MWP

Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment

Proposed Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) at Ardshanavolly, Killarney, Co. Kerry

Ross-Park Residential HS Limited

September 2026

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1. Introduction

Malachy Walsh and Partners (MWP) have been commissioned by Ross-Park Residential HS Limited to undertake a Water Framework Directive (WFD) Compliance Assessment in respect of a proposed residential development ('The Proposed Development') at Ardshanavooly, Killarney, Co. Kerry.

In accordance with the WFD, proposals that have the potential to impact 'water bodies' as designated by the WFD are required to demonstrate that any actions would not cause a deterioration of the current status of any water body, and that the development does not prevent the achievement of the future status environmental objectives of any water body. The WFD considers both the environmental status of surface water and groundwater.

This report considers water bodies within proximity to the Proposed Development that have the potential to be impacted on by the Proposed Development.

The purpose of this WFD Compliance Assessment report is to assist developers and regulators to understand the impact that the Proposed Development may have on the immediate water body and any linked water bodies and to ensure that the Proposed Development will not prevent compliance with the WFD Objectives.

1.1 Competency of Assessor and Reviewer

This assessment was undertaken by Serena O'Donnell. This assessment was reviewed by Olivia Holmes.

Serena has a BA Honours (Geography) and MSc. Applied Environmental Geoscience and is a graduate Environmental Scientist at MWP. Serena has experience in environmental consultancy since 2024, and in this time has worked on a variety of environmental projects assisting with the preparation of EIAR chapters, including lands and soils, Environmental Impact Reports, Water framework Directives, Geotechnical Interpretative Reports, Geotechnical Assessment Reports, Construction and Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) and Resource Waste Management Plans (RWMPs).

Olivia is a Chartered Environmental Consultant and a Chartered Engineer with over twenty five years' experience in the project management and delivery of multi-disciplinary infrastructure engineering projects. With a strong understanding and appreciation for both the engineering and environmental aspects of projects, she has particular expertise in providing strategic advice to clients on statutory consenting and Environmental Impact Assessment and brownfield development and waste management.

2. Legislative Context

2.1 Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)

The EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), as amended by Directives 2008/32/EC, 2008/105/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2013/39/EU, 2013/64/EU and 2014/101/EU (''WFD''), was established to ensure the protection of the water environment. The WFD requires that all member states protect and improve water quality in all waters, with the aim of achieving good status by 2027 at the latest. Any new development must ensure that this fundamental requirement of the WFD is not compromised.

The Directive was transposed in Ireland by the European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 722 of 2003) as amended. The Regulations provide for the implementation of the WFD in Ireland, providing for the designation of all waters (rivers, lakes, estuarine waters, transitional coastal waters and groundwaters) as 'water bodies' and setting objectives for the achievement of Good Ecological Status (GES) or Good Ecological Potential (GEP) and Good Chemical Status (GCS). European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 272/2009), as amended and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9/2010) as amended give further effect to the WFD in Ireland.

2.2 WFD Objectives

There are two principal objectives of the WFD:

- The first objective requires that all water bodies must reach at least 'good' overall status by 2027, at the latest. For surface waters, good status is a combination of good ecological status (or potential) and good chemical status; and
- The second objective requires that the status of each water body, including all the quality elements which make up overall status, must not deteriorate relative to the baseline reported in the relevant River Basin Management Plan (RBMP).

The WFD is implemented through the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) which comprises a six-yearly cycle of planning, action and review. RBMPs include identifying river basin districts, water bodies, protected areas and any pressures or risks, monitoring and setting environmental objectives. In Ireland, the first RBMP covered the period from 2010 to 2015 with the second cycle plan covering the period from 2018 to 2021 and the third cycle from 2022 to 2027. The River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, programme of measures to protect and restore our waters was published in September 2024.

The plan sets out key actions required to effectively implement mitigation measures to significantly improve water quality and identify where these measures should be deployed. In addition, the potential impacts of climate change on water resources, the planning for droughts and water scarcity is increasingly crucial.

2.3 WFD Classifications

The information used in the classification of the status of our water bodies is collected in the national WFD monitoring programme. Information on a range of different elements is provided at https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water):

- Biology (plants and animals living in and around water bodies);
- Water quality (concentrations of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus and harmful chemicals such as pesticides);
- Water quantity (flows and levels of surface waters and groundwaters); and
- Hydromorphology (the physical habitat conditions of water bodies).

Rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters can be awarded one of five statuses and groundwater just two (**Figure 2-1**) (Catchments.ie, 2025).

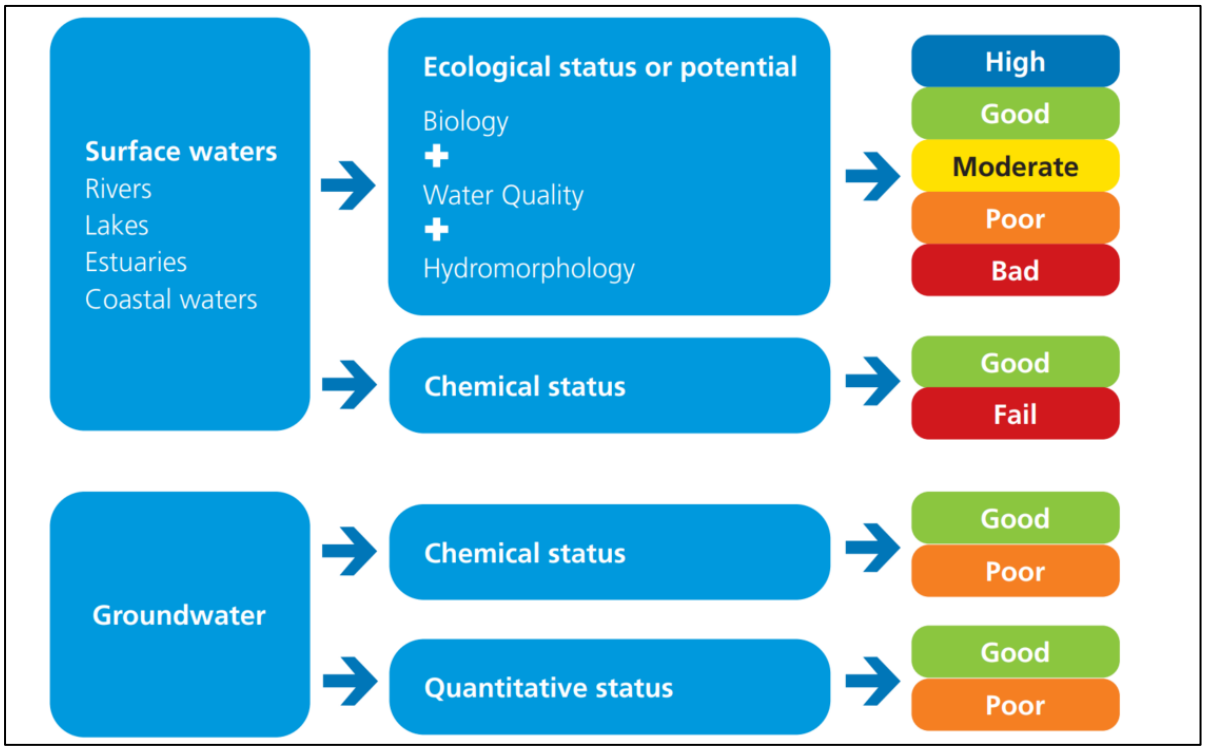


Figure 2-1: WFD Classification (Catchments.ie, 2025)

Overall status is a composite measure that looks at both ecological status and chemical status. It considers all four assessment types under ecological status (biology, physico-chemical, Annex VIII substances and hydromorphology) as well as incorporating the results of the chemical status assessment. The one-out-all-out rule is applied again here, so a water body must be good or better ecological status, and good (pass) chemical status assessment to be given a good overall status.

2.3.1 Ecological Status

Ecological status is recorded as high, good, moderate, poor or bad. 'High' represents 'largely undisturbed conditions'. Eighteen different biological assessment methods have been developed to assess the condition of biological communities across the four surface water categories (EPA, Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027).

Table 2-1: Biological Assessment Methods used to assess Ecological Status

Quality Element	Rivers	Lakes	Transitional Waters	Coastal Waters
Macroinvertebrates	Quality Rating System (Q-value)	Lake Acidification Macroinvertebrate Metric (LAMM)	Infaumal Quality Index (IQI)	Infaumal Quality Index (IQI)
	Acid Water Indicator Community Score (AWICs)			

Quality Element	Rivers	Lakes	Transitional Waters	Coastal Waters
Aquatic Plants	Mean Trophic Rank (MTR)	Free Macrophyte Index	Intertidal Seagrass tool	Intertidal Seagrass tool
	LEAFPACS		Saltmarsh Angiosperm Assessment Tool for Ireland (SMAATIE)	Saltmarsh Angiosperm Assessment Tool for Ireland (SMAATIE)
Macroalgae	Mean Trophic Rank (MTR)	Not applicable	Opportunistic Green Macroalgal Abundance (OGA tool)	Opportunistic Green Macroalgal Abundance (OGA tool)
	LEAFPACS			RSL – Rocky Shore reduced species list
Phytoplankton	Not applicable	IE Lake Phytoplankton Index	Phytoplankton biomass & composition	Phytoplankton biomass & composition
Phytobenthos	Revised form of Trophic Diatom Index (TDI)	Lake Trophic Diatom Index (IE)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Fish	Fish Classification Scheme (FCS2)	Fish in lakes 2 (FIL2)	Transitional Fish Classification Index (TFCI)	Not applicable
			Estuarine Multi-metric Fish Index (EMFI)	

2.3.2 Physico-Chemical Quality Status

Physico-chemical elements such as nutrients, dissolved oxygen, salinity, pH, etc., are measured to provide an indication of how these elements support the achievement of good or better ecological status. The physico-chemical quality elements and parameters that will be monitored in the 2022-2027 programme are shown in Table 2-2. Transparency in rivers is not measured due to the shallow nature of most Irish rivers.

Table 2-2: Physico-Chemical Quality Elements and Parameters of Water

Quality Element	Rivers	Lakes	Transitional Waters	Coastal Waters
Transparency	Not measured	Secchi depth, colour	Secchi Depth	Secchi Depth
Thermal Conditions	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature

Quality Element	Rivers	Lakes	Transitional Waters	Coastal Waters
Oxygenation conditions	DO, BOD	DO	DO, BOD	DO, BOD
Acidification	pH, alkalinity, cations and anions, DOC	pH, alkalinity, cations and anions, DOC	pH	pH
Salinity	Conductivity	Conductivity	Salinity	Salinity
Nutrient Conditions	MRP, TA, TON	MRP, TA, TON, TP, Si	DIN, MRP, Si	DIN, MRP, Si

DO = dissolved oxygen; BOD = biochemical oxygen demand; MRP = molybdate reactive phosphorus; TA = total ammonia; TON = total oxidised nitrogen; TP = total phosphorus; DIN = dissolved inorganic nitrogen; Si = silica

2.3.3 Hydro-Morphological Status

The WFD requires the assessment of the ecological status, which includes hydro morphological quality elements. Hydromorphology is the study of physical form, condition and processes within a surface water body, which create and maintain habitat. Where the Hydromorphology of a surface water body has been significantly altered for anthropogenic purposes, such as water supply, flood protection or navigation, it can be designated as an Artificial or Heavily Modified Water Body (HMWB).

