

April 16th, 2015

Notice Of Meeting

You are invited to attend the Inaugural Regulatory and Technical Services Committee Meeting to be held on **Wednesday, 22nd April 2015 at 3:00 pm** in **the Boardroom, District Council Offices, Monaghan Row, Newry.**

The Committee Members are:

Chair: Councillor T Andrews

Vice: Councillor S Ennis

Members:

Councillor P Brown	Councillor C Casey
Councillor S Doran	Councillor G Fitzpatrick
Councillor G Hanna	Councillor V Harte
1 No. SDLP (to be confirmed) Councillor H McKee	
Councillor P O'Gribin	Councillor G Sharvin
Councillor G Stokes	Councillor H Reilly
Councillor D Taylor	

Agenda

- (1) **Apologies and Chairperson's Remarks.**
- (2) **Declarations of "Conflict of Interest".**
- (3) **Terms of Reference for the Regulatory and Technical Services Committee Meeting. (Attached).**

TOR - Regulatory and Technical Services Committee V8.pdf

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Presentations

- (4) **Presentation - Overview of the Regulatory and Technical Services Directorate.**

Planning

- (5) **Animal Welfare agreed Governance Arrangements. (Attached).**

Animal Welfare.pdf

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- (6) **Rivers Agency - request to deliver a presentation on Flood Maps of Northern Ireland. (Attached).**

Rivers Agency.pdf

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Facilities Management and Maintenance

- (7) **Drumgath Historical Society request relating to Drumgath Old Graveyard, Drumlough, Newry. (Attached).**

For Noting

(8) NIEA - Areas of Special Scientific Interest Notification as follows:-

- NIEA - Aughnavallog Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**
- NIEA - Shannaghan Hill Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**
- NIEA - Carrivemaclone Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**
- NIEA - Gransha Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**
- NIEA - Goraghwood Quarry Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**
- NIEA - Aughnagon Quarry Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**
- NIEA - Ardglass Area of Special Scientific Interest notification under Article 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. **(Attached).**

Aughnavallog Area of Scientific Interest.pdf Page 12

Shannaghan Hill area of Scientific Interest.pdf Page 21

Carrivemaclone area of Scientific Interest.pdf Page 30

Gransha area of Scientific Interest.pdf Page 39

Goraghwood Quarry area of Scientific Interest.pdf Page 48

Aughnagon Quarry area of Scientific Interest.pdf Page 57

Ardglass ASSI.pdf Page 75

(9) DoE Passenger Transport Licensing Division - Application to Renew a Road Service Licence. (Attached).

- B360 - O Rooney Coach Hire Ltd. 4 Dana Place Hilltown, Co. Down
- B2217 - Car Park Services Ltd, t/a Cosmo Car Park, 181 Airport Road, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.

Roads Service Licence - Rooney, Car Park Services, Budget Bus.pdf

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(10) DoE Passenger Transport Licensing Division - Application to renew a Road Service Licence:- (Attached)

- B1916 - Sean Gerard Hughes, t/a Frontier Bus Hire, 8 Aghadavoyle Road, Jonesborough, Armagh.
- B598 - Vincent Martin Kelly, t/a Kelly Coaches, 1 Carraie Drive, Carrickmore, Omagh

Roads Service Licence - Hughes and Kelly.pdf

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(11) Newry and District Anglers Association - Letter of thanks - tree management work carried out at Carnbane Industrial Estate, Newry. (Attached).

Letter of thanks.pdf

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(12) Schedule of dates for future meetings from April 2015- May 2016. (Attached).

RTS Meeting dates 2015-2016.pdf

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Consultation Documents

(13) DoE - Consultation on proposed changes to the Waste Batteries Regulations 2009, the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007, the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (NI) 2007 and call for evidence on the impact of new plastic flow figures and links with household waste recycling targets. (Attached).

Responses to be received by 22 May 2015.

Consultation on Waste Batteries.pdf

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(14) NIEA - Consultation on Amending the Financial Provision for Waste Management Activities in Northern Ireland. (Attached).

Responses to be received by 19 June 2015.

In Committee Item

(15) Waste Management

15. Payment for the processing of Dry Recyclables for the old Newry and Mourne area.
(Report attached).

Item 15 is deemed to be restricted by virtue of paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information), and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business".

Dry Recyclables Interim Payment.pdf

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Invitees

Cllr. Terry Andrews	terry.andrews@downdc.gov.uk
Cllr. Naomi Bailie	naomi.bailie@nmandd.org
Cllr. Patrick Brown	patrick.brown@nmandd.org
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Cllr. Michael Carr	michael.carr@newryandmourne.gov.uk
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Mrs. Marie Ward	marie.ward@downdc.gov.uk
Cllr. Clarke William	william.clarke@downdc.gov.uk

REGULATORY AND TECHNICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

-TERMS OF REFERENCE-

Scope

The **Regulatory and Technical Services Committee** (“the Committee”) will be responsible for protecting both the natural and built environment of the District in accordance with the discharge of specified statutory functions and services, including planning development management and control.

- Responsible for the provision of the Waste Management function, including waste management; waste disposal; recycling and environmental cleansing;
- Responsible for facilities management and maintenance, including grounds maintenance; facilities and buildings maintenance; cemeteries and public conveniences;
- Responsible for the Council’s domestic services function, including caretakers and security; canteens; corporate receptions and switchboards;
- Responsible for the provision the Building Control function, including building regulations; safety in the build environment; licensing; postal numbering;
- Responsible for the provision of technical services, including grounds and fleet maintenance;
- Responsible for transferred roads functions;
- The effective stewardship of delegated responsibilities for the District’s resources and assets (physical, financial, people and property based) for waste management; building control and regulation; and facilities management and maintenance

Membership

The Committee is comprised of the fifteen (15) Elected Members appointed to the Committee at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Chairperson

Arrangements for the appointment of a Committee Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will be finalised at the AGM.

Meetings

Arrangements for future meetings will be confirmed at the inaugural meeting of the Committee.

All meetings of the Committee will be governed by the Council's Standing Orders and the NI Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors.

Sub-Committees & Working Groups

The Committee has the facility to establish and appoint any number of Sub-Committees and Working Groups, as are necessary, to consider in more detail the work of the Committee.

Communication & Reporting

The Minutes of the Committee will be reported at each meeting of the Council by the Committee Chairperson.

13th March 2015

Local Government Chief Executives Group

Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 2011

Governance Arrangements

13th March 2015

1.0 Purpose

To provide Councils with an overview of governance arrangements from 1 April 2015 to enable local government to comply with the enforcement requirements of the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 for non-farmed animals.

2.0 Background

2.1 **Model of Service Delivery (Four-centre sub-regional model)**

Further to a recent Local Government Chief Executives Group meeting (LGCEG), it was agreed that Fermanagh and Omagh District Council will act as the Northern Ireland lead Council for the purposes of the Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 2011. As Regional lead Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council will have a co-ordinating role with all Councils and will be the agreed single point of contact with DARD and PSNI.

The model for service delivery will include a four-centre sub-regional model linking to the Regional lead Council and DARD as shown in Appendix 1. The Council areas within each sub-region will operate as set out below and staff will be employed by the sub-regional lead Councils to operate across all regions. The interim report of the recent Review of the implementation of the Welfare of animals Act 2011 recommends that "Chief Executives of the eleven new Councils should consider the information provided to them by the Review when making decisions about the operating model for the delivery of the animal welfare service from 1st April 2015".

REGION	COUNCIL AREAS
Western * Staff 1.0 FTE Manager /2 FTE Admin/2 AWOs	Fermanagh & Omagh , Derry & Strabane, Mid Ulster
Northern Staff 0.7 FTE Manager /1FTE Admin/2 AWOs	Mid & East Antrim , Causeway Coast & Glens, Antrim & Newtownabbey
Southern Staff 0.7 FTE Manager /1 FTE Admin /2 AWOs	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon , Newry Mourne & Down
Belfast & Eastern Staff 0.7 FTE Manager /2 FTE Admin/3 AWOs	Belfast, Lisburn &Castlereagh, North Down & Ards (lead TBC)
Total : 3.2 FTE Managers** 9 AWOs, 6 Admin Staff	Total: 4 Regions

* Fermanagh & Omagh DC as Regional lead Council includes additional 0.3 FTE Management & 1.0 FTE Admin; **Additional 0.1 Manager for Chair Project Board.

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2.2 Governance arrangements

With general agreement on the initial model of service delivery the following arrangements are in place to ensure that the 11 new Councils are prepared for the statutory enforcement responsibilities which they assume on 1st April 2015:

- 2.2.1 Regional Lead Council** – Fermanagh and Omagh District Council will have a co-ordinating role with all Councils and will be the agreed single point of contact with DARD and PSNI.
- 2.2.2 Regional Project Board** – to ensure the effectiveness of the Animal Welfare Service and a collaborative regional approach, a reconstituted Project Board with representation from the lead Councils (see Appendix 2) will be established as soon as possible with the Chair to be appointed at the annual AGM. The 11 Councils will contribute to the Agenda and may attend Project Board to present on an Agenda item if required.
- 2.2.3 Sub-regional Animal Welfare Forum (AWF)** – a sub-regional forum will be established and will have a representative from each of the new sub-regional Councils. (See Appendix 2).
- 2.2.4 Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)/SLA** – There will be two Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with DARD. One between the Regional Lead Council & DARD and the other between each Sub-regional Lead Council and DARD. A SLA will be signed between sub-regional lead council and the respective sub-regional Councils. A MOU will be signed by the Regional lead Council and PSNI in relation to Animal Welfare enforcement.
- 2.2.5 Budget** – Confirmation of the amount of grant funding for Animal Welfare will be provided by DARD in advance of the start of each financial year. A draft budget summary will then be submitted to DARD and the budget allocated over the 4 regions based on previous expenditure. The overall collective budget will be managed via Memorandum of Understanding by the Regional lead Council in conjunction with DARD. Predicted expenditure profiles will be collated at the start of the year and actual expenditure collated each month with claims submitted to DARD and Regional lead Council every quarter. Any under-spend in one sub-region will be available to contribute towards overspends in another.
- 2.2.6 Enforcement** – Enforcement by Councils will be taken as per Councils enforcement policy and files will be prepared by Sub-regional Lead Council with recommendations.
- 2.2.7 Authorisation** – Animal Welfare Officers and Line Managers will be authorised in all new Councils to enforce the provisions of the Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 2011.
- 2.2.8 Media** – Media enquiries will be dealt with as per Project Board Media Policy i.e. local issues dealt by local Council Media officer with information provided by Animal Welfare Manager (lead Council) and regional issues dealt with by Chair of Project Board.
- 2.2.9 Communications** – A communications plan will be developed which will set out the plan which the Regional Animal Welfare Project Board have for communicating the work undertaken in relation to implementation of the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.
- 2.2.10 Care & Collection Service** – A Regional tender (Large animals tender and small Animals tender) will be issued by Fermanagh and Omagh District Council to appoint Service Provider

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(s) for provision of care and transportation of animals This will be managed by the regional lead Council in relation to the contractual issues but each sub-regional lead Council will have responsibility for checking on their own animals and the payment of costs incurred for animals in care.

