe any likely changes to the site arising as a result of:</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>reduction of habitat area</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is no reduction in habitat area within the Natura 2000 sites arising from the mussel and seaweed production activities. Mussel longlines have actually been shown in studies to provide extra perching sites for gulls, shags and cormorants, causing a potential positive impact</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>disturbance to key species</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is no evidence in the literature to suggest that rope mussel culture or seaweed culture will negatively impact Fulmar, Storm Petrel, Lesser black-backed gull, Guillemot, Gannet or Puffin</p> <p>The studies of Roycroft et al (2006) on mussel farm and bird interactions in Bantry Bay found neutral/positive interactions for gull species from mussel farming. The similar structural setup for seaweed farming would strongly suggest a similar interaction for these species.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>habitat or species fragmentation</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is no habitat or species fragmentation within the Natura 2000 sites arising from the mussel and seaweed production activities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>reduction in species density</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is no reduction in species density within the Natura 2000 sites arising from the mussel and seaweed production activities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc)</b></li> </ul>	<p>There are no changes in key indicators of conservation value within the Natura 2000 sites arising from the mussel and seaweed production activities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>climate change</b></li> </ul>	<p>Given the nature and scale of the mussel and seaweed production activities the contribution to climate change is insignificant.</p>
<p><b>1.6 Describe any likely impacts on the Natura 2000 site as a whole in terms of:</b></p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>interference with the key relationships that define the structure of the site</b></li> </ul>	None of the activities associated with the production of mussels and seaweed in Bantry Bay will interfere with the key relationships that define the structure of the nearby SPA sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>interference with key relationships that define the function of the site</b></li> </ul>	<p>Given the shellfish and seaweed culture activity is not conducted in a Natura 2000 site the only concern would be a negative interaction between the shellfish and seaweed culture activity and the potential feeding activity of SCI species from nearby SPA's who are known to feed close in-shore and have Bantry Bay within their range.</p> <p>Current knowledge indicates that some of these species have a positive/neutral reaction to mussel longlines, using the floats as perchs and feeding from the epibenthos growing on the ropes and floats.</p> <p>Consequently, it is concluded that the culture of mussels and seaweed using longlines and rafts as it is currently constituted in Bantry Bay does not pose significant risk to the SCI species (Fulmar, Storm Petrel, Lesser black-backed gull, Guillemot, Gannet or Puffin) and as such does not require a full appropriate assessment.</p>
<b>1.7 Provide indicators of significance as a result of the identification of effects set out above in terms of:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>loss</b></li> </ul>	None identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>fragmentation</b></li> </ul>	None identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>disruption</b></li> </ul>	None identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>disturbance</b></li> </ul>	Increased boat traffic during set up and operation may cause disturbance, but the impacts on the five species listed above are likely to be minimal.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>change to key elements of the site (e.g., water quality etc)</b></li> </ul>	None identified
<b>1.8 Describe from the above those elements of the project or plan, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely</b>	None identified



to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is not known.	
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Table 2: Finding of No Significant Effects	
Details of project or plan	
<b>2.1 Name of Project or Plan</b>	<b>Aquaculture Activities in Bantry Bay for site applications T05/430A, T05/607A and T05/612A – Rope Mussel Culture and Seaweed Culture</b>
<b>2.2 Name and location of Natura 2000 site</b>	<p>Bantry Bay is not a Natura 2000 site, but it is in potential range of Special Conservation Interest Species from a number of SPA's in the region. SACs are considered in the Marine Institute's AA Screening Matrix for Aquaculture Activities in outer Bantry Bay, Co. Cork (published on 03/09/2020)</p> <p>The SPA's considered here were:</p> <p>Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA 004156</p> <p>Beara Peninsula SPA 004155</p> <p>Iveragh Peninsula SPA 004154</p> <p>Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA 004175</p> <p>The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA 004066</p> <p>Puffin Island SPA 004003</p> <p>Skelligs SPA 004007</p>
<b>2.3 Description of Project or Plan</b>	Licence applications for rope mussel culture and seaweed culture in Bantry Bay.
<b>2.4 Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?</b>	No
<b>2.5 Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?</b>	<p>Oysters, clams, abalone, urchins, scallop, mussels and finfish are cultured in Bantry Bay. In addition, there are applications to culture macroalgae.</p> <p>Oyster culture is carried out using bags and trestles in the intertidal zone. The trestles are arranged in rows along the shore to maximise water movement over the oysters in the bags.</p> <p>Intertidal clam culture is carried out on mud and sand flats by placing the smaller seed clams in boxes of sediment and covered by mesh. As</p>