An alternative environmental objective, Good Ecological Potential (GEP) applies in these cases. In practice, this means that ecology must be as close as possible to that of a similar natural water body, but without compromising its human use. The water bodies of relevance to this project are not classified as HMWB so the classification of these is not discussed further.

2.4 WFD Protected Areas

The WFD requires a register of protected areas. These are protected for their use (such as fisheries or drinking water) or because they have important habitat and/or species that directly depend on water. The register includes areas identified by the WFD itself or other European Directives. These may include the following:

- Areas used for water abstraction – Act No. 48/2022 – Water Environment (Abstractions and Associated Impoundments) Act 2022;
- Areas designated for the protection of economically significant aquatic species (Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy);
- Recreational waters (Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC);
- Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC, amended by Commission Directive (EU) 2026/288;
- Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (EU) 2024/3019;
- Areas of protected species or habitats where water quality is an important factor in their protection (Natura 2000 sites under Birds Directive 2009/147/EC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC).

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Appraisal Method

Any activity that is part of the Proposed Development and that could have the potential to lower the status of any quality elements of a water body or preclude the measures necessary to achieve good status must be assessed to determine its compliance with the WFD.

Published methodologies for the assessment of plans or projects in relation to undertaking WFD assessments across all types of water bodies that are specific to Ireland are not currently available. There is however an EU level guidance document of relevance titled ''Water Framework Directive Project assessment checklist tool'' (2024), published by the Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions (JASPERS). In addition, the UK Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 18: The WFD (PINS, 2017) provides guidance on the WFD process, and the information required.

There are also several guidance documents from the UK that have been developed in relation to undertaking such assessments for the different water body types, predominantly written by the UK's Environment Agency. These have been used as far as possible in the compilation of this assessment report.

The WFD compliance assessment process used for this assessment consists of various assessment stages as follows:

- Stage One: Screening (this excludes any activities that do not need to go through the scoping or impact assessment stages);
- Stage Two: Scoping (this identifies the receptors that are potentially at risk from an activity and need impact assessment); and
- Stage Three: Detailed Impact assessment (this considers the potential impacts of an activity, identifies ways to avoid or minimise impacts, and indicates if an activity may cause deterioration or jeopardise the water body achieving Good Status).

3.2 Data Resources

A desk-based study was undertaken including a review of relevant information from the following publicly available sources and information provided by the Applicant:

- Geological Survey of Ireland Online Mapping (GSI, 2025)
- Environmental Protection Agency Online Mapping (EPA, 2026)
- MWP Document: Environmental Report 25123- MWP-ZZ-ZZ-RP-EN-6005
- MWP Document: Civil Utilities Report 25123-ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-CE-6006
- MWP Document: EcIA (Ecological Impact Assessment) 25123-ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-EN-6009

4. Proposed Development

4.1 Site Location and Description

The Proposed Development site is located within the townland of Ardshanavooly, Killarney, Co. Kerry approximately 550m from Killarney town centre and approximately 740m northeast of Killarney National Park, Co. Kerry.

The site comprises a managed agricultural field enclosed by wall structures. Adjoining the eastern boarder of the site is Deerpark Retail Park and Killarney Pitch and Putt to the north. Adjacent to the southeastern area of the site is residential housing. Three large agricultural fields enclose the site to the northeast and northwest. Extending northwards away from the site is residential housing and the Killarney bypass (N22) c. 366m north of the site.

Figure 4-1 shows the Proposed Development site in the context of the wider Killarney area. Figure 4-2 shows the Proposed Development site on the aerial photograph. The Proposed Development has been zoned new/proposed residential (R1) in the Kerry County Development Plan (CDP) 2022-2028.

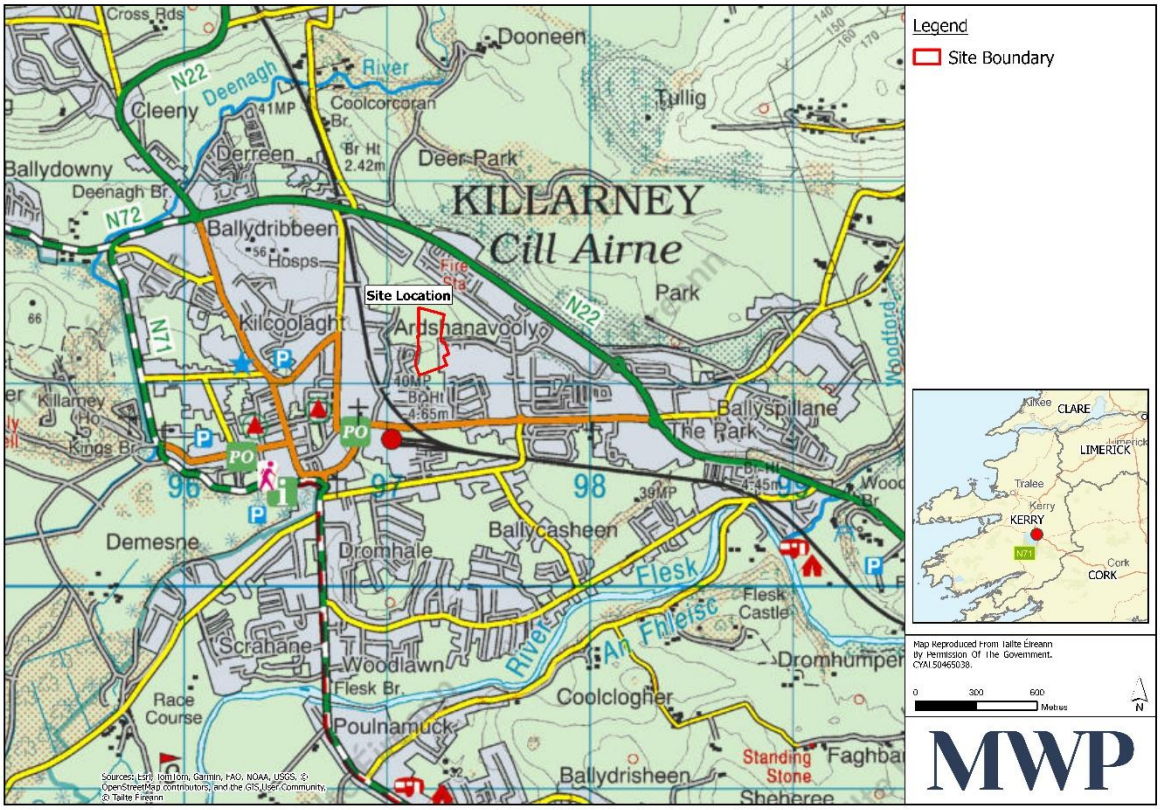


Figure 4-1: Site Location



Figure 4-2: Aerial View of Proposed Development Site

4.2 Characteristics of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development will be on an area of approximately 3.8ha and consists of a LRD comprising 188 No. residential units, a creche, car parking, shared open spaces, landscaping, and all associated and ancillary site works to facilitate the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development includes the following:

- Clearing of the site to allow for the construction of the proposed LRD.
- The construction of 188 No. residential houses comprising of:
    - 19 No. 2 Bed units
    - 67 No. 3 Bed Units
    - 34 No. 4 Bed Units
    - 68 No. apartments (36 No. 1-Bed Apartments and 32 No. 2-Bed Apartments)
- Construction of ancillary creche, landscaping and associated site development works.
- The construction of approximately 220 No. car parking spaces proposed throughout the site.
- Ancillary infrastructure development works will include wastewater infrastructure, surface water attenuation, water utility services, public lighting, bin stores, bicycle stores, ESB substations, and all associated site development works.

- Vehicular access to the development will be from the extended road network from the south.

4.3 Drainage

The drainage for the Proposed Development is as follows. Further information on the drainage is provided in the Civils Utilities Report which accompanies this planning application (Document No. 25123-ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-CE-6006).

4.3.1 Sustainable Urban Drainage ('SuDs') Strategy

The aim of these measures is to design the site drainage in a manner that mimics the natural drainage process for the site pre-development and reduce the impact of the development on the environment. The SUDS measures selection process for this site were guided by the four pillars of SuDS which are Water Quantity, Water Quality, Biodiversity and Amenity. These prioritise the use of nature-based solutions with infiltration measures to promote groundwater discharge. This selection process took into account their practicability for use on the site and the constraints such as the topography and development layout so to create a SUDS Management Train.

The SUDS Management Train proposed for this site is evaluated from the point where rain falls, through the conveyance network through to how it is discharged within the site.

The Deerpark site was divided into several sub catchments, each catchment was designed to manage its own individual run off. These were chosen to regulate the flow as close to the place where rain falls as possible, rather than concentrating the flow to one spot on the site for attenuation.

The SUDS measures are included below. Further information is provided in Document No. 25123-ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-CE-6006 Civil Utilities Report.

- Bioretention Raingarden/ Tree pits
- Dry Swales
- Petrol Interceptors
- Attenuation Storage Tanks

4.3.2 Foul Water

A plan of the existing Irish Water services in the area is provided in the Confirmation Of Feasibility (COF) which can be found within Document No. 25123-ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-CE-6006 Civil Utilities Report. The COF has advised that the development is feasible subject to upgrades.

The Proposed Development will be served by a gravity foul water system. The sewer will discharge to an existing UE 225mm foul sewer located to the south of the site along Friary Downs Road.

4.4 Temporary Construction Compound

The temporary construction compound will include welfare facilities for the construction workers. It is proposed that these facilities will connect into the existing public sewer network. In the event that a temporary connection cannot be provided portaloo's will be provided in the compound.

4.5 Construction Procedures

During the construction phase, the methods of working will comply with all relevant legislation and best practice guidelines. The key construction procedures of the project include:

- Site preparation and pre-construction activities.
- Removing overgrown vegetation from site.
- Dam the exit point of existing drain / silt traps on the existing drains.
- Settlement ponds. Up gradient clean water redirection.
- Overland discharge after settlement pond.
- A temporary construction compound will be established within the site boundary. This will be situated a minimum of 25m from any river or surface drain.
- Implementation of temporary site construction drainage system.