2.2.11 Legal Services – A Service Level agreement will be signed between Belfast City Council and the Regional Lead Council regarding legal services support to the Animal Welfare Service up to 31st March 2016 and then reviewed.

2.2.12 Veterinary support - Each sub-regional Lead Council procures its own veterinary support for Animal Welfare cases within their own Sub-regional Councils.

3.0 Conclusion

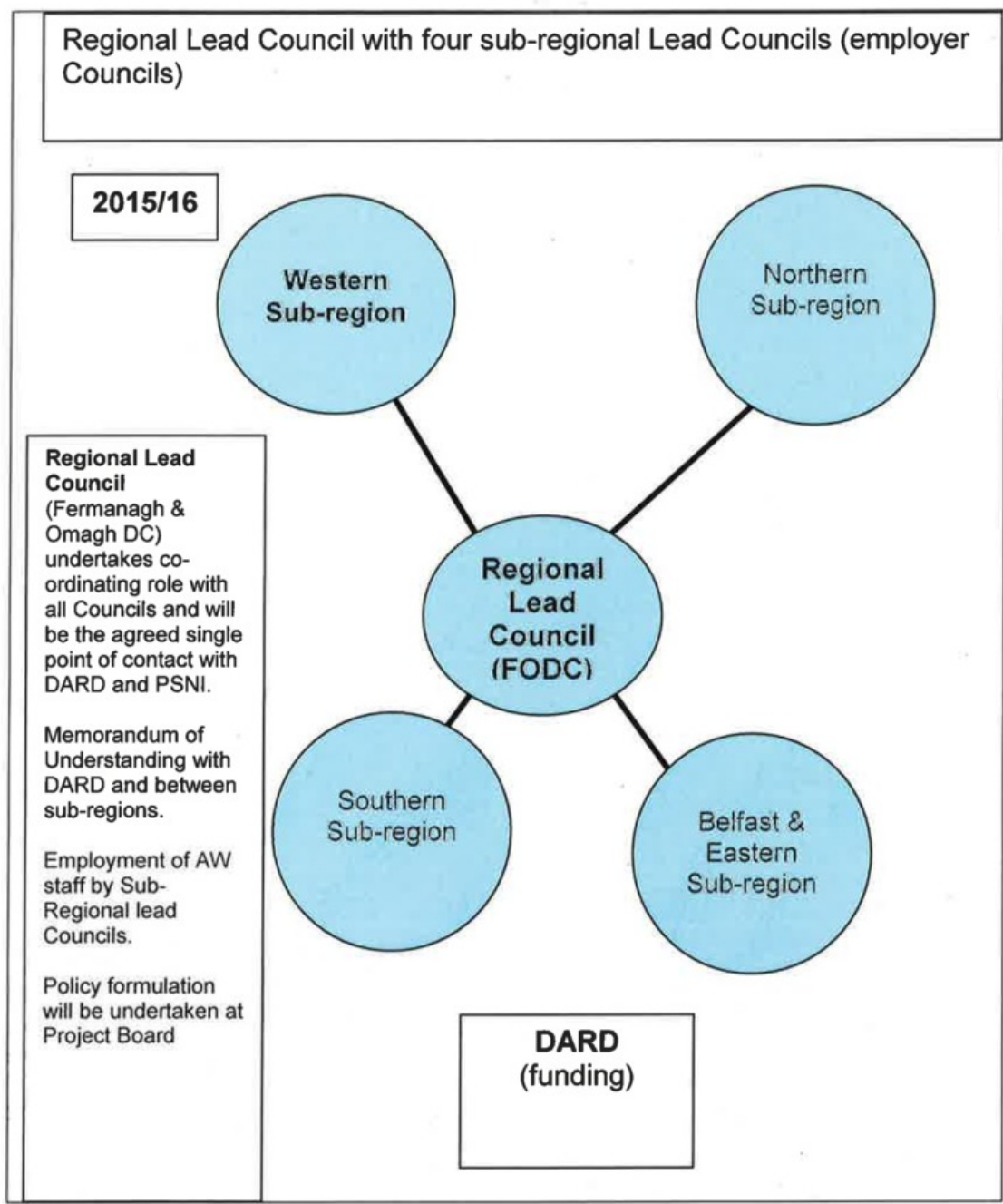
There is a considerable amount of work to complete in the next few weeks, it is imperative that all the various partners' work in collaboration to ensure that statutory requirements are met by 1st April 2015.

4.0 Recommendation

That each Council agrees to the governance arrangements identified in this Animal Welfare Governance paper in preparation for the implementation of the Animal Welfare Act (NI) 2011 from 1st April 2015.

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Appendix 1 – Four centre Sub-Regional model



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APPENDIX 2

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ANIMAL WELFARE PROJECT BOARD

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OPERATING ARRANGEMENTS

1.0 REMIT AND MEMBERSHIP

The Local Government Animal Welfare Project Board is established to provide liaison between central and local government in Northern Ireland on matters of Animal Welfare and to support the delivery of Animal Welfare responsibilities and activities by district councils.

2.0 KEY OBJECTIVES

- 1) To promote good practice in Animal Welfare management within Councils.
- 2) To develop Animal Welfare guidance for Councils.
- 3) To co-ordinate Animal Welfare effort across Councils.
- 4) To lead and co-ordinate the Animal Welfare Regions discussions with central and strategic bodies on behalf of Councils.
- 5) To co-ordinate the passage of information to and from Councils and acting as a conduit for information flow to and from central government.

3.0 STRUCTURE AND MEMBERSHIP

Within the generic title of Animal Welfare are two related structures:

3.1 Animal Welfare Project Board

The **Animal Welfare Project Board** comprising one Officer representative from the Sub-regional Lead Councils, 4 Sub-regional lead Council Animal Welfare Officer Line Managers and two representatives from Department of Agriculture (DARD). Project Board will invite PSNI, NI Courts & Tribunal Service (NICTS), DARD enforcement section and other organisations as and when deemed necessary. The secretariat will be managed by the Animal Welfare Line Manager (PEHO) for Fermanagh and Omagh DC. Invites for Agenda items, Minutes and information will be cascaded from the Project Board to the 11 Councils via the membership. An annual report will be provided to the Local Government Chief Executives Group (LGCEG).

This Project Board is primarily concerned to ensure:

- identification of capacity and development needs for Animal Welfare functions across local government;
- liaison with central government and other agencies;
- development of policy and procedures to support local government Animal Welfare functions;
- effective communication with, and between, all stakeholders;
- provision of practical support and assistance in the development and delivery of Animal Welfare functions within the local government sector;

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- maintenance of strategic liaison with all relevant departments, agencies and bodies;
- consideration of topical issues for Animal Welfare delivery in local government via submissions and presentations from members or from external organisations. Derive policy, action and implement decisions;
- provision of lead and support to sub-regional forums in addressing matters of concern focusing on a policy perspective;
- take active steps to promote the work of Animal Welfare Project Board as necessary to maximise influence and benefit communities;
- provision of policy and procedural advice and comment to local government in respect of all matters relevant to Animal Welfare planning;
- development and promotion of best practice in the planning, delivery and monitoring of Animal Welfare management in local government;
- the quality, consistency and effectiveness of Animal Welfare Project Board and its sub regional Forum under continual review and take such action as necessary to promote best value;
- promotion of the highest level of competence in service delivery by local government staff in matters pertaining to Animal Welfare;
- The establishment and facilitation of effective working across all appropriate sub-regional forums and with partner organisations;

3.2 Sub-regional Animal Welfare Forum (AWF)

The sub-regional **Animal Welfare Forum (AWF)** will comprise of one officer representative from each of the sub-regional Councils and the 4 Sub-regional lead Council Animal Welfare Officer Line Managers and will call on Animal Welfare Officers, PSNI, DARD enforcement other organisations as and when deemed necessary. The secretariat will be managed by the Sub-regional Lead Council Animal Welfare Line Manager. A Chair will be appointed at the first meeting of the sub-regional Animal Welfare Forum. Councils represented at the Animal Welfare Forum shall each possess a single vote in elections and in forum decisions.

The Sub-regional Animal Welfare Forums (AWF) shall:

- have a primary focus to ensure consistency and efficient working practice across the sub-regional councils;
- implement agreed policy from Animal Welfare Project Board;
- provide the means to translate central government and Animal Welfare Project Board recommendations into policy appropriate for local government;
- develop work-plan targets that meet Animal Welfare Project Board Strategy objectives;
- provide sub-regional liaison between Animal Welfare Project Board and sub-regional councils.
- maintain an overview of Animal Welfare tasks and duties;
- deal with routine issues arising from Animal Welfare Project Board and subgroups;

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4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Meeting frequency

The Animal Welfare Project Board will meet **quarterly** or more frequently should circumstances so demand. Administrative support for the Animal Welfare Project Board will be provided by the sub-regional Lead Council .

The Animal Welfare Forum (AWF) will meet **three times a year**, or more frequently as necessary. Administrative support for the Animal Welfare Forum will be provided by the Lead Council.