	<p>they grow the clams are spread directly into the sediment and covered by netting to prevent predation.</p> <p>Abalone and urchins are cultured in tanks on land or in cage structures in the lower intertidal and subtidal areas. They are contained at all times.</p> <p>Scallops are cultured either by bags suspended from longlines or spread on the seafloor and harvested via dredging and/or diving.</p> <p>Finfish are contained in floating cage structures arranged in a grid system, which are secured to the seabed via ropes attached to anchors. Finfish are imputed into the cages as smolts and following a period of 18-24 months are harvested.</p> <p>A licence application for commercial kelp harvesting in Bantry Bay is currently under consideration.</p> <p>No in-combination impacts of these developments and existing activity in Bantry bay was detected.</p>
<p><b>Assessment of significant effects</b></p>	
<p><b>2.6 Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site</b></p>	<p><b>No significant effects</b> detected on nearby SPA sites and SCI species due to the planned cultivation of mussel and seaweed species in in Bantry Bay for site applications T05/430A, T05/607A and T05/612A either alone or in combination.</p>
<p><b>Data collected to carry out the assessment</b></p>	
<p><b>2.9 Who carried out the assessment?</b></p>	<p>Dr Ciar O'Toole, Technical Advisor for the Aquaculture Licences Appeals Board, 11 March 2022.</p>
<p><b>2.10 Sources of data</b></p>	<p>AA Conclusion Statement for Shot Head, May 2021. Report of the Aquaculture Licence Appeals Board 2021.</p> <p>Crowe, O. (2019) Proposed development of a salmon farm at Shot Head, Bantry Bay, Screening Stage Assessment with respect to the SPA Network. Report submitted to the Aquaculture Licence Appeals Board 2019.</p> <p>Gittings, T. (2018) Bird Impact Assessment. Report Submitted to the Aquaculture Licence Appeals Board February 2018.</p> <p>Marine Institute (2020) Screening Matrix for Aquaculture Activities in outer Bantry Bay, Co. Cork (published on 03/09/2020)</p> <p>MERC (2020) Appropriate Assessment Report, Shot Head, September 2020. Report submitted to the Aquaculture Licence Appeals Board, 2020.</p> <p>MERC (2021) Briefing Note to ALAB, April 2021.</p>

	<p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for Beara Peninsula SPA [004155]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</p> <p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA [004156]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for Puffin Island SPA [004003]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for Skelligs SPA [004007]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA [004066]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for Iveragh Peninsula SPA [004154]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>NPWS (2022) Conservation objectives for Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA [004175]. Generic Version 9.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>Roycroft, Daphne; Kelly, Thomas; Lewis, Lesley (2006) Behavioural interactions of seabirds with suspended mussel longlines Aquaculture International, Volume 15 (1)</p> <p>Thaxter, Chris B.; Lascelles, Ben; Sugar, Kate; Cook, Aonghais S.C.P.; Roos, Staffan; Bolton M., Langston R H W, Burton N H K. (2012) Seabird foraging ranges as a preliminary tool for identifying candidate Marine Protected Areas. Biological Conservation, Volume 156: 53-61.</p> <p><a href="http://www.npws.ie">Special Protection Areas (SPA)   National Parks &amp; Wildlife Service (www.npws.ie)</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.gov.ie">gov.ie - Aquaculture &amp; Foreshore Management (www.gov.ie)</a></p>
<p><b>2.11 Level of assessment completed</b></p>	<p>Desk study</p>
<p><b>2.12 Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed?</b></p>	<p>See 2.9 for references</p>