4.6 Waste Management

During construction, any material waste will be stored in designated sealed skips for removal from site. This will prevent any leaching of materials to the waterbodies. The construction phase waste may consist of:

- Surplus hardcore,
- Stone,
- Concrete,
- Ducting,
- Electrical wiring,
- Metal-off cuts,
- Timber,
- Plastic waste and packaging, and unused oil and diesel.

Operational waste for the residential development will be controlled by each household and dealt with by municipal services. It is estimated that approximately 82,956 litres of wastewater per day will be generated by the Proposed Development during the operational phase. This wastewater will be managed by a connection to the public sewer system.

4.7 Controls and Monitoring Works

During construction, controls such as the following will be undertaken:

- Temporary site drainage systems will be put in place prior to the construction of the development, to prevent contaminants entering the aquatic environment.
- Surface water management controls shall be in place to prevent entry of silted run-off into the site stormwater network.
- All hydrocarbons, chemicals & oil storage tanks requirement for the construction stages shall be bunded to a volume not less than the greater of the following:
    - 110% of the capacity of the largest tank within the bunded area; or
    - 25% of the total volume of substance which could be stored within the bunded area.
- Refuelling of plant and machinery shall take place at dedicated refuelling areas only.

Routine inspections of construction activity and the overall development site will also be carried out on a regular basis by the Appointed Contractor to ensure that all controls to prevent environmental impacts, relevant to the construction activities taking place at the time, are in place and that all works are undertaken in compliance with these environmental controls as set out in the EIA Screening, and any other relevant Conditions of Planning.

4.8 Flood Risk

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) was undertaken for the proposed site by MWP. The FRA has identified that the site is within Flood Zone C. The development of the site is considered appropriate without a Justification Test in the context of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management (PSFRM) Guidelines. See FRA (Doc No. 25123- ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-CE-6007) for further information.

5. Receiving Environment

5.1 Catchment Description

The Proposed Development site is located within Water Framework Directive (WFD) hydrometric area 22, also known as Laune-Mane-Dingle Bay catchment.

This catchment covers the area drained by the Rivers Laune and Maine, along with all streams flowing into tidal waters between Glanearagh Head and Clogher Head, County Kerry. It has a total drainage area of approximately 2,036 km². The largest urban centre within the catchment is Killarney, followed by Cahersiveen, Killorglin, Castleisland, and Dingle. The total population of the catchment is about 62,006, giving a population density of approximately 30 people per km². This catchment is dominated by the east-west trending series of sandstone ridges and limestone valleys that dominate the landscape of south and west Munster. In this catchment, the limestone valley is nearly completely submerged by the sea - having been preferentially eroded compared to the sandstone ridges lying either side of it and the valley is now filled by Dingle Bay while the sandstone ridges on either side form the Iveragh and Dingle Peninsulas.

The Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay Catchment is divided into 19 subcatchments and has 145 surface water bodies and 16 groundwater bodies.

The Proposed Development site lies within the Laune_SC_010 Water Framework Directive (WFD) Sub-Catchment (ID: 22_14) within the Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay WFD. See **Figure 5-1** and **Figure 5-2.**

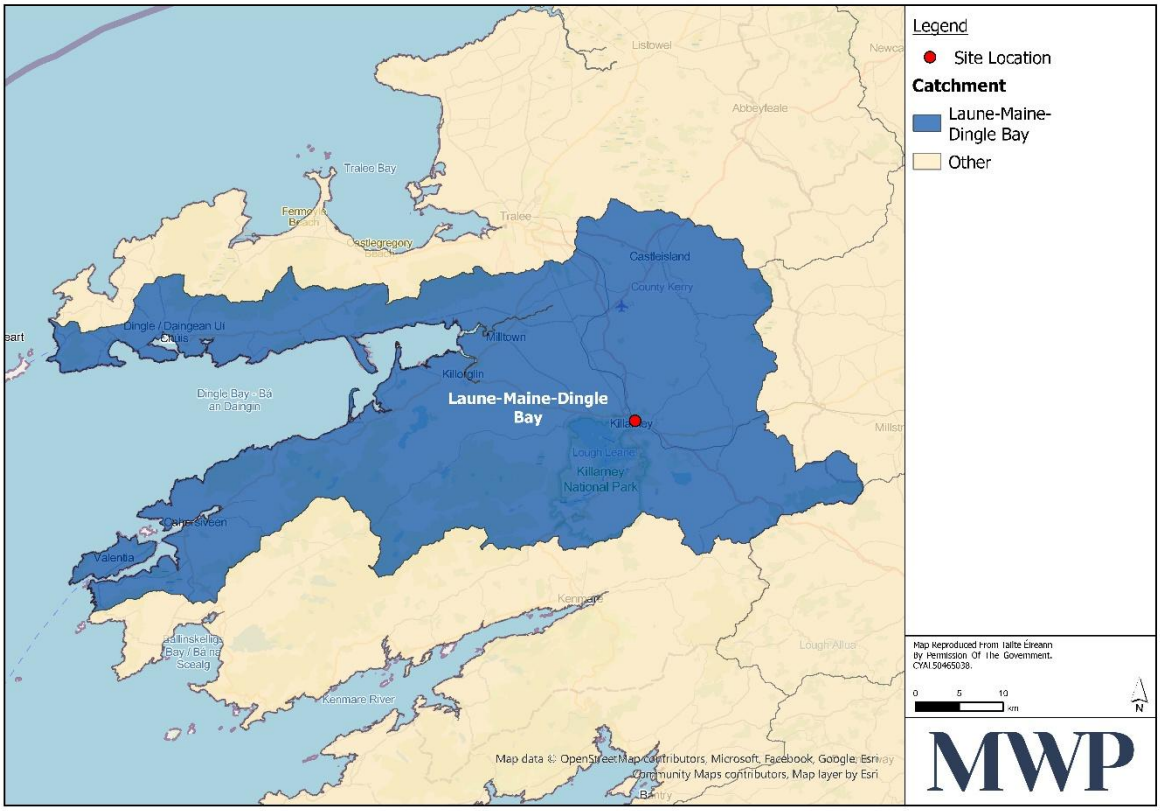


Figure 5-1: Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay Catchment

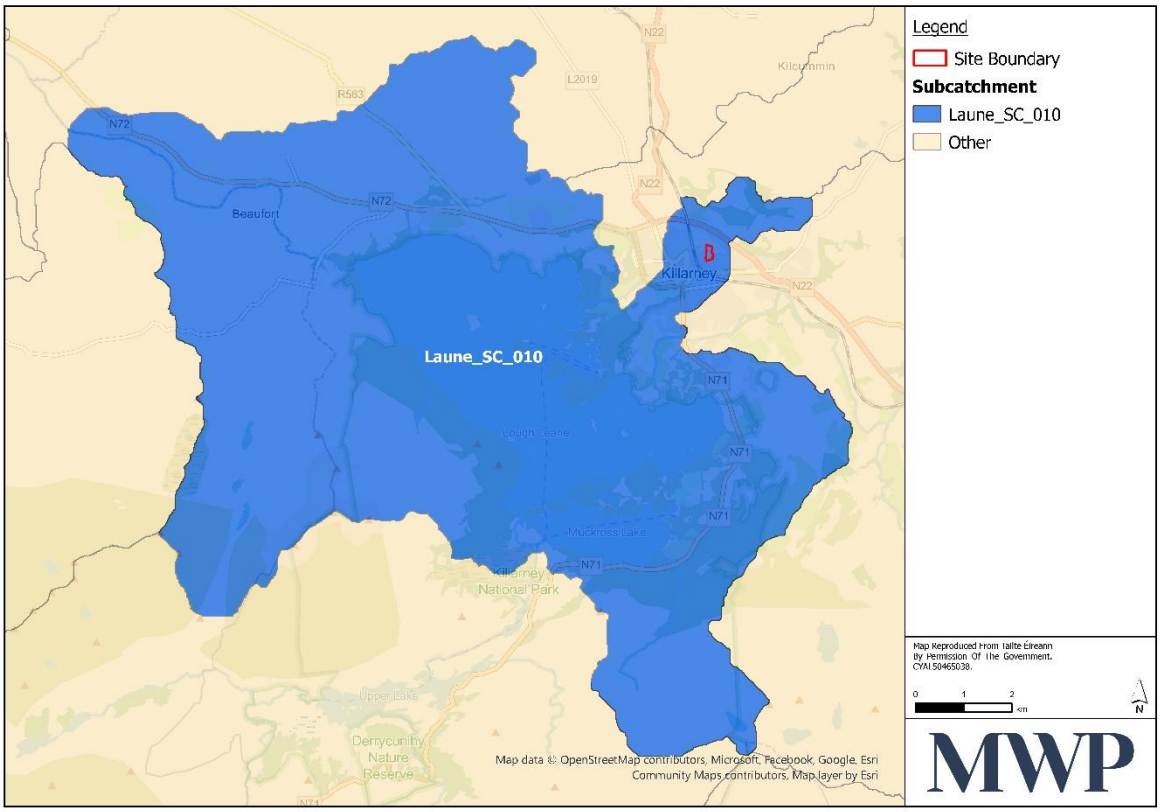


Figure 5-2: Laune_SC_010 Water Framework Directive (WFD) Sub-Catchment

5.2 Relevant Surface Water Body and Status

5.2.1 WFD River Sub Basin

The Proposed Development site falls within the Water Framework Development river sub basin called the Laune_010. See **Figure 5-3.**