4.2 The Chair of the Animal Welfare Project Board shall:

- be drawn from the four Lead Councils and be elected at the annual AGM of the Project Board ;
- with agreement of members, represent local government interests in other forums and meetings as may be required from time to time;
- ensure the efficient despatch of business within meetings of Animal Welfare Project Board in accordance with usual operating practices within local government and the civil service;
- in emergencies, when consent of members is not practicable due to time pressures, the Chair may take decisions on behalf of local government. These will be reported back to Animal Welfare Project Board for ratification.

4.3 The Secretary of Animal Welfare Project Board shall:

- be the Animal Welfare Officers Line Manager from the Regional lead Council ;
- with agreement of members, represent local government interests in other forums and meetings as may be required from time to time;
- ensure the efficient despatch of business within meetings of Animal Welfare Project Board in accordance with usual operating practices within local government and the civil service;
- in emergencies, when consent of members is not practicable due to time pressures, the Secretary may on consultation with Chair, take decisions on behalf of local government. These will be reported back to Animal Welfare Project Board for ratification.
- monitor progress, and provide regular reports to Animal Welfare Project Board on progress against agreed plans and actions;
- confer with members to prepare agendas and papers for Animal Welfare Project Board meetings. These will be circulated not less than 5 working days in advance of meetings;
- prepare minutes from these meetings, to be distributed in draft to all members within two weeks of any meeting, then tabled for agreement at the following meeting;
- maintain current contact lists including address, email and telephone contacts of Animal Welfare Project Board;
- ensure reports are provided to Animal Welfare Project Board on the work and deliberations of all relevant groups to which Animal Welfare Project Board members provide representatives.

*M. McCallum
Starkis
CO'Rourke*



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Chief Executive
20 MAR 2015
NMDDC

Mr Liam Hannaway
Chief Executive
Newry, Mourne and Down District
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
Newry
BT35 8DJ

Our Ref: DA2-15-3712

18 March 2015

Dear Mr Hannaway

Presentation on Flood Maps of Northern Ireland

Firstly, I would like to wish you well in your new role as Chief Executive of Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

At the last meeting of the Drainage Council for Northern Ireland, Rivers Agency staff delivered a presentation on Flood Maps (NI), which is an interactive map-viewer that enables users to access the latest flood hazard information available from Government. It highlights the areas throughout Northern Ireland that are prone to flooding in order to enable potential adverse impacts to be identified.

A number of members of the Drainage Council, who are also local District Councillors, found the presentation helpful and suggested that the new councils would find it useful, given their new responsibilities in the planning process. In light of this, Rivers Agency staffs are happy to offer presentations on the Flood Maps (NI) to each of the new Councils.

If your Council would like to avail of this presentation, could I ask you to contact Rivers Agency on 028 90253440 to make suitable arrangements.

Yours sincerely

CB McCallum

Eileen & Lisa for future meet

Catherine McCallum (Mrs)
Chief Executive

Drumgath Historical Society Request relating to Drumgath Old Graveyard, Drumlough Rd., Drumgath, Newry.

Background::

This site, approximately 3 miles outside Rathfriland on the Drumlough Road is an ancient burial ground, which is maintained by the Council. The site has been vested in the Council and therefore the Council has ownership of the site

Drumgath Ladies Historical Group have written to the Council to seek approval to undertake a project to preserve the graveyard. This scope of this project would include undertaking research of the site, site tidy up hopefully with the assistance of a heritage grant.

As part of the research they hope to:

- Identify the number of headstones
- List those which are inscribed
- Attempt to gain as much information as possible about those buried there
- To engage professional expertise with the project in terms of mapping the site, geo-conservation etc
- To provide signage of the burial ground
- Involve the local community
- Enter into discussions with members of the local historical society and PRONI
- Publish a small booklet with findings.

Therefore, approval is sought by Drumgath Ladies Group to commence their project prior to them making an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Recommendation:

Council gives approval in principle to Drumgath Ladies Group subject to:-

- 1. The site's monument status being clarified by DOE Built Heritage***
- 2. Details of the proposed project being pre-approved by both Council and Built Heritage prior to any works commencing on site, and***
- 3. The Group obtaining EHS grant funding to cover the costs of proposed Works***
- 4. The Group providing proof of Public Liability Insurance and indemnifying the Council against any claims or costs arising directly from these Works.***



Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Malone Lower
Belfast BT7 2JA

HW/EEP

Mr Liam Hannaway
Newry, Mourne and Down District Council
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
NEWRY
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ

Chief Executive
01 APR 2015
NMDDC

ASSI414

31 March 2015

Dear Mr Hannaway

AUGHNAVALLOG AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2002

The Department of the Environment hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the area delineated and described on the attached map is an Area of Special Scientific Interest. A copy of the Declaration is attached.

If you wish to make representations or objections to this declaration you should do so, in writing, to the Department at the above address by 31 July 2015. The Department will consider any representations or objections received by that date before deciding either to confirm the declaration, with or without modifications, or rescind it.

The Department must confirm or rescind the declaration on or before 30 October 2015.

Notification has also been sent to owners and occupiers of the land.

Yours sincerely

B W McCullough

B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

CD_S0121

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT AUGHNAVALLOG, COUNTY DOWN. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Aughnavallog Area of Special Scientific Interest.'

Aughnavallog is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 401Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

The rocks exposed at Aughnavallog are medium to coarse-grained granodiorite, part of the northeast pluton. The main mineral components of the granodiorite are plagioclase, alkali feldspar, hornblende, quartz and biotite mica. The granodiorite is free of foliation and alignment of biotite which is commonly seen close to the margins of the pluton.

Systematic sampling, thin section analysis and geochemistry across the NIC have revealed compositional zoning within the granodiorite plutons. At the margins of the northeast pluton the rocks are more basic, but at Aughnavallog near the centre of the pluton, the granodiorite is more acidic indicating "normal zoning". Such zoning could be evidence of fractional crystallisation of magma taking place after emplacement. An alternative explanation is that several injections of magma might have been involved in the formation of the northeast pluton.

The absence of foliation within the granodiorites is consistent with the geological setting indicated by normal zoning, and would suggest that the site is at the centre of the northeast pluton, away from the marginal deformation caused by the regional deformation and the shouldering aside of the country rock.

Aughnavallog offers important exposures of unfoliated granodiorite at the centre of the northeast pluton. The granodiorite is more basic than that exposed towards the centre of the pluton indicating that the intrusion is "normally zoned". The presence of foliation within the granodiorite is attributed to regional deformation and shouldering of the country rock during emplacement of the NIC.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation which involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Changes in tree or woodland management, including afforestation, planting, clearing, selective felling and coppicing.
5. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
6. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
7. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
8. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required, planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department

would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

AUGHNAVALLOG ASSI

Views About Management

The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Aughnavallog Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on pages 2 & 3 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Aughnavallog occurs as rock exposures in two separate field enclosures adjacent to each other. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest. The site is currently fenced off and has been planted with trees. However, with minimal management this should not detract from its geological importance or adversely affect the ASSI.

The geological series

Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Aughnavallog may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by



HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 31st of MARCH 2015

AUGHNAVALLOG



AUGHNAVALLOG
AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Map referred to in the Declaration dated: **31st MARCH 2015**

SITE BOUNDARY: The Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) includes all the lands highlighted within the solid coloured lines.

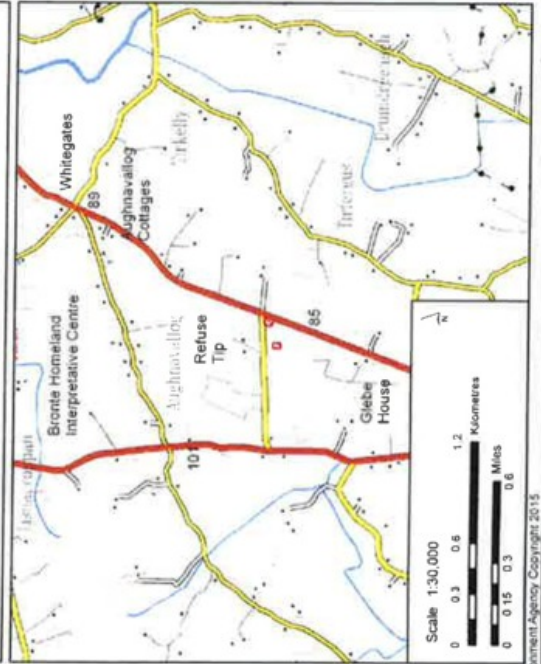
AREA OF SITE: 0.41 hectares

OS MAPS: 1:50,000: Sheet No. 29
 1:10,000: Sheet No. 238

IRISH GRID REFERENCE: IJ 20576 35504

COUNCIL AREA: BANBRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL
COUNTY: DOWN

Helen Anderson
 HELEN ANDERSON
 SENIOR OFFICER OF THE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



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AUGHNAVALLOG

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop at Aughnavallog

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Aughnavallog is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of a granite-like rock called granodiorite that together with a number of other sites describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

indication as to where in the pluton they formed.

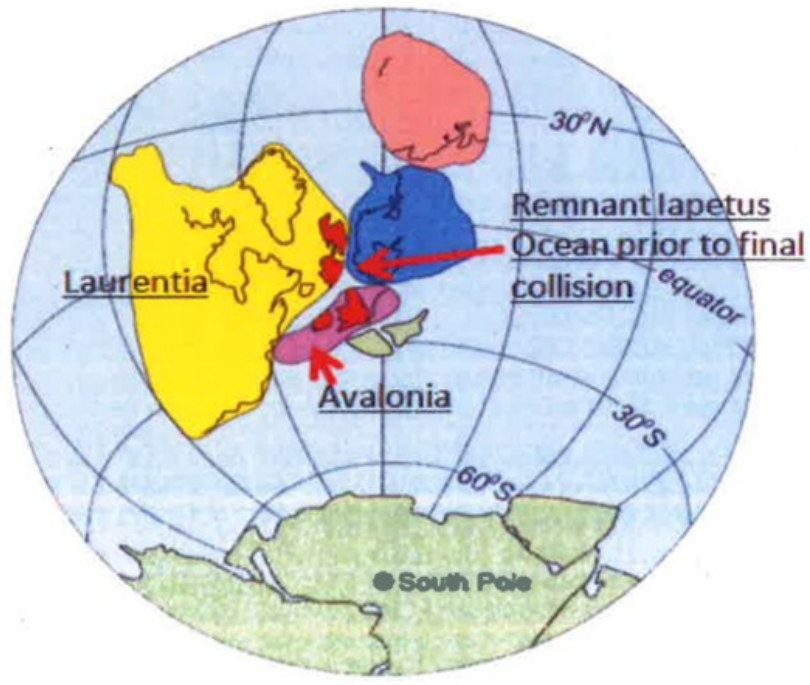
These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million

years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was

The granodiorite was formed some 410 million years ago. This is an igneous rock type, that is, it was injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks – Silurian sedimentary rocks. These older rocks are known as 'host' rocks. The magma then cooled slowly eventually forming huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units.