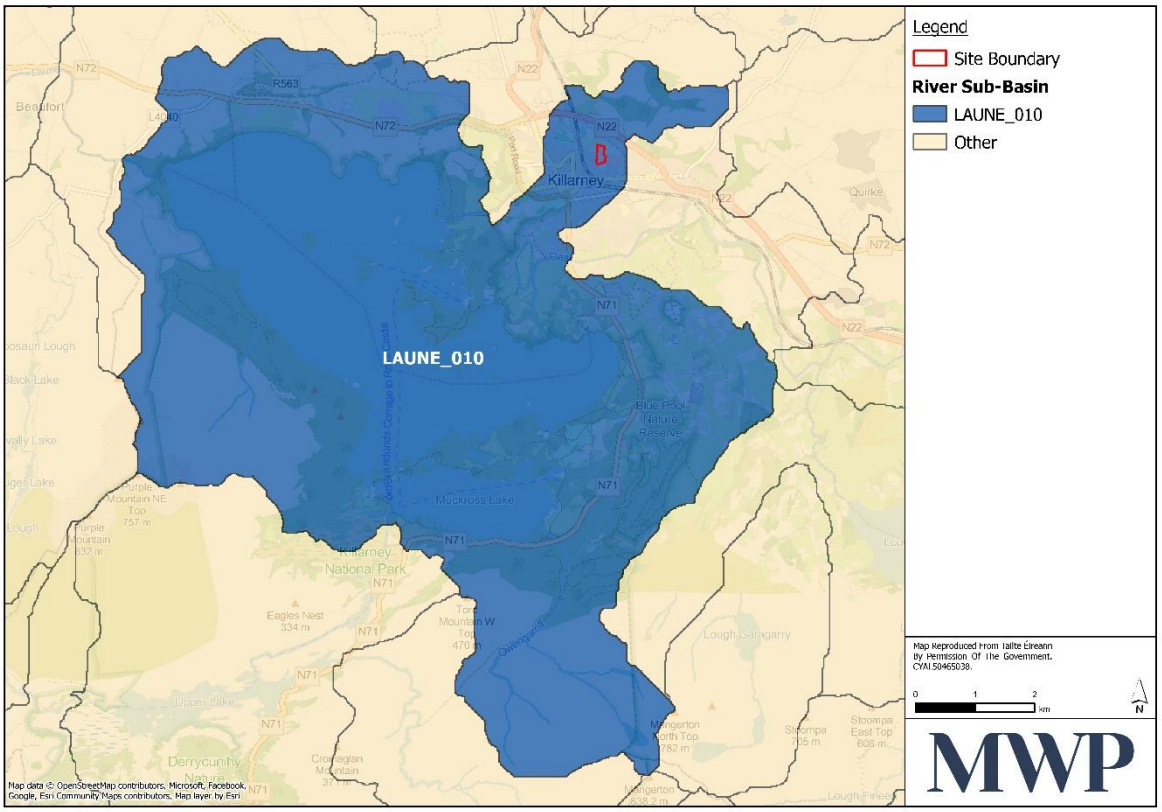


Figure 5-3: River Sub Basin

5.2.2 WFD River Waterbodies

The nearest surface water features within the sub-basin in the vicinity of the Proposed Development are:

- Deenagh River (EU Code: IE_SW_22D010500) (EPA code: 22D01). This waterbody is located approximately 1.4km to the west of the development site. This waterbody flows in a south westerly direction and discharges into Lough Leane (EU Code: IE_SW_22_210).
- Folies stream (EPA code: 22F10) / Demense (EPA code: 22D64), (both EU Code: IE_SW_22L010100). This waterbody is located approximately 1.7km to the southwest of the development site. This waterbody flows in a south westerly direction and discharges into Ross Bay (EU Code: IE_SW_22_209) which ultimately converges with Lough Leane (EU Code: IE_SW_22_210).
- Ross Island stream/ Scrahane (EU Code: IE_SW_22L010100) (EPA code: 22R33). This waterbody is located approximately 2.4km to the southwest of the development site. This waterbody flows in a south westerly direction and discharges into Ross Bay (EU Code: IE_SW_22_209) which ultimately converges with Lough Leane (EU Code: IE_SW_22_210).
- Flesk River (EU Code: IE_SW_22L010100) (EPA code: 22F02). This waterbody is located approximately 1.6km to the southwest of the development site. This waterbody flows in a south westerly direction and discharges into Lough Leane (EU Code: IE_SW_22_210).
- Ross Bay (EU Code: IE_SW_22_209). This waterbody is located approximately 2.8km to the southwest of the development site.

- Lough Leane (EU Code: IE_SW_22_210). This waterbody is located approximately 2.9km to the southwest of the development site.

See **Figure 5-4** for the location of the waterbodies in the vicinity of the Proposed Development site.

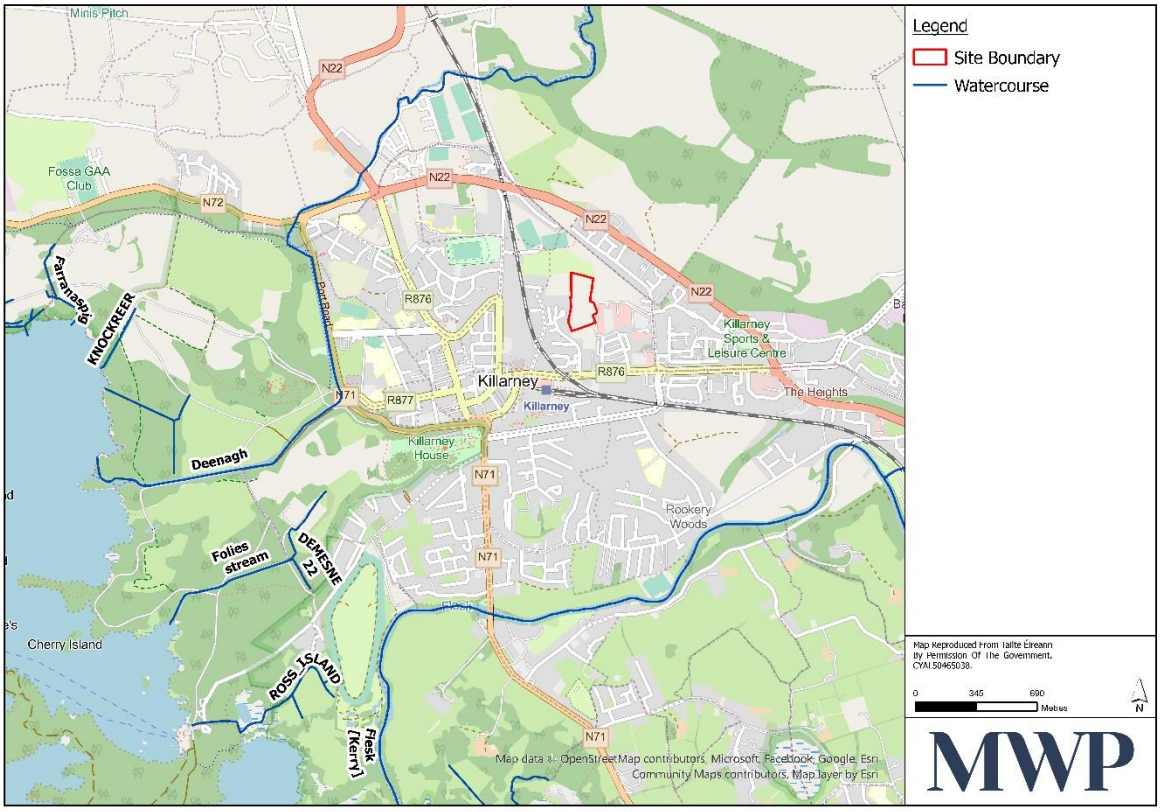


Figure 5-4: Surface Waterbodies

5.2.3 Water Quality and Waterbodies Risk Status

There are a number of water quality monitoring stations in the area surrounding the Proposed Development site.

The closest water quality monitoring station with monitored Q values is Deenagh – Kings Bridge (D17) (Code: RS22D010300) which is approximately 1.5km to the southwest of the Proposed Development site. This station monitors the river water of Deenagh River has a 'High' Q value. There are two more water quality monitoring stations downstream of the Deenagh River known as 'Deenagh – White Bridge (D30) (2nd Br d/s King's Br) (Code RS22D010500) and 'Deenagh – Gameswood Br just u/s L. Leane (D20) (Code RS22D010600). These both monitor the river water and have a 'good' Q value.

The Q value for Folies Stream is monitored by a station named 'Folies Stream – Br E of Reen' (Code RS22F100200) and has a 'Bad' Q value.

The Q value for the Flesk River is monitored by several monitoring stations including the Flesk Br, S of Killarney LHS (Code: RS22F020300) and has a 'Good' Q value. Also monitoring the Flesk River is the Flesk Kerry – Flesk Br S of Killarney RHS (F8) (Code: RS22F020310) which has a 'Poor' Q value and further upstream is the Flesk (Kerry) – BR d/s Woodford R confl (F6) (Code: RS22F020275) which has a 'High' Q value.

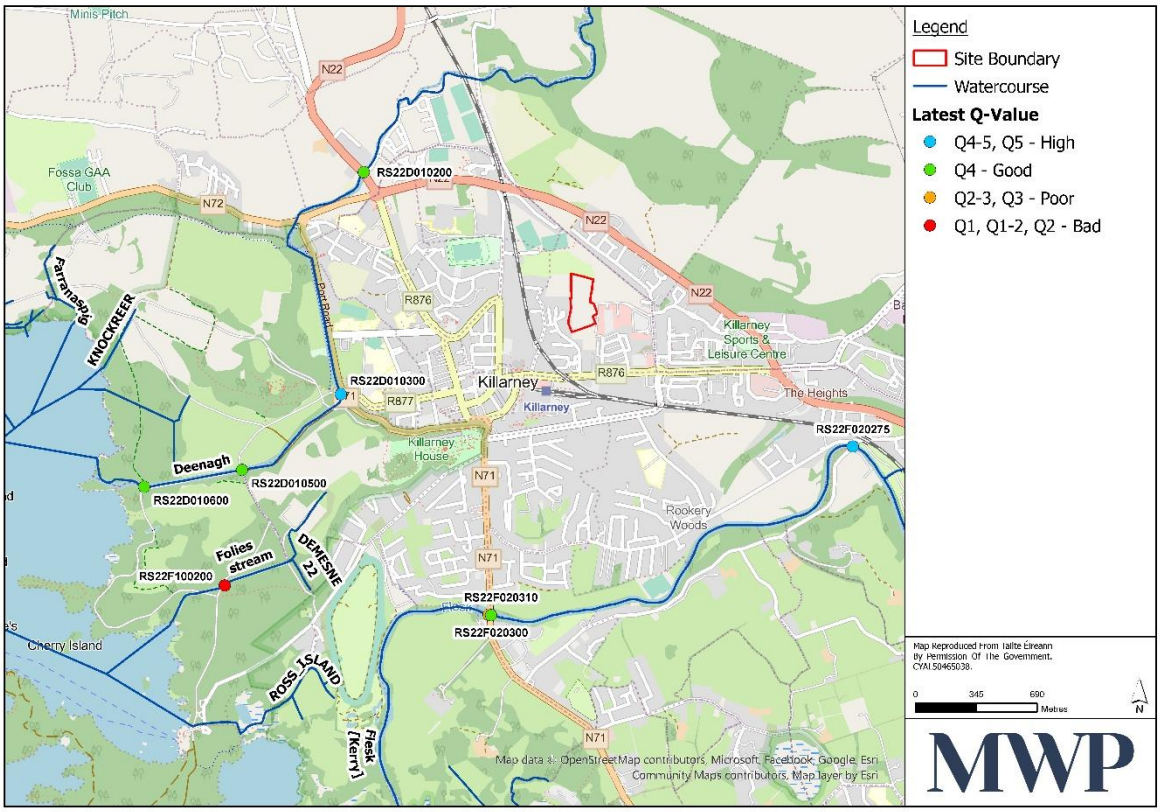


Figure 5-5: Water Quality Monitoring Value

The WFD River Waterbodies Risk Status represents the risk of each waterbody failing to meet their WFD objectives by 2027.

Table 5-1 provides a summary of the WFD status for the identified surface waterbodies, and the pressures they are experiencing.

All data relating to water features was obtained from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) interactive map viewer.

Table 5-1: Surface Waterbody Status

Waterbody Name (Code)	Type	Status 2013-2018	Status 2016-2021	Status 2019-2024	At Risk of Not Achieving Good Status	Pressures
Deenagh_020 (IE_SW_22D010500)	Surface Water	Good	Good	Good	At risk	Agriculture
Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)	Surface Water	Unassigned	Poor	Bad	At risk	Unknown
Ross Island (IE_SW_22L010100)	Surface Water	Unassigned	Poor	Bad	At risk	Unknown

Waterbody Name (Code)	Type	Status 2013-2018	Status 2016-2021	Status 2019-2024	At Risk of Not Achieving Good Status	Pressures
Flesk (Kerry)_060 (IE_SW_22F020310)	Surface Water	Good	Good	Good	Not at risk	None
Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)	Surface Water	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	At risk	Urban Wastewater, Urban Run off
Leane (IE_SW_22_210)	Surface Water	Good	Good	Moderate	Not at Risk	None

5.3 Relevant Groundwater Body and Status

5.3.1 WFD Groundwater Body

The Groundwater Body (GWB) underlying the site is the Laune Muckross (GWB) (EU Code: IE_SW_G_048).

Groundwater vulnerability is a term used to represent the intrinsic geological and hydrogeological characteristics that determine the ease with which groundwater may be contaminated generally by human activities. Groundwater vulnerability maps are based on the types and thickness of subsoils (sands, gravels, glacial tills (or boulder clays), peat, lake and alluvial silts and clays), and the presence of karst features. The predominant quaternary sediment type underlying the Proposed Development site is 'GDSs – Gravels derived from Devonian sandstones'.

The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) have mapped groundwater vulnerability as 'high' at the Proposed Development site. See Figure 5-6.

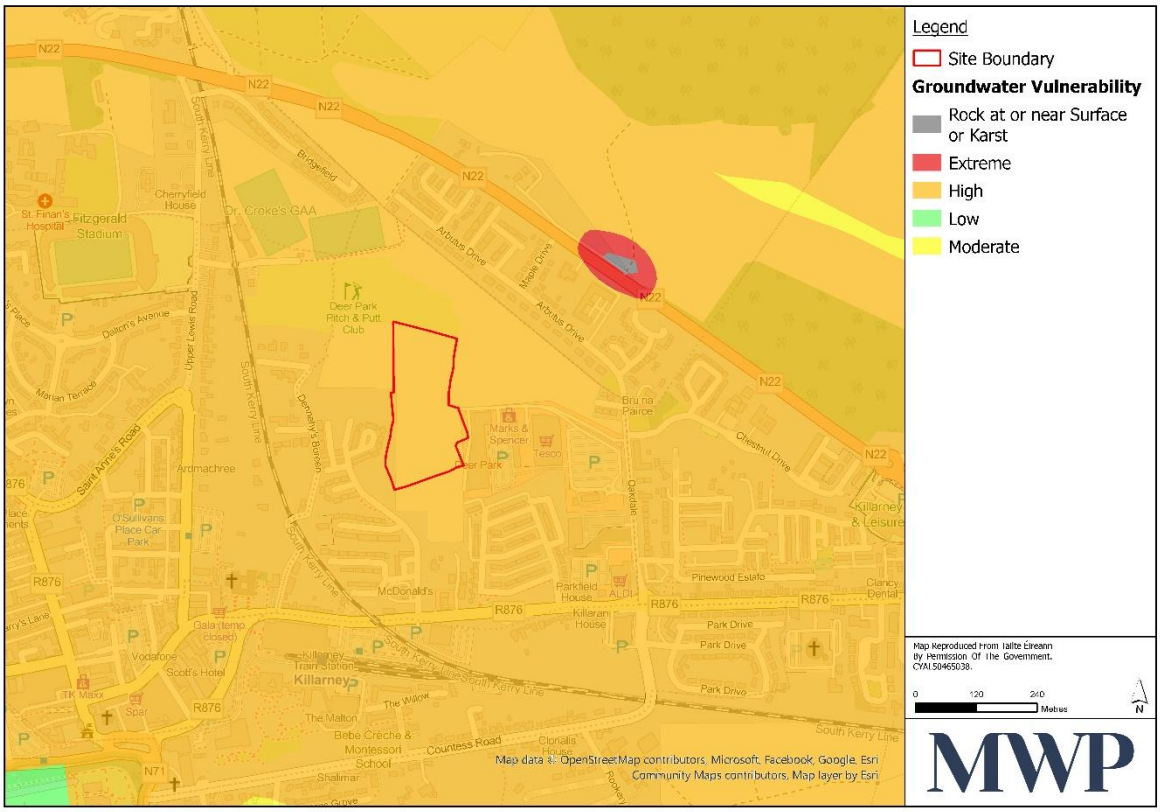


Figure 5-6: Groundwater Vulnerability

The aquifer underling the site, according to GSI (www.gsi.ie/mapping), is a Rkd-Regionally Important Gravel Aquifer-Karstified (diffuse) as shown in **Figure 5-7.**

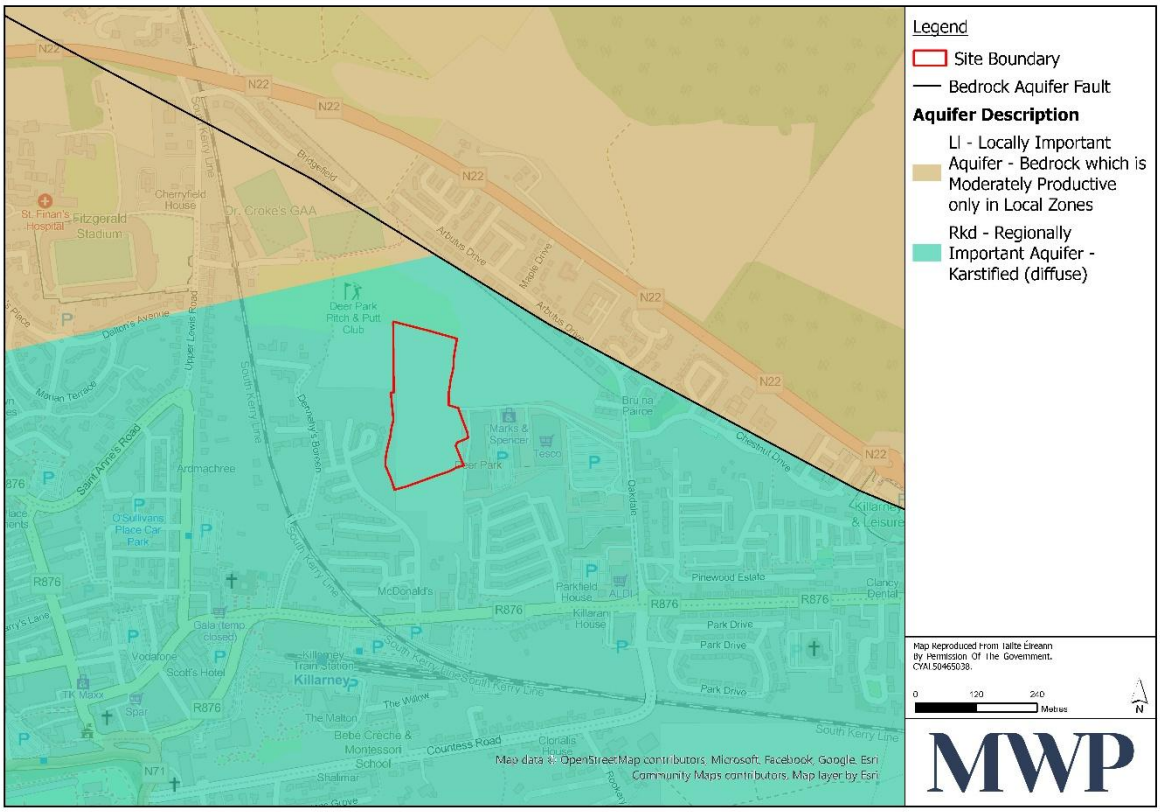


Figure 5-7: Groundwater Aquifer Classification

5.3.2 Groundwater Quality and Risk Status

Currently, the EPA classifies the Laune Muckross GWB as having an overall status (2019-2024) of 'Good' with a current WFD risk score of 'At Risk' of not maintaining good status under the WFD as shown in **Figure 5-8.**

Table 5-2 provides a summary of the WFD status for the ground waterbody, and the pressure it is experiencing.

All data relating to water features was obtained from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) interactive map viewer.

Table 5-2: Groundwater Status

Waterbody Name (Code)	Type	Status 2013-2018	Status 2016-2021	Status 2019-2024	At Risk of Not Achieving Good Status	Pressures
Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Groundwater	Good	Good	Good	At risk	Agriculture

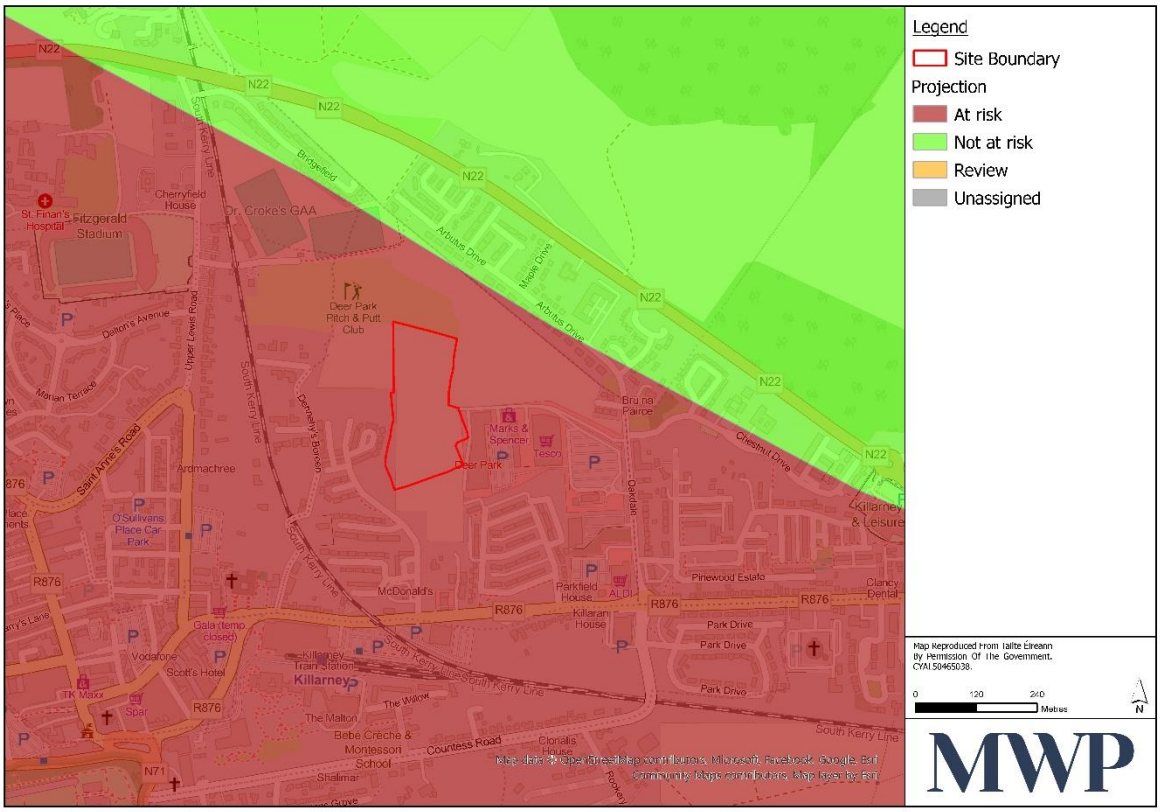


Figure 5-8: Groundwater Body Risk

5.4 Drinking Water/Abstractions

There are several waterbodies designated for Abstraction for Drinking Water under Article 7 of the WFD. These are designated as 'All bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption providing more than 10m³ a day as an average or serving more than 50 persons, and those bodies of water intended for such future use'. According to the EPA maps (Article 7 Abstraction for Drinking Water) there are no surface water drinking water sources at the Proposed Development or within 2km of the Proposed Development.