Each of these igneous rock units is referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The rocks at Aughnavallog form part of the northeast pluton and are of great importance as they give an



Lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex. Courtesy of GSNI



Granodiorite at Aughnavallog

contact with the surrounding 'host' rock. If this was the case, then the minerals would be aligned, giving an almost stripy appearance as the hot magma was pushed against the edge of the pluton. However, there is no such alignment at Aughnavallog indicating that the rocks formed at the centre of the pluton.

For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Aughnavallog, collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology.

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Aughnavallog ASSI.

formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

At Aughnavallog the minerals that make up the granodiorite are randomly orientated. This indicates that they formed well away from the

The older Silurian sedimentary rocks, which are widespread in Co. Down, formed in this ocean. As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain formed. This is now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements which followed the collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this, produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes, including the one at Newry.



Exposed granodiorite at Aughnavallog

4W1 EEP

Mr Liam Hannaway
Newry, Mourne and Down District Council
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
NEWRY
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ

Chief Executive

01 APR 2015

NMDDC

ASSI424

31 March 2015

Dear Mr Hannaway

**SHANNAGHAN HILL AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST NOTIFICATION
UNDER ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2002**

The Department of the Environment hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the area delineated and described on the attached map is an Area of Special Scientific Interest. A copy of the Declaration is attached.

If you wish to make representations or objections to this declaration you should do so, in writing, to the Department at the above address by 31 July 2015. The Department will consider any representations or objections received by that date before deciding either to confirm the declaration, with or without modifications, or rescind it.

The Department must confirm or rescind the declaration on or before 30 October 2015.

Notification has also been sent to owners and occupiers of the land.

Yours sincerely

B W McCullough

B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

CD_S0121



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT SHANNAGHAN HILL, COUNTY DOWN. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Shannaghan Hill Area of Special Scientific Interest.'

Shannaghan Hill is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 410Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

Located on the south-western slope of Shannaghan Hill, a series of natural exposures demonstrate the relationships between contact metamorphosed Silurian country rock, lamprophyre dykes and sheeted granodiorite of the north-east or Rathfriland pluton (413 to 411Ma).

Metamorphosed country rock exposed at Shannaghan Hill is mainly biotite-hornfels and fused (mobilised) sediment. Heat from the north-east granodiorite pluton has caused contact metamorphism of the Silurian greywacke and shale country rock resulting in the hornfels and fused sediment.

A complex association of lamprophyre and granodiorite sheets can be seen, with the lamprophyric dykes being found particularly associated with the north-east pluton. The granodiorite of the north-east pluton is seen as cross-cutting and in some cases partially remobilised, sheet-like intrusive bodies that show variable deformation. These complex relationships indicate contemporaneous intrusion and regional deformation. The granodiorite sheets are considered to represent the early stages of

intrusion of the northeast pluton of the NIC.

The granodiorite displays foliation, a feature generally restricted to the margins of the plutons of the NIC. Foliation is attributed to regional deformation and shouldering aside of country rock during emplacement of the NIC. This foliation is aligned parallel to the main contact between the pluton and the Silurian country rock.

Shannaghan Hill offers an important series of exposures that demonstrate the complex relationships between contact metamorphosed Silurian country rock, lamprophyre dykes and sheeted granodiorites of the north-east pluton of the NIC. Shannaghan Hill demonstrates the complex early stages of intrusion of the north-east pluton and proves that there was an overlap between the timing of the intrusions and regional scale deformation.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation which involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Changes in tree or woodland management, including afforestation, planting, clearing, selective felling and coppicing.
5. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
6. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
7. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
8. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required,

planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

SHANNAGHAN HILL ASSI

Views About Management

The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Shannaghan Hill Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on pages 2 & 3 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Shannaghan Hill occurs as numerous natural rock exposures in a number of fields on the southwest slopes of Shannaghan Hill itself. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest. The site is currently fenced off and is being grazed by livestock. However, with minimal management this should not detract from its geological importance or adversely affect the ASSI.

The geological series

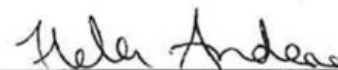
Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Shannaghan Hill may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build-up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

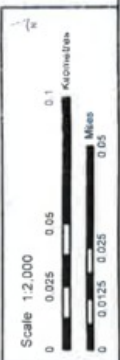
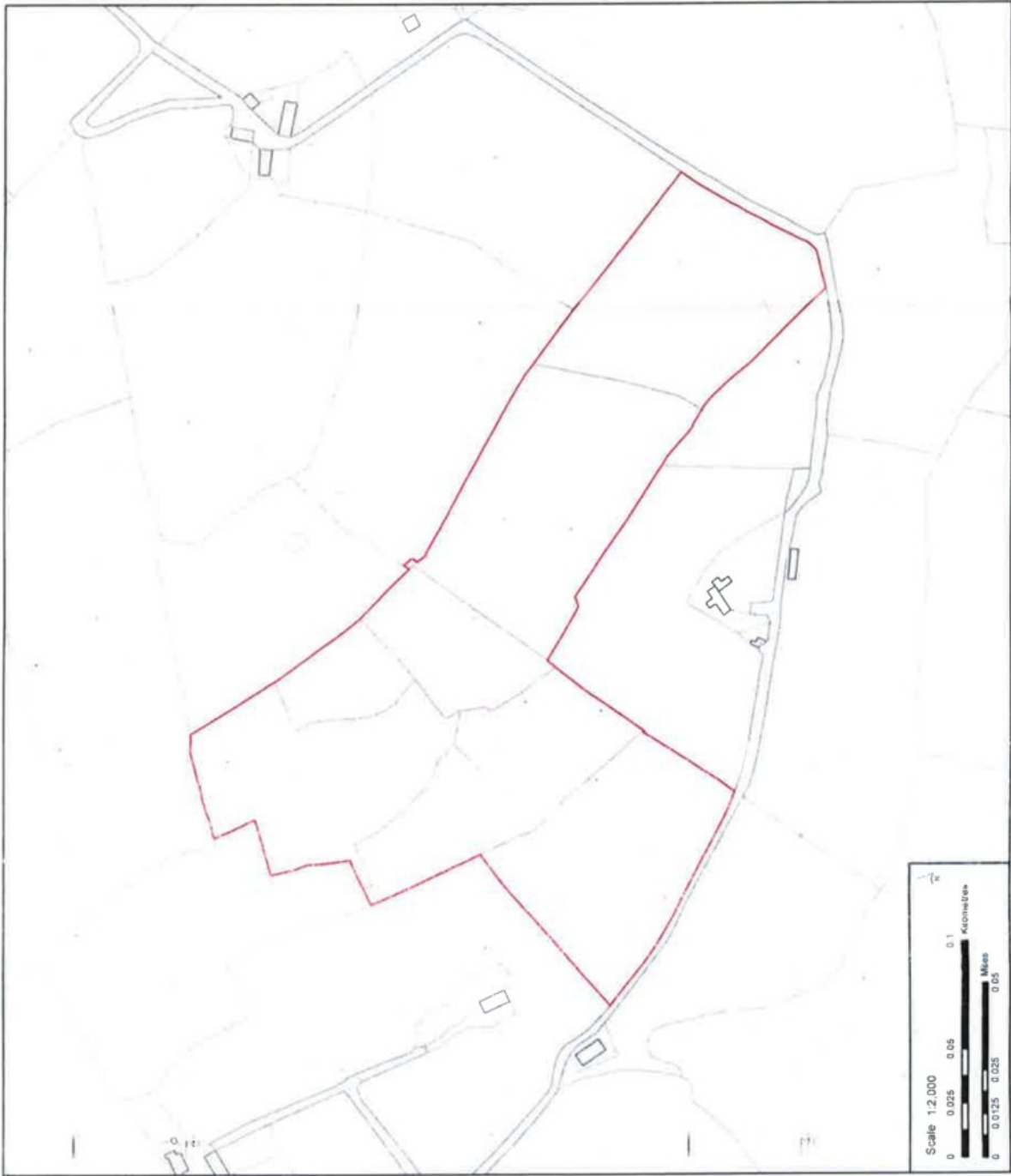
Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by



HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 31st of MARCH 2015

SHANNAGHAN HILL

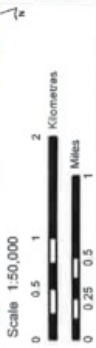
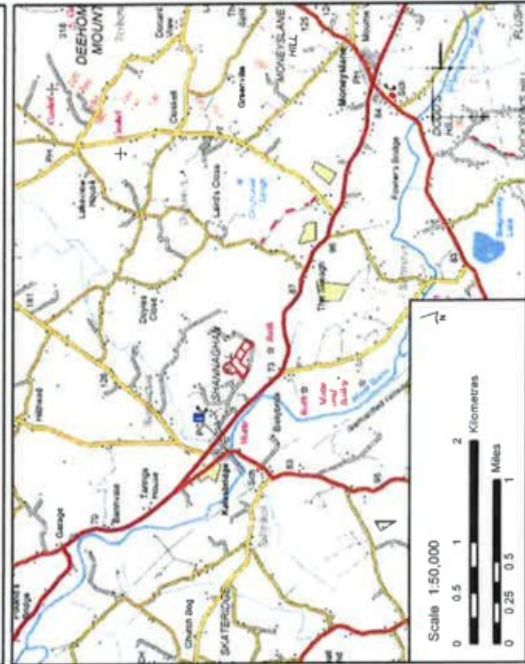


SHANNAGHAN HILL AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Map referred to in the Declaration dated: **31st MARCH 2015**
 SITE BOUNDARY: The Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) includes all the lands highlighted within the solid coloured line.