The Laune Muckross GWB which underlies the site of the Proposed Development, is designated under Article 7 for drinking water.

The Geological Society of Ireland delineates Public Supply Source Protection Areas for drinking water to protect these public water supplies. These are split into inner and outer protection areas, with the inner area designed to prevent immediate threats to the water source. The outer area encompasses the Zone of Contribution (ZoC) that contributes to the inner areas water supply. There are no public water supply (PWS) or group water scheme (GWS) sources located in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The closest PWSs is to the south, which are the Carraignadoura GWS, approximately 25km from the Proposed Development.

According to the GSI database the closest recorded working well is in Derreen, which is approximately 1km northeast of the Proposed Development. The well is defined as 'Agricultural & domestic use' with a poor yield. It is however possible that dwellings with private wells may be in the vicinity of the Proposed Development that are not included on the GSI well database.

5.5 Bathing Waters

Bathing waters are designated under Regulation 5 of Directive 2006/7/EC. Designated Bathing Waters exist under S.I. No. 79/2008 and S.I. No. 351/2011 Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011. EC Bathing Water Profiles – Best Practice and Guidance 2009. The closest designated Bathing Water location is Rossbeigh, White Strand (BWID: IESWBWC230_0000_0300) located approximately 33km from the Proposed Development. This site has a bathing water quality status of 'Excellent Water Quality'.

5.6 Nutrient Sensitive Areas

Nutrient sensitive areas are identified in the Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay Catchment Report Cycle 3, from May 2024. There are no designated nutrient sensitive rivers within the vicinity of the Proposed Development. Lough Leane (IE_SW_22_185) however is a designated nutrient sensitive lake, see **Figure 5-9.** There is an indirect hydrological connection between the Lough Leane waterbody and the Proposed Development site. There are no salmonoid rivers designated in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, the closest being the Blackwater [Munster] (IE_SW_18B020200) approximately 20km to the east.

The closest aquaculture site is Castlemaine Harbour is approximately 32km northeast of the site and is licenced as an aquaculture site as a Fishery Order, licence no. T06-007M. The area of the order area is 939.64ha.

Figure 5-10 shows the nearest designated aquaculture sites and shellfish areas to the Proposed Development.

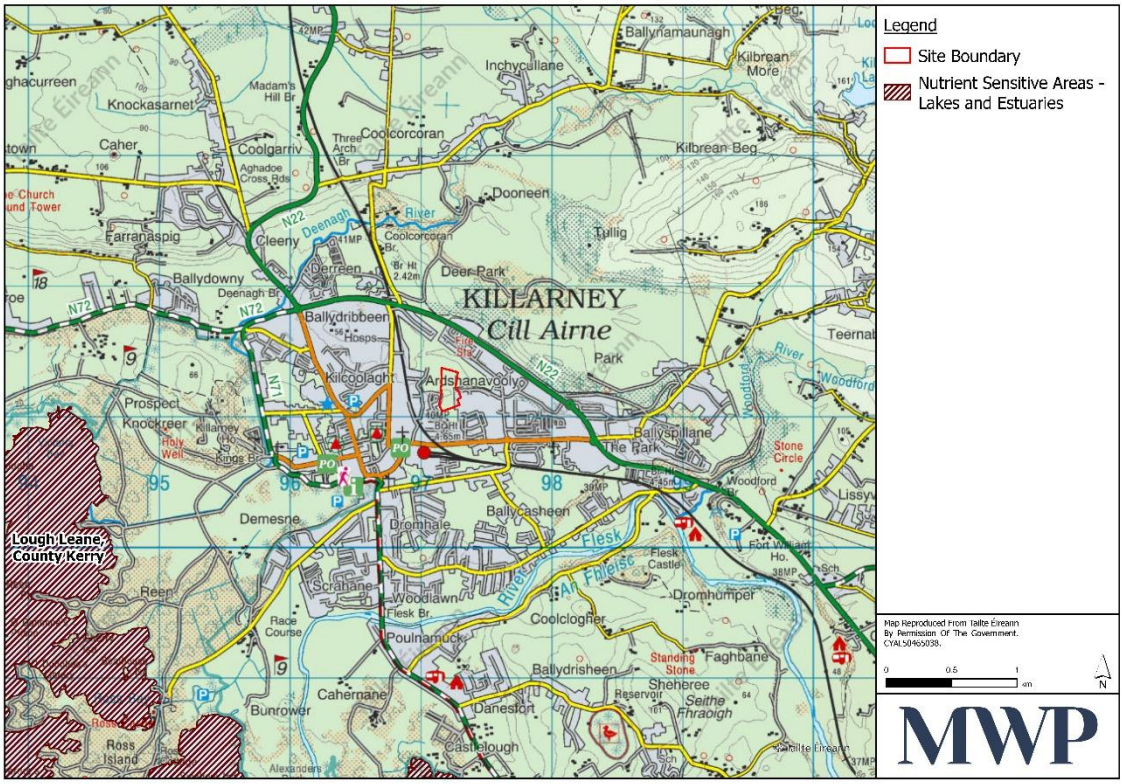


Figure 5-9: Nutrient Sensitive Areas

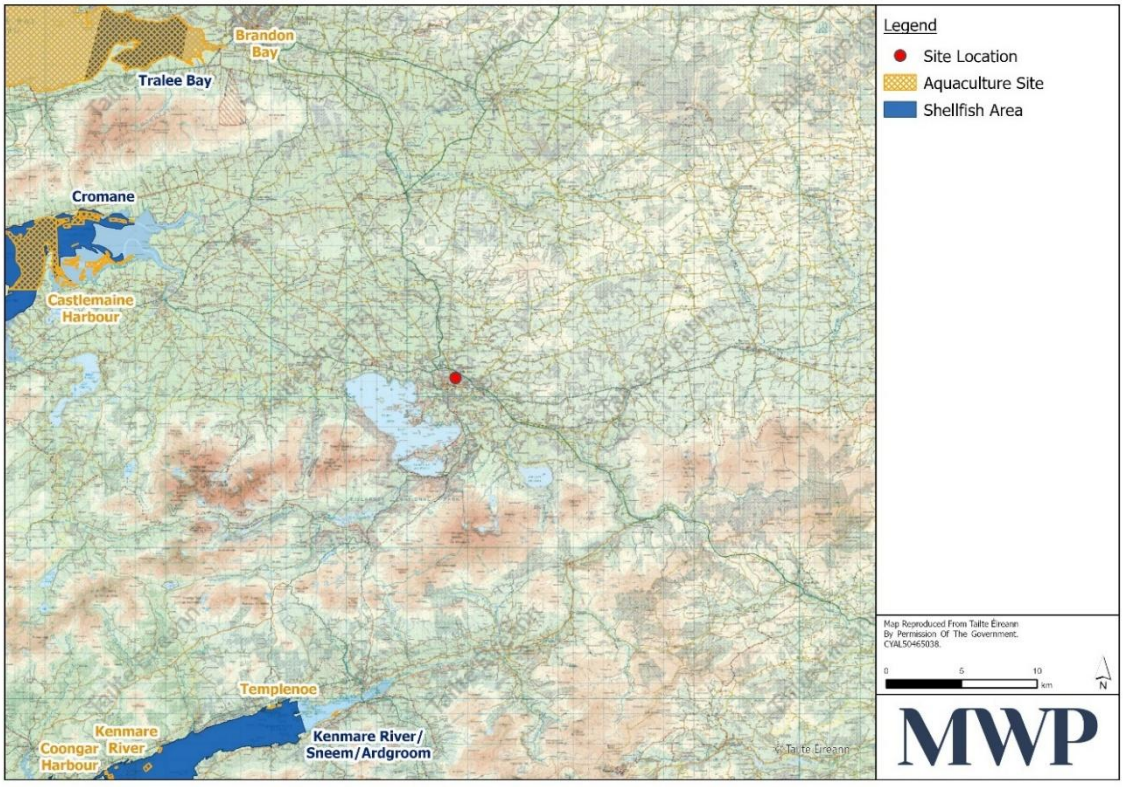


Figure 5-10: Designated Shellfish Areas and Aquaculture Sites

5.7 Protected Sites

5.7.1 Natura 2000 Sites

The Proposed Development is not located within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA) collectively known as Natura 2000 sites or within a proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) or designated Natural Heritage Area (NHA). The EcIA (Ecological Impact Assessment) (Doc No. 25123-ZZ-ZZZ-RP-MWP-EN-6009) completed as part of the planning application documents identified five (5 No.) Natura 2000 sites comprising 4 No. SAC's and 1 No. SPA occurring within the potential zone of influence (ZOI) of the Proposed Development site. See Figure 5-11 for Natura 2000 sites located in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

- Killarney National Park SPA (004038)
- Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC (000365)
- Castlemaine Harbour SAC (000343)
- Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC 000382
- Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC 002041