AREA OF SITE: 4.46 hectares
 OS MAPS 1:50,000: Sheet No. 20
 1:10,000: Sheet No. 238
 IRISH GRID REFERENCE: J 218 407
 COUNCIL AREA: BANBRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL
 COUNTY: DOWN

Helen Anderson
 HELEN ANDERSON
 SENIOR OFFICER OF THE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



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SHANNAGHAN HILL

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop at Shannaghan Hill

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Shannaghan Hill is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of a granite-like rock called granodiorite and Silurian sedimentary rocks that together with a number of other sites describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

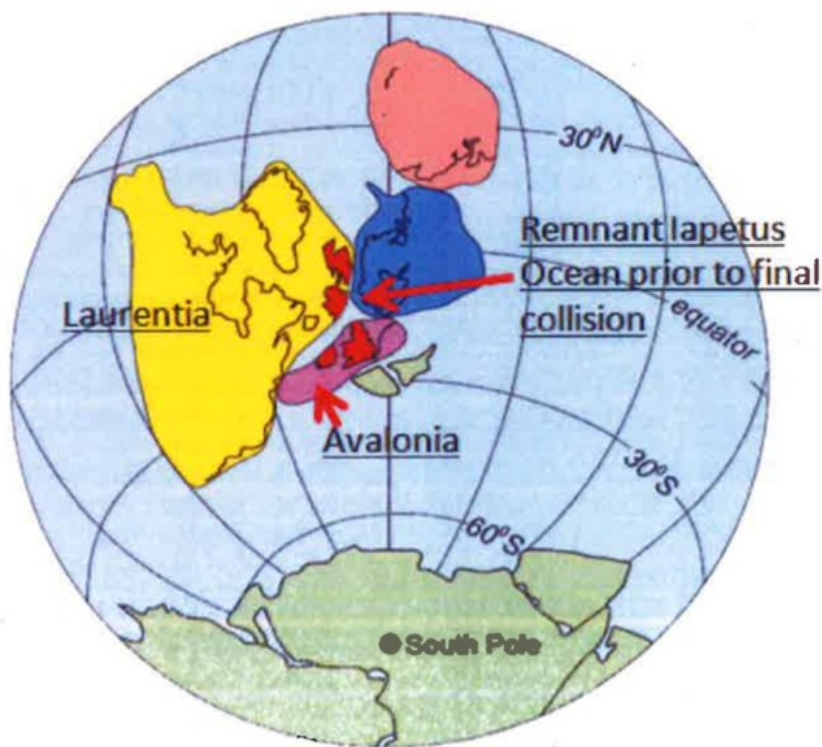
of great importance as they display the complex relationships between the granodiorite and other igneous

rock types, and the Silurian sedimentary 'host' rock.

The granodiorite was formed some 410 million years ago. This is an igneous rock type, that is, it was injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks – Silurian sedimentary rocks. These older rocks are known as 'host' rocks. The magma then cooled slowly eventually forming huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units.

Each of these igneous rock units is referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The rocks at Shannaghan Hill form part of the northeast pluton and are



Lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex. Courtesy of GSNI

These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain formed. This is now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

The older Silurian sedimentary rocks that formed in this ocean are exposed at Shannaghan Hill. These sedimentary rocks have been altered by the heat of the igneous intrusion; a process known as contact metamorphism. This has caused the rocks to change composition resulting in a different appearance from the rest of the Silurian sedimentary rocks that are widespread across Co. Down. In some cases, the intrusion of the granodiorite has caused the 'host' rock to mobilise and this can be seen as contorted or twisted layers.



Mobilised Silurian sedimentary rocks at Shannaghan Hill

The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements that followed the collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this, produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes, including the one at Newry.

pluton.

For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Shannaghan Hill, collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Shannaghan Hill ASSI.



Granodiorite at Shannaghan Hill

At Shannaghan Hill the minerals that make up the granodiorite are aligned, giving an almost stripy or 'foliated' appearance. The stripes are typically parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and older host rocks. They formed as the hot magma was pushed against the host rock at the edge of the pluton. Unlike other locations, the granodiorite at Shannaghan Hill is found as sheets of rock, as opposed to huge masses. Another igneous rock type is found at Shannaghan Hill, darker in colour than the granodiorite already described. This is called lamprophyre and is also found as sheets and is typically found in the northeast pluton. It is thought that the sheets of granodiorite and lamprophyre were intruded at the same time during the early stages of intrusion of the

Mr L Hannaway
Chief Executive Designate, Newry, Mourne & Down DC
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
NEWRY
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ

Chief Executive
30 MAR 2015
NMDDC

ASSI423

27 March 2015

Dear Mr Hannaway

**CARRIVEMACLONE AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST NOTIFICATION
UNDER ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2002**

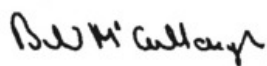
The Department of the Environment hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the area delineated and described on the attached map is an Area of Special Scientific Interest. A copy of the Declaration is attached.

If you wish to make representations or objections to this declaration you should do so, in writing, to the Department at the above address by 27 July 2015. The Department will consider any representations or objections received by that date before deciding either to confirm the declaration, with or without modifications, or rescind it.

The Department must confirm or rescind the declaration on or before 26 October 2015.

Notification has also been sent to owners and occupiers of the land.

Yours sincerely



B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

CD_S0121



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT CARRIVEMAclone, COUNTY ARMAGH. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Carrivemaclone Area of Special Scientific Interest.'

Carrivemaclone is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 410Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

The site at Carrivemaclone comprises two sections; a roadside section immediately north of the Cloghoge Roundabout on the western (northbound) side of the main A1 Newry By Pass, and a roadside section at the southwestern side of the A1 onslip at Cloghoge.

At the first section on the main A1, the northern end of the roadside section comprises granodiorites of the central or Newry pluton (411 to 410Ma). The granodiorite is coarse grained and is hornblende rich. In some locations it appears to contain an abundance of plagioclase feldspar (greater than 65% total feldspar) so is closer in composition to monzogranite. Shear zones are abundant in this section and are found associated with the granodiorite of the central pluton.

At the onslip section, the granodiorite is fine grained and biotite rich and forms part of the south-west or Cloghoge pluton (407Ma). At this location the granodiorite is in contact with medium grained granophyre that forms part of the more recent (Palaeogene) Slieve Gullion Ring Dyke.

Whilst not exposed, the contact between the central and the southwest pluton can be

inferred to be between the two sections that comprise the Carrivemaclone site. Textural and compositional differences within the granodiorites allow differentiation between the two plutons. Shearing of granodiorites of the central pluton is likely related to the intrusion of the south-west pluton and progressive regional deformation.

Several dark green to black, fine grained basic dykes cut the granodiorite of the south-western pluton found at Cloghoge. These are composed of dolerite and are of Palaeogene age.

The rocks exposed at Carrivemaclone offer access to exposures that demonstrate the contact between two of the plutons that comprise the Newry Igneous Complex. The variety and relative timing of intrusion of the south-western pluton can be demonstrated at this site.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation that involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
5. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
6. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
7. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required, planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities

covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

CARRIVEMACLONE ASSI

Views About Management The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Carrivemaclone Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on pages 2 & 3 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Carrivemaclone occurs as road cut sections along the main A1 Newry By Pass and the associated Cloghoge onslip. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest.

The geological series

Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Carrivemaclone may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build-up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by



HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 27th of MARCH 2015

CARRIVEMAclone

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop on the main A1 at Carrivemaclone

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Carrivemaclone is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of a granite-like rock called granodiorite that together with a number of other sites describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

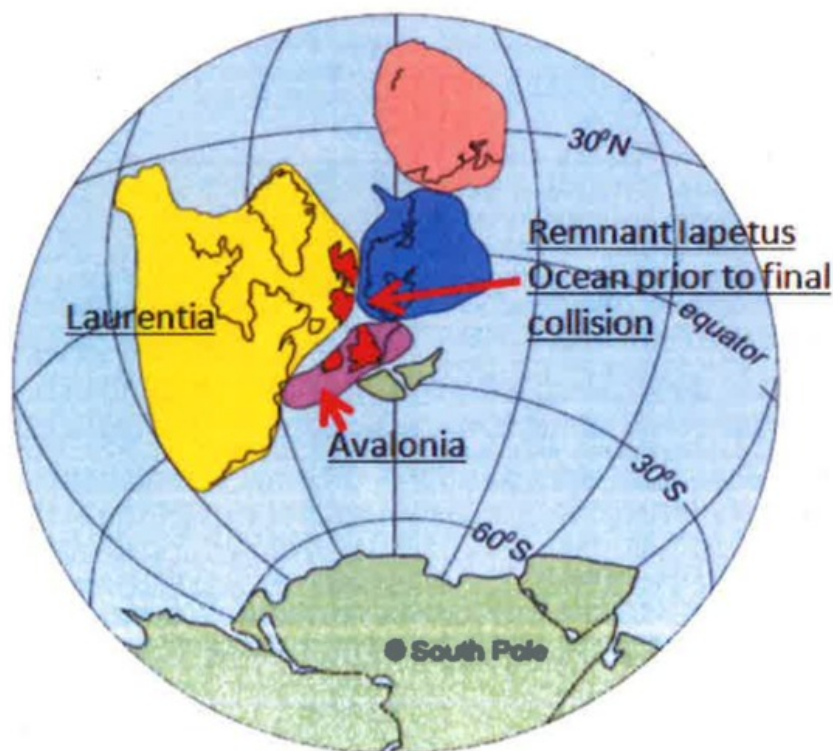
section immediately north of the Cloghoge Roundabout on the

western (northbound) side of the main A1 Newry By Pass, and a

The granodiorite was formed some 410 million years ago. This is an igneous rock type, that is, it was injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks – Silurian sedimentary rocks. These older rocks are known as 'host' rocks. The magma then cooled slowly eventually forming huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units.