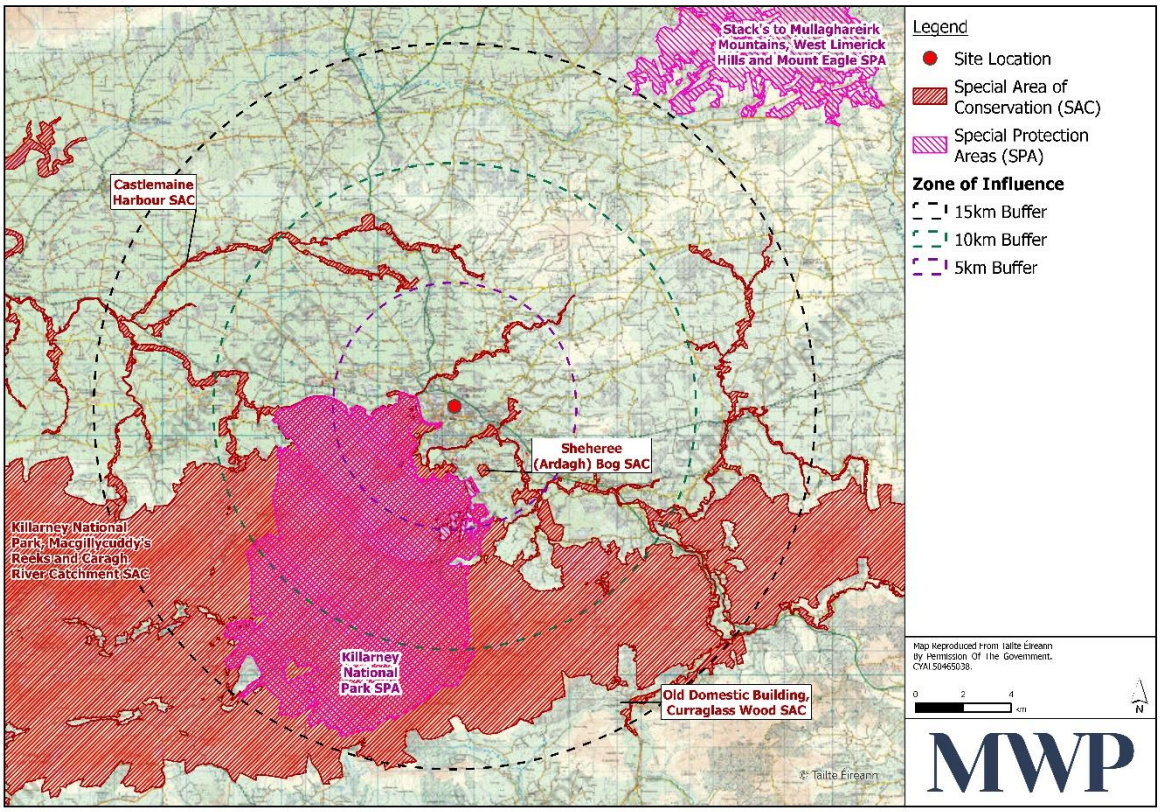


Figure 5-11: European sites located within the potential ZOI of the proposed development

5.7.2 Nationally Designated Conservation Sites

There are 4 pNHA and 1 NHA within the Zone of Influence listed as follows and shown in **Figure 5-12.**

- Anna More Bog NHA
- Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment
- Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog
- Doo Loughs
- Old Domestic Building Curraglass Wood

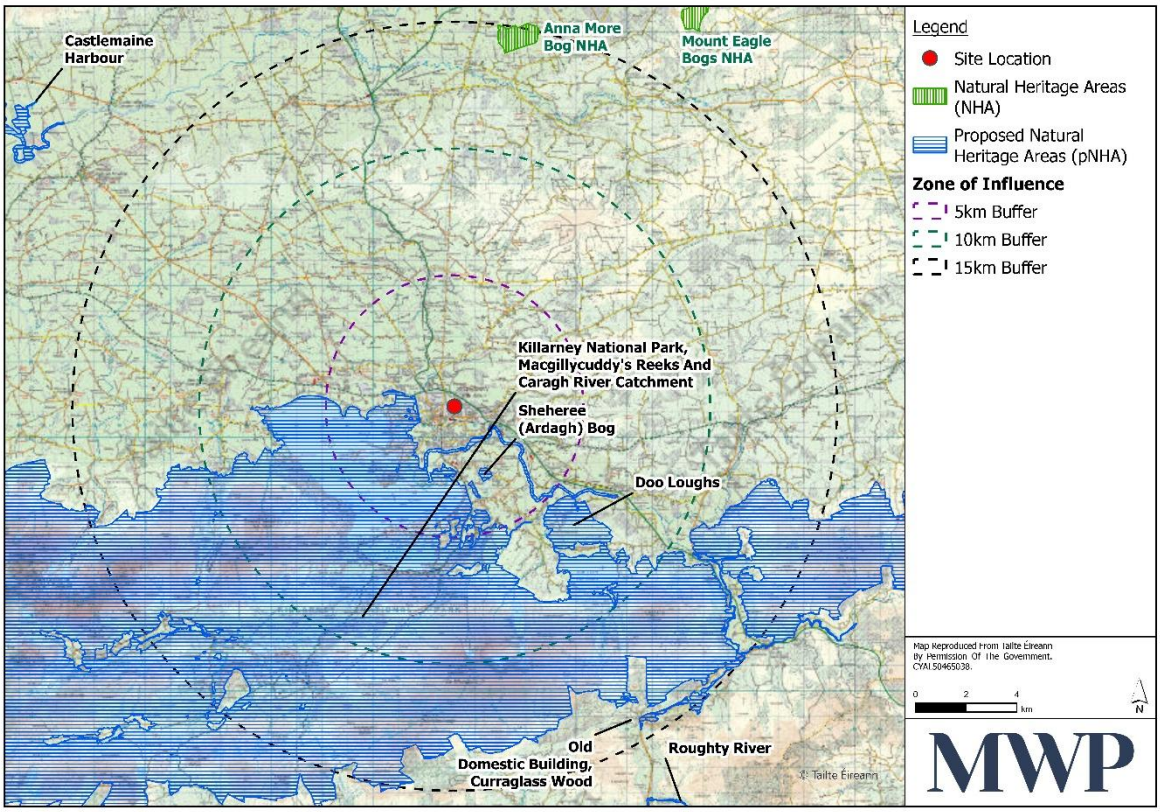


Figure 5-12: Nationally Designated Conservation Sites

6. Compliance Assessment

Any activity that is part of the Proposed Development and that could have the potential to lower the status of any of the quality elements of a water body or preclude the measures necessary to achieve at least good status must be assessed to determine its compliance with the WFD.

Stage 1: Screening aims to determine if the Proposed Development has impact pathways to WFD water bodies. This includes collating available information on the project and baseline environment of the water bodies which could potentially be impacted. Should there be an activity that is determined to be screened in for further assessment, this will move forward to Stage 2: Scoping. During this stage, if an impact is screened in, this will be carried forward to Stage 3: Impact Assessment.

6.1 Stage One: Screening

Stage 1 is to identify the extent to which the proposal is likely to affect the water bodies and to identify what activities should go through the scoping or impact assessment stages. This section therefore:

- Defines which activities have been screened in for further assessment, considering the activities that may result from construction and operation of the Proposed Development that could directly or indirectly impact water bodies.

- Identifies the relevant water bodies (surface and groundwater) that could be directly or indirectly impacted by the Proposed Development and defines which water bodies have been screened in for further assessment.

In order to undertake the screening assessment and identify water bodies that are potentially at risk, the project was divided onto phases and activities, see **Table 6-1**. The operational life of the Proposed Development is expected to be in excess of 50 years. There is no decommissioning envisaged for the Proposed Development.

Table 6-1: Project Phases and Activities

Project Phase	Activity
Construction	• Excavation and stockpiling of soils. • Construction of temporary site offices and foundations. • The construction of 188 No. residential units and creche. • The construction of approximately 220 No. car parking spaces proposed throughout the site. • Use of fuels. • Use of concrete. • Ancillary works.
Operation	• Foul water discharges during operation. • General maintenance works.

The results of the screening exercise are summarised in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Results of Screening Exercise

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Impact	Screening for Further Assessment	Justification
Construction	Site Clearing and Excavation	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Potential from the excavation of material to enter the waterbodies via run-off, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall.	Screened In	Potential for material from the excavation works and stockpiling to enter the groundwater body.
		Surface Water	Deenagh_020 (IE_SW_22D010500)		Screened Out	No direct hydrological connection to the Proposed Development site. Control and monitoring measures will be in place to reduce the possibility of impact.
			Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			Ross Island (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			FLESK (KERRY)_060 (IE_SW_22F020310)		Screened Out	
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)		Screened Out	
			Leane (IE_SW_22_210)		Screened Out	
Construction	Potential spillage/leaks of hydraulic oils from the plant.	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Potential for run-off from machinery to enter waterbodies, particularly during periods of heavy	Screened In	Works and activity are located on the GWB, and potential spills or leaks could leach through soil and into GWB.
		Surface Water	Deenagh_020 (IE_SW_22D010500)		Screened Out	No direct hydrological connection to the Proposed Development site. Control and

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Impact	Screening for Further Assessment	Justification
			Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)	rainfall. Potential to enter groundwater body during a spill event.	Screened Out	monitoring measures will be in place to reduce the possibility of impact.
			Ross Island (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			FLESK (KERRY)_060 (IE_SW_22F020310)		Screened Out	
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)		Screened Out	
			Leane (IE_SW_22_210)		Screened Out	
Construction	Use of concrete to form foundations for the Proposed Development.	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Potential for run-off from concrete pouring to enter waterbodies. Potential to enter the groundwater body during a spill event.	Screened In	Potential for run-off from concrete pouring to enter the groundwater body.
		Surface Water	Deenagh_020 (IE_SW_22D010500)		Screened Out	No direct hydrological connection to the Proposed Development site. Control and monitoring measures will be in place to reduce the possibility of impact.
			Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			Ross Island (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			FLESK (KERRY)_060 (IE_SW_22F020310)		Screened Out	
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209).		Screened Out	

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Impact	Screening for Further Assessment	Justification
			Leane (IE_SW_22_210)		Screened Out	
Operational	Foul water discharges during operation.	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Potential impact on water quality as a result of discharge of contaminants associated with foul water discharges during operational activities.	Screened Out	Based on the design of the Proposed Development, there is limited potential sources of contamination during the Operational Phase and there will be limited potential for discharge of contaminants associated with foul water discharges. Appropriate drainage design in the form of SuDS will prevent any potential impact to the receiving water quality of downstream waterbodies. The foul water will go through a tertiary treatment plant (D0037-Killarney) before discharging to surface waters.
		Surface Water	Deenagh_020 (IE_SW_22D010500)		Screened Out	
			Ross Island (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			Flesk (Kerry)_060 (IE_SW_22F020310)		Screened Out	
			Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened In	Tenuous indirect hydrological connection via additional loading of Killarney UWTTP and release of treated wastewater to Lough Leane via Folies Stream. Lough Leane is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)		Screened In	
			Leane (IE_SW_22_210)		Screened In	
Operational	General Maintenance Works	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Potential for run-off to enter waterbodies, particularly during	Screened Out	Based on the design of the Proposed Development, there is limited potential sources of contamination during the Operational Phase. Appropriate drainage
		Surface Water	Deenagh_020 (IE_SW_22D010500)		Screened Out	

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Impact	Screening for Further Assessment	Justification
			Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)	periods of heavy rainfall.	Screened Out	design in the form of SuDS will prevent any potential impact to the receiving water quality of downstream waterbodies. General maintenance operations are routine, localised and non-intrusive in nature and will not involve significant ground disturbance. All operational works will be undertaken in accordance with best practice measures.
			Ross Island (IE_SW_22L010100)		Screened Out	
			FLESK (KERRY)_060 (IE_SW_22F020310)		Screened Out	
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)		Screened Out	
			Leane (IE_SW_22_210)		Screened Out	

6.2 Stage Two: Scoping

A Stage 2 Scoping Assessment is required as the Laune Muckross GWB, Folies Stream, Ross Bay and Lough Leane has been determined to 'Screen In' for the scoping assessment based on the probability of an impact occurring due to the associated works for the Proposed Development. The aim of the scoping stage is to identify receptors within the water bodies brought forward which may be impacted. These receptors include:

- Hydromorphology,
- Habitats,
- Fish Species,
- Water Quality,
- Protected Areas.

The scoping assessment was undertaken, and the results are presented in Table 6-3. For the Laune Muckross GWB, hydromorphology, water quality and protected areas are the only identified relevant receptors. For the surface waterbodies Folies Stream, Ross Bay and Lough Leane, hydromorphology, habitats, fish species, water quality and protected areas were the identified relevant receptors.

Table 6-3: Results of Scoping Exercise

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Scoped for Impact Assessment	Rational /Justification
Construction	Site Clearing and Excavation	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Hydromorphology	No	The works and activities for the Proposed Development will not alter the Hydromorphology of the GWB.
				Water Quality	Yes	Potential from the excavation for material to enter the waterbodies, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall.
				Protected Areas	Yes	The Proposed Development occurs over the Laune Muckross GWB, which is designated for Drinking Water Abstraction under Article 7 of the WFD.
Construction	Concrete Pouring	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Hydromorphology	No	The works and activities for the Proposed Development will not alter the Hydromorphology of the GWB.
				Water Quality	Yes	Potential for concrete material from construction works or spill events to penetrate the soils and enter the GWB.
				Protected Areas	Yes	The Proposed Development occurs over the Laune Muckross GWB, which is designated for Drinking Water Abstraction under Article 7 of the WFD.

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Scoped for Impact Assessment	Rational /Justification
Construction	Use of fuels, oils and concrete on site	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Hydromorphology	No	The works and activities for the Proposed Development will not alter the Hydromorphology of the GWB.
				Water Quality	Yes	Potential for site run-off from construction or spill events to penetrate the soils and enter the GWB.
				Protected Areas	Yes	The Proposed Development occurs over the Laune Muckross GWB, which is designated for Drinking Water Abstraction under Article 7 of the WFD.
Operational	Foul water discharges during operation	Surface Water	Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)	Hydromorphology	No	There is no impact from foul water to hydromorphology.
				Water Quality	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to the surface water body.
				Protected Areas	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to surface water body. The waterbody is also part of the Killarney National Park SPA and Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC.

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Scoped for Impact Assessment	Rational /Justification
				Fish Species	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to the surface water body.
				Habitats	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to the surface water body.
		Surface Water	Leane (IE_SW_22_210)	Hydromorphology	No	There is no impact from foul water to hydromorphology.
				Water Quality	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
				Protected Areas	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
				Fish Species	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Scoped for Impact Assessment	Rational /Justification
						sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
				Habitats	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)	Hydromorphology	No	There is no impact from foul water to hydromorphology.
				Water Quality	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane via Ross Bay, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
				Protected Areas	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane via Ross Bay, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
				Fish Species	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane via Ross

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Scoped for Impact Assessment	Rational /Justification
						Bay, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.
				Habitats	Yes	The foul water treated at the tertiary treatment plant (D0037-01 Killarney) will be discharged to Lough Leane via Ross Bay, which is an SAC and also a designated nutrient sensitive area and part of Killarney National Park SPA.

6.3 Stage Three: Impact Assessment

The purpose of a Stage 3 impact assessment is to determine whether the Proposed Development and its activities would inhibit the identified waterbodies from achieving 'Good' status as outline in the WFD. This can be due to deterioration of the current ecological and/or chemical status of the waterbodies or impacts on water quality and the identified water dependant species and habitats that are present in the relevant waterbodies.

The assessment draws on the relevant information concerning the design and implementation proposals for the Proposed Development and the WFD baseline data from the data collation stage.

The results of the impact assessment exercise are set out in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: Impact Assessment Exercise

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Will activity hinder reaching or maintaining 'Good' Status?	Rational /Justification
Construction	Site Clearing and Excavation	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Water Quality	No	Any groundwater seepage flowing out site clearing and excavation works will be directed to the receiving drainage system through the use of SUDs. No works will take place during adverse weather conditions to minimise potential run-off of excavated materials. Best practice guidelines will also be followed during the site clearing and excavation to prevent impact on water quality.
				Protected Areas	No	Any groundwater seepage flowing out site clearing and excavation works will be directed to the receiving drainage system through the use of SUDs. Best practice guidelines will also be followed during the site clearing and excavation to prevent impact on protected areas, in this case designation under Article 7 of the WFD for Drinking Water Abstraction.
Construction	Concrete Pouring	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Water Quality	No	Concrete pouring will be monitored and follow best practice guidelines to reduce the risk of impacts to water quality. Works will also not take place in adverse weather conditions, reducing the risk of leakage or spill into the GWB.

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Will activity hinder reaching or maintaining 'Good' Status?	Rational /Justification
				Protected Areas	No	Concrete pouring will be monitored and follow best practice guidelines to reduce the risk of impacts to the Article 7 Designated Drinking Water Abstraction area that is the GWB. Works will also not take place in adverse weather conditions, reducing the risk of leakage or spill into the GWB.
Construction	Use of fuels, oils and concrete on site	Groundwater	Laune Muckross (IE_SW_G_048)	Water Quality	No	Fuels and oils will be stored in bunded areas. Fuelling will only occur in a designated fuelling area to reduce the potential for spills. Spill kits will be available around the site and will be made known to personnel during induction. Emergency procedures will also be in place in the event of a spill to minimise impact.
				Protected Areas	No	Fuels and oils will be stored in bunded areas. Fuelling will only occur in a designated fuelling area to reduce the potential for spills. Spill kits will be available around the site and will be made known to personnel during induction, to prevent affecting the Article 7 Designated Drinking Water Abstraction Area. Emergency procedures will also be in place in the event of a spill to minimise impact.
Operational	Foul water discharges	Surface Water	Folies Stream (IE_SW_22L010100)	Water Quality	No	

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Will activity hinder reaching or maintaining 'Good' Status?	Rational /Justification
	during operation			Protected Areas	No	The overall volume contributed would not be significant and would not preclude the surface water body from achieving a 'Good' status.
				Fish species	No	
				Habitats	No	
			Lough Leane (IE_SW_22_210)	Water Quality	No	The overall volume contributed would not be significant and would not preclude the surface water body from achieving a 'Good' status.
				Protected Areas	No	
				Fish species	No	
				Habitats	No	
			Ross Bay (IE_SW_22_209)	Water Quality	No	The overall volume contributed would not be significant and would not preclude the surface water body from achieving a 'Good' status.
				Protected Areas	No	
				Fish species	No	

Phase	Activity	Water Resource	Water Body Name and ID Number	Receptors	Will activity hinder reaching or maintaining 'Good' Status?	Rational /Justification
				Habitats	No	

7. Conclusion

This WFD compliance assessment has been undertaken for the Proposed Large Residential Development (LRD) at Ardshanavooly, Killarney, Co. Kerry.

The key focus of the assessment was to ensure that the construction and operation of the Proposed Development does not result in a deterioration in the current WFD status of the water bodies within the WFD study area, and also to ensure that the Proposed Development does not compromise the achievement of the WFD objectives for the improvement in the overall status of these water bodies. The assessment also considers the protected areas linked to the water bodies in question and ensures that the protected area objectives are also unaffected.

The scoping stage of the WFD compliance assessment has concluded that there were a number of components and activities associated with the Proposed Development that represented a risk to the WFD status and objectives and therefore were scoped into the assessment. The relevant quality elements contributing to the overall status were considered and how each potential impact could affect these. Mitigation measures included within the project design and the application of best practice mitigation measures will ensure that there will be no significance effects on the WFD status of the water bodies within the study area. The overall conclusion of this WFD compliance assessment is that there will be no risk of deterioration in status from the Proposed Development nor will it prevent of the achievement of the objectives for the relevant water bodies including the protected area objectives.

8. WFD Compliance Summary Statement

WFD status for the surface water bodies and groundwater bodies in close proximity to the Proposed Large Residential Development at Ardshanavolly, Killarney, Co. Kerry are defined in Section 5 of this WFD Assessment Report. The relevant WFD surface waterbody is named Folies stream. The relevant WFD Lake Waterbody is Ross Bay and Lough Leane. The relevant WFD Groundwater Body is the Laune Muckross Groundwater Body.

This assessment has considered the potential for construction and operational phase activities to affect surface waterbodies' and lake waterbodies' quality, hydromorphology, protected areas, aquatic species, habitats and the relevant Groundwater Body's chemical and quantitative status.

Taking into consideration the embedded design measures, the proposed SuDS-based drainage strategy, attenuation and flow control measures, petrol interceptor, controlled discharge arrangements, foul water connection to the public sewer network and the mitigation measures identified for construction activities, the Proposed Development is unlikely to compromise progress towards achieving the WFD's and associated Irish Regulations Statutory Objective of attaining "at least" Good ecological, chemical and quantitative status.

This assessment concludes that the Proposed Development will not cause a deterioration in the overall status of the Surface Water Bodies, Lake Waterbody or Groundwater Body associated with the development site.

Overall, the Proposed Development will not compromise the objectives of the WFD for the hydraulically connected Rivers, Lakes or Groundwater Bodies considered and assessed.

The Proposed Large Residential Development at Ardshanavooly, Killarney, Co. Kerry:

- Will not cause a deterioration in the status of the surface water bodies and groundwater body assessed;

- Will not jeopardise the objectives to achieve or maintain “at least” ‘Good’ surface water or groundwater status;
- Does not jeopardise the attainment of “at least” ‘Good’ surface water or groundwater chemical status;
- Does not jeopardise the attainment of “at least” ‘Good’ groundwater quantitative status;
- Does not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the WFD in other waterbodies within the same river basin district;
- Is compliant with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), subject to implementation of the design and mitigation measures set out in this assessment and supporting planning documentation; and
- Is consistent with other Community Environmental Legislation including the EIA Directive (2014/52/EU), the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC).

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