Each of these igneous rock units is referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The site at Carrivemaclone comprises two sections; a roadside



Lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex. Courtesy of GSNi



Granodiorite from the central pluton exposed on the main A1 at Carrivemaclone

roadside section at the southwestern side of the A1 onslip at Cloghoge. The rocks at Carrivemaclone are of great importance as the first section is part of the central pluton, whilst the second is part of the south west pluton, offering an excellent location to view two of these plutons in close proximity.

These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain formed. This is now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

Each pluton has slightly different types of granodiorite with the rocks

exposed as part of the central pluton having much larger crystals and being lighter in colour due to an abundance of the mineral plagioclase feldspar, than that of the south west pluton that has smaller crystals and is darker in colour due to a greater abundance of the mineral biotite mica.

The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements that followed the collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this, produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes, including the one at Newry.

At the Cloghoge Roundabout section, there is another type of rock exposed that is dark green in colour. This is called granophyre and is part of the much more recent (about 60 million years old) Ring of Gullion ring dyke.

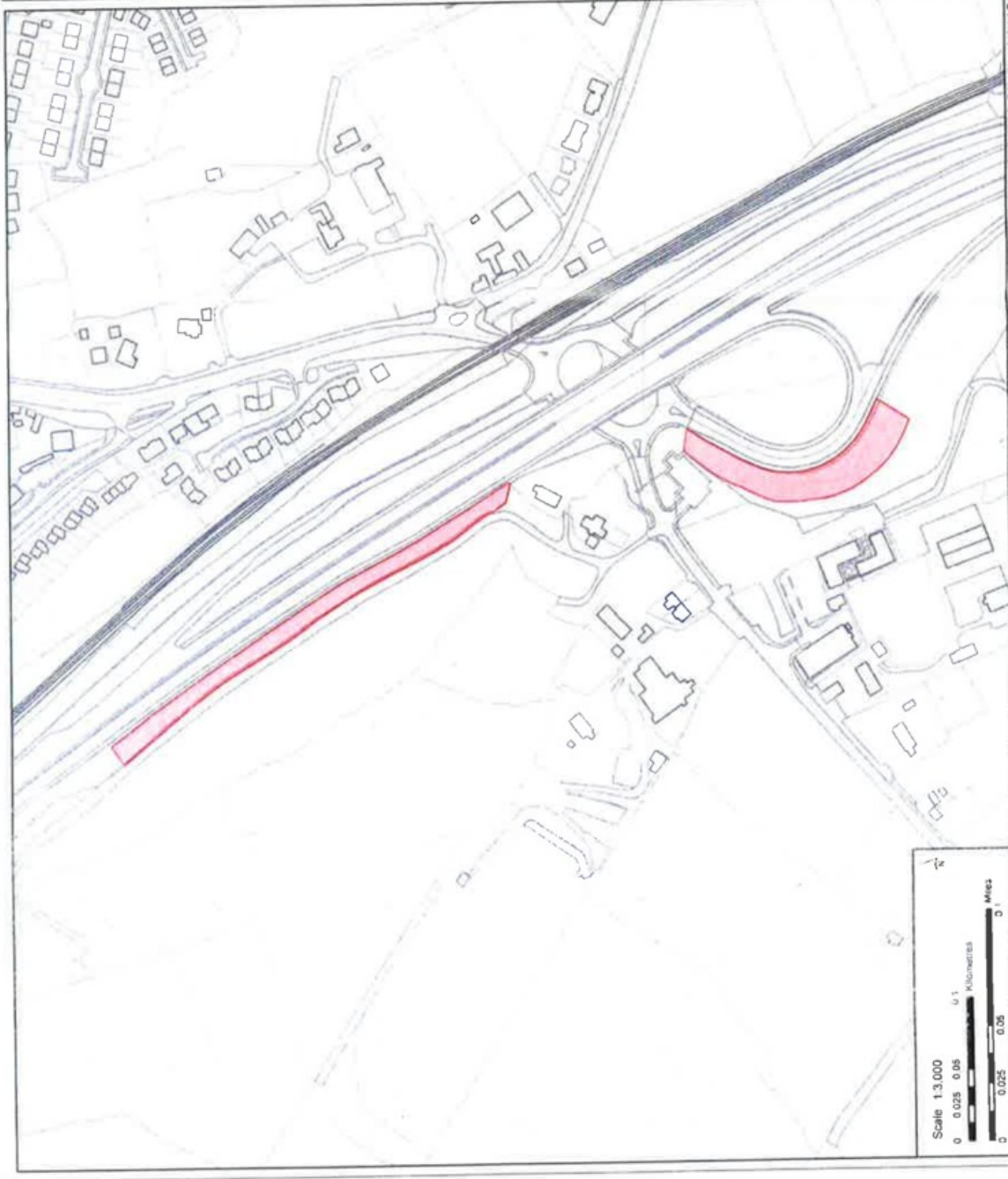
For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Carrivemaclone, collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Carrivemaclone ASSI.



Contact between the granodiorite of the south west pluton and the granophyre of the Ring of Gullion ring dyke at the Cloghoge roundabout at Carrivemaclone

CARRIVEMAclone



CARRIVEMAclone
AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Map referred to in the Declaration dated: **27th MARCH 2015**

SITE BOUNDARY: The Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) includes all the lands highlighted within the solid coloured line

AREA OF SITE: 0.79 hectares

OS MAPS 1:50,000: Sheet No. 29
 1:10,000: Sheet No. 266

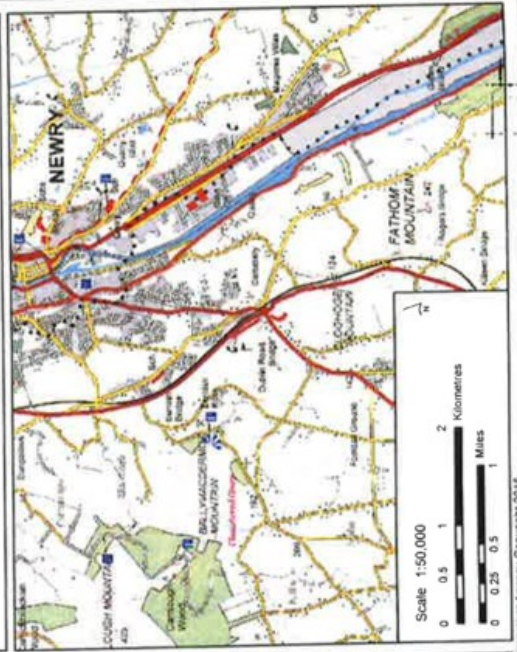
IRISH GRID REFERENCE: UJ 079 239
 UJ 080 236

COUNCIL AREA: NEWRY & MOURNE DISTRICT COUNCIL
COUNTY: ARMAGH

Helen Anderson
HELEN ANDERSON
 SENIOR OFFICER OF THE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

NIEA Northern Ireland Environment Agency

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE



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Mr Liam Hannaway
Newry, Mourne & Down District Council
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
NEWRY
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ

Chief Executive
30 MAR 2015
NMDDC

ASSI412

27 March 2015

Dear Mr Hannaway

**GRANSHA AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST NOTIFICATION UNDER
ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2002**

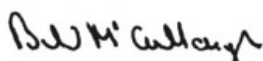
The Department of the Environment hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the area delineated and described on the attached map is an Area of Special Scientific Interest. A copy of the Declaration is attached.

If you wish to make representations or objections to this declaration you should do so, in writing, to the Department at the above address by 27 July 2015. The Department will consider any representations or objections received by that date before deciding either to confirm the declaration, with or without modifications, or rescind it.

The Department must confirm or rescind the declaration on or before 26 October 2015.

Notification has also been sent to owners and occupiers of the land.

Yours sincerely



B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

GD 5012



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT GRANSHA, COUNTY DOWN. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Gransha Area of Special Scientific Interest.'

Gransha is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 401Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

The rocks exposed at Gransha are medium to coarse-grained granodiorite, part of the northeast or Rathfriland pluton. The main mineral components of the granodiorite are plagioclase, alkali feldspar, hornblende, quartz and biotite mica. Systematic sampling, thin section analysis and geochemistry across the NIC have revealed compositional variation within the granodiorite plutons, with that in the margins of the northeast pluton being much more basic as is the case at Gransha than that exposed towards the centre of the pluton. This is described as normal zoning.

The minerals within the granodiorite display a strong foliation, particularly biotite, and are aligned sub-parallel to the main contact of the granodiorite with the Silurian country rock to the northwest, thus indicating proximity to the pluton margin.

A varied selection of enclaves (xenoliths) of sedimentary and igneous origin are found at this location, most of which have irregular rounded forms and in some cases have diffuse boundaries with the enclosing granodiorite. Sedimentary enclaves have undoubtedly been derived from the surrounding Silurian country rock and appear to be

Silurian greywackes and shales. Igneous enclaves include restite, microdiorite and diorite. In places, the enclaves are spectacularly flattened and aligned with the plane of the foliation.

Gransha offers important exposures of the foliated granodiorite close to the margin of the northeast pluton. The granodiorite is more basic than that exposed towards the centre of the pluton indicating that the intrusion is "normally zoned". The presence of foliation and the flattening of enclaves within the granodiorite indicate a pluton margin close to the contact with the country rock. Foliation and flattening of enclaves is attributed to regional deformation and shouldering of the country rock during emplacement of the NIC.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation which involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Changes in tree or woodland management, including afforestation or planting.
5. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
6. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
7. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
8. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
9. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required, planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

GRANSHA ASSI

Views About Management

The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Gransha Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on pages 2 & 3 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Gransha occurs as rock exposures within a single field. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest. The site is currently used for the grazing of livestock. This does not detract from its geological importance nor adversely affect the ASSI.

The geological series

Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Gransha may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build-up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by



HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 27th of MARCH 2015

GRANSHA

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop at Gransha

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Gransha is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of a granite-like rock called granodiorite that, together with a number of other designated sites in the area, collectively describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

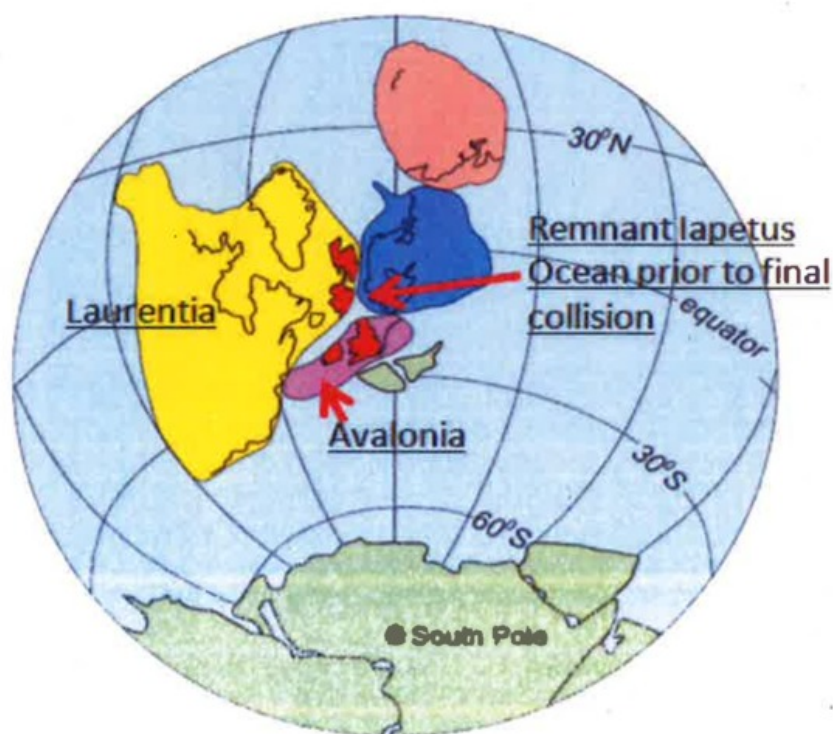
The granodiorite was formed some 410 million years ago. This is an igneous rock type, that is, it was injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks—Silurian sedimentary rocks. These older rocks are known as the 'host' rocks. The magma then cooled slowly eventually forming huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units.

Each of these igneous rock units is referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The Complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The rocks at Gransha form part of the northeast pluton and are of great

importance as they give an indication, as to where in the pluton they formed.

These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as



A lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex.
Courtesy of GSNI



Foliated granodiorite at Gransha

the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements which followed this collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this, produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes, including the one at Newry.

Unlike other locations, some of the minerals in the Gransha rocks are aligned, giving an almost stripy or 'foliated' appearance. The stripes are typically parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and the older host rocks. They formed as the hot magma was pushed against the host rock at the edge of the pluton.

The granodiorite at Gransha also contains units or enclaves of other rock types. These can be either of



Foliated granodiorite with 'enclave' at Gransha

granodiorite. These enclaves are typically found along the margins of the magma chambers.

Both the foliation and the enclaves tell us that Gransha formed on the margins of the pluton.

For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Gransha collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology. Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Gransha ASSI.

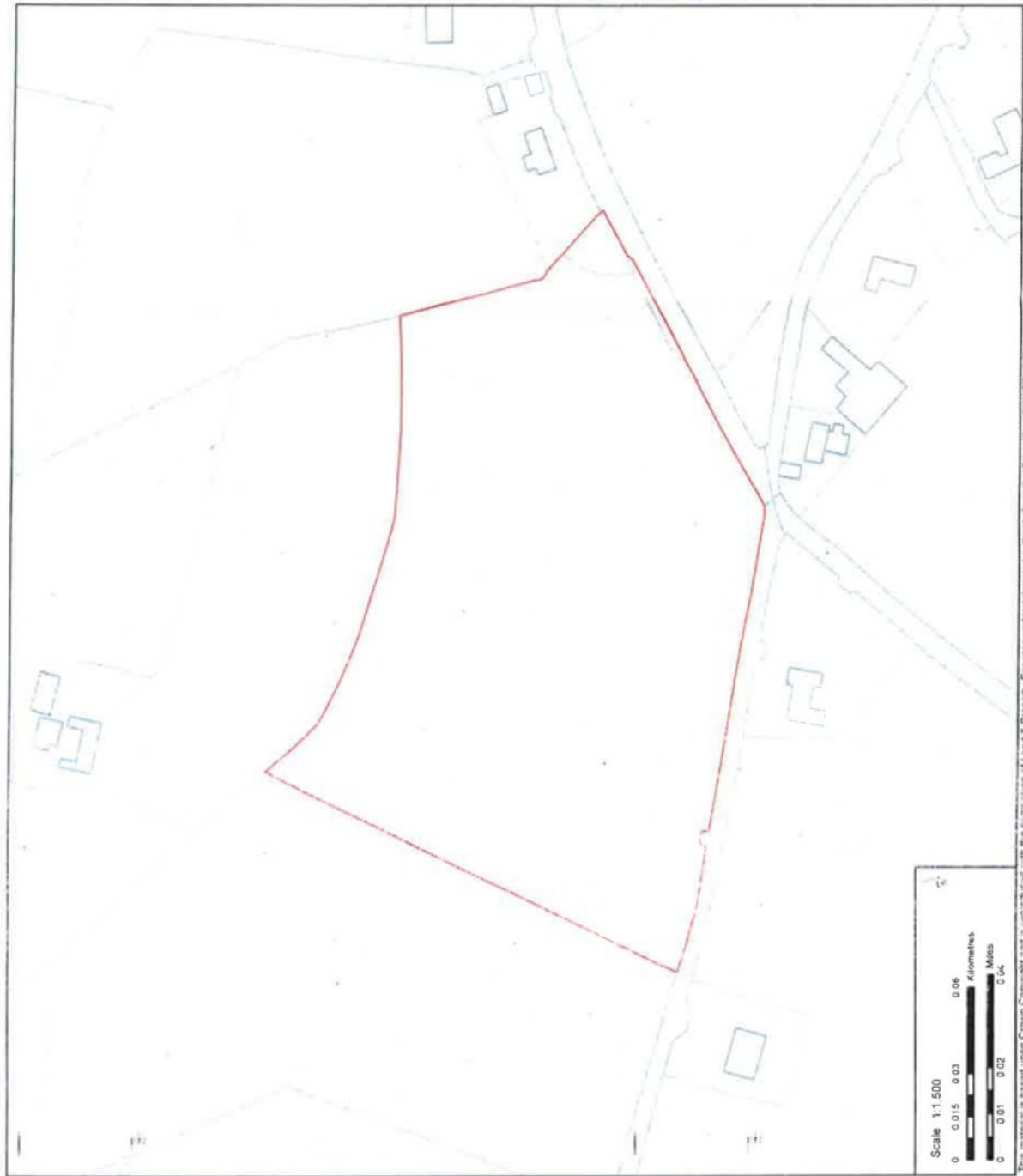


Foliated granodiorite with igneous 'enclave' at Gransha

The older Silurian sedimentary rocks, which are very widespread in Co. Down, formed in this ocean. As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain was formed. This is

sedimentary (Silurian sedimentary rocks) or igneous (older than the granodiorite) origin and can be clearly seen as patches of different coloured rocks within the

GRANSHA



GRANSHA AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Map referred to in the Declaration dated: **27th MARCH 2015**

SITE BOUNDARY: The Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) includes all the lands highlighted within the solid coloured line.

AREA OF SITE: 2.66 hectares

OS MAPS 1:50,000: Sheet No. 29
1:10,000: Sheet No. 238

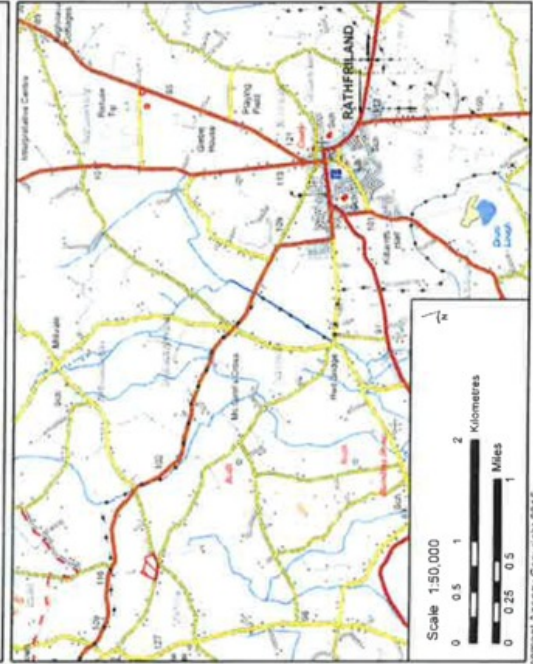
IRISH GRID REFERENCE: IJ 15919 35389

COUNCIL AREA: NEWRY & MOURNE DISTRICT COUNCIL
COUNTY: DOWN



Helen Anderson

HELEN ANDERSON
SENIOR OFFICER OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



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Mr T McCall OBE
Chief Executive, Newry & Mourne District Council
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
Newry
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ



914131

ASSI422

25 March 2015

Dear Mr McCall OBE

**GORAGHWOOD QUARRY AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN
IRELAND) 2002**

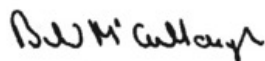
The Department of the Environment hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the area delineated and described on the attached map is an Area of Special Scientific Interest. A copy of the Declaration is attached.

If you wish to make representations or objections to this declaration you should do so, in writing, to the Department at the above address by 27 July 2015. The Department will consider any representations or objections received by that date before deciding either to confirm the declaration, with or without modifications, or rescind it.

The Department must confirm or rescind the declaration on or before 26 October 2015.

Notification has also been sent to owners and occupiers of the land.

Yours sincerely



B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

CD_S0121



An Agency within the Department of the
Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk



INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT GORAGHOWOOD QUARRY, COUNTY ARMAGH. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Goraghowood Quarry Area of Special Scientific Interest.'

Goraghowood Quarry is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 410Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

The majority of the critical rock types in Goraghowood Quarry can be found in the southern half of the quarry. An unquarried steeply inclined 20m wide 'screen' of metamorphosed country rock can be found. This displays banded light green and dark grey rock and is composed of fine grained diopside- and biotite-hornfels respectively. The hornfels displays original sedimentary bedding that dips at approximately 70° to the northwest.

This screen of Silurian country rock has been contact metamorphosed by granodiorites of the central pluton of the NIC. The range of hornfels observed is related to lithological variations in the original sediment, with the main variation in the sedimentary protolith probably between greywacke (biotite-hornfels) and calcareous shale (diopside-hornfels).

Granodiorite of variable composition surrounds the hornfelsed screen and include dark-coloured porphyritic granodiorite and light-coloured biotite-granodiorite varieties. Granodioritic veins and pods of variable composition are found enclosed

within the country rock. Field relationships between the range of granodiorite rocks demonstrates their relative ages.

The variety of granodiorite observed is evidence that several injections of magma were involved during the formation of the central pluton (411 to 410Ma); this is a feature regarded as common to the formation of each of the plutons that together constitute the NIC.

The contacts between the metamorphosed country rock and the various varieties of granodiorite are generally sharp with no sign of gradational or chilled margins. This is consistent with a magmatic intrusive origin for the NIC.

The rocks exposed at Goragwood Quarry offer access to exposures that show the relationships between contact metamorphosed Silurian country rock of varying lithologies, and various granodiorities of the central pluton of the NIC. It is possible to demonstrate the variety, and relative timing of intrusion, of igneous rock types that comprise the central pluton from research work at Goragwood Quarry.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation that involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Changes in tree or woodland management, including afforestation, planting, clearing, selective felling and coppicing.
5. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
6. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
7. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
8. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required, planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

GORAGHWOOD QUARRY ASSI

Views About Management

The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Goragwood Quarry Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on pages 2 & 3 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Goragwood Quarry occurs as quarried and natural exposures in the now disused quarry. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest. The site is currently difficult to see due to extensive growth of semi-native woodland on the quarry floor. However, with minimal management this should not detract from its geological importance or adversely affect the ASSI.

The geological series

Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Goragwood Quarry may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build-up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

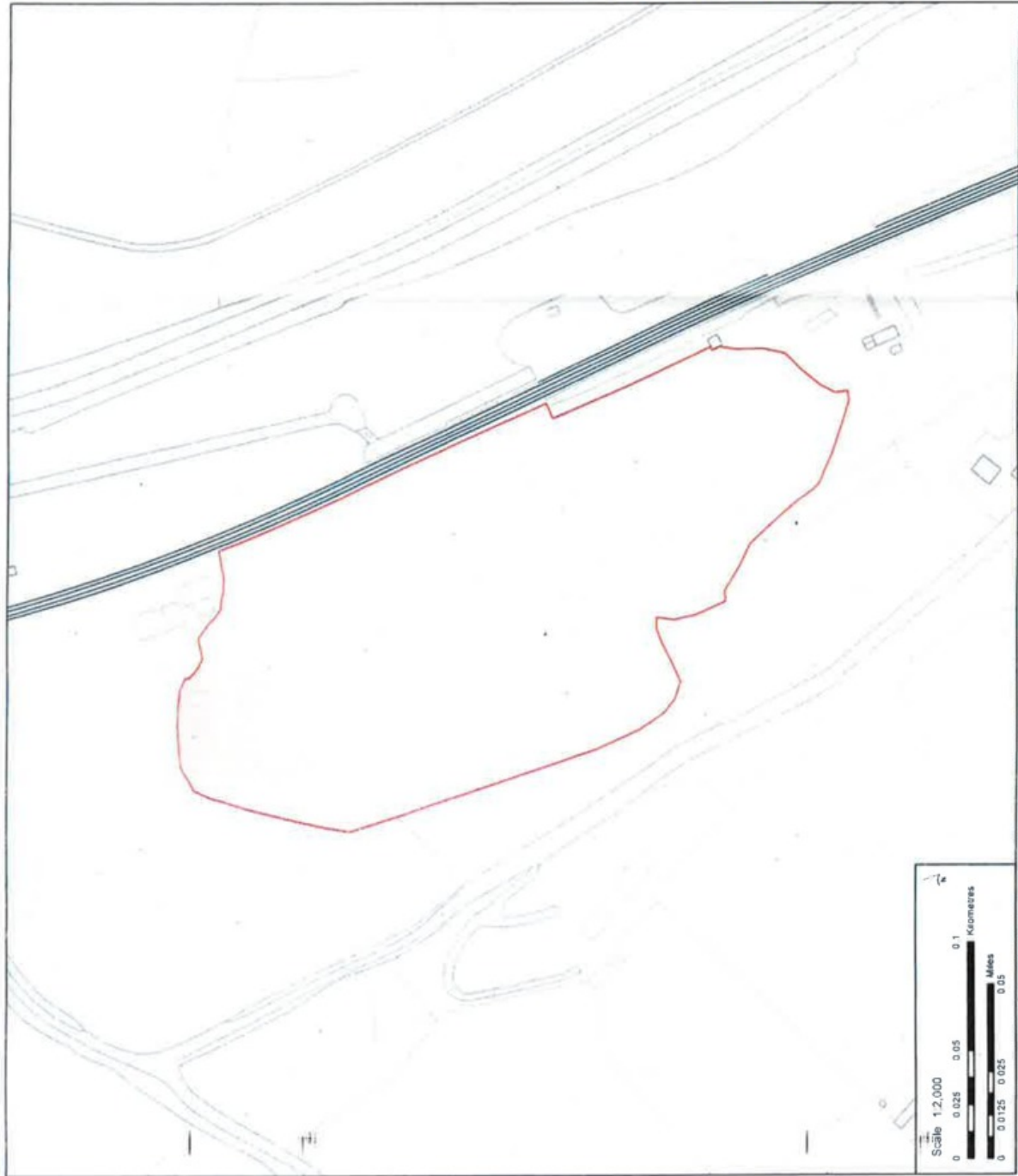


Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by

HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 25th of March 2015

GORAGHWOOD QUARRY



GORAGHWOOD QUARRY AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Map referred to in the Declaration dated: 25th March 2015

SITE BOUNDARY: The Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) includes all the lands highlighted within the solid coloured line

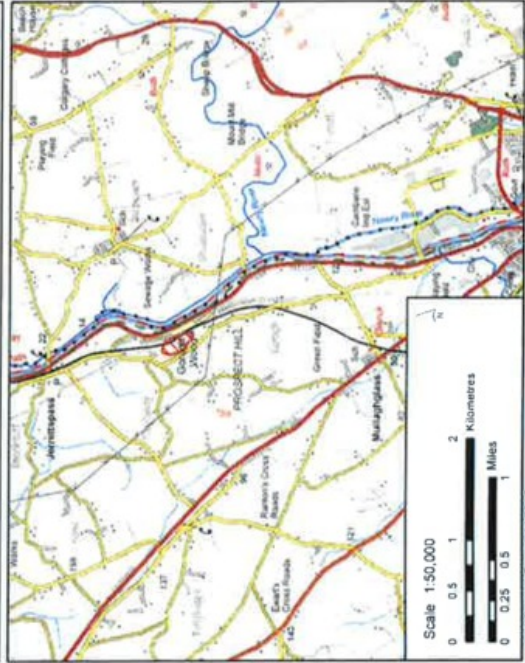
AREA OF SITE: 4.01 hectares

OS MAPS 1:50,000: Sheet No. 29
1:10,000: Sheet No. 252

IRISH GRID REFERENCE: IJ 065 319

COUNCIL AREA: NEWRY & MOURNE DISTRICT COUNCIL
COUNTY: ARMAGH

Helen Anderson
HELEN ANDERSON
SENIOR OFFICER OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



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GORAGHOWOOD QUARRY

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop at Goraghowood Quarry

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Goraghowood Quarry is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of granite-like rocks called granodiorite, as well as Silurian sedimentary rocks that together with a number of other designated sites, describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

The rocks at Goraghowood Quarry form part of the central pluton and

are of great importance as they show the relationship between the

The granodiorite was formed some 410 million years ago. This is an igneous rock type, that is, it was injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks – Silurian sedimentary rocks. These older rocks are known as 'host' rocks. The magma then cooled slowly eventually forming huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units.

Each of these igneous rock units is referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.



A lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex. Courtesy of GSNi



Granodiorite at Goraghowood Quarry

This is now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

The older Silurian sedimentary rocks that formed in this ocean are exposed at Goraghowood Quarry. These near vertical layers (or beds) of sedimentary rocks have been altered by the heat of the igneous intrusion; a process known as contact metamorphism. This has caused the rocks to change composition and colour resulting in a different appearance from the rest of the Silurian sedimentary rocks that are widespread across Co. Down.

igneous rocks and the 'host' rocks into which they were intruded.

These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain formed.

The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements that followed the collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this, produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes, including the one at Newry.

The presence of granodiorite and the contact with the 'host' Silurian sedimentary rock tells us that Goraghowood Quarry is located at the edge of the central pluton of the

Newry Igneous Complex.

For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Goraghowood Quarry, collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.



Near vertical layers of sedimentary rocks in Goraghowood Quarry

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Goraghowood Quarry ASSI.



Layers of Silurian sedimentary rocks in Goraghowood Quarry

Mr Thomas McCall OBE
Chief Executive, Newry & Mourne District Council
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
Newry
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ



Our Ref: ASSI416

25 March 2015

Dear Mr McCall OBE

AUGHNAGON QUARRY AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

The Department understands that you have an interest in land which lies within the above named Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI). This area is of particular importance in terms of nature conservation and the Department of the Environment has, today, declared it to be an ASSI.

I have enclosed the following documents which will explain the declaration in greater detail.

DOCUMENT A

This document is the formal notification of the ASSI declaration. It sets out the deadline for submitting any objections you may have about the inclusion of your land within the ASSI. You should note that land may only be removed if evidence is made available that the land contains insufficient scientific interest to merit inclusion in the ASSI.

DOCUMENT B

This document details the scientific interest of the ASSI, the Department's views about how the land should be managed and a schedule of operations and activities (known as 'Notifiable Operations') which, if carried out, may damage the scientific interest of the land. (If you wish to undertake any of these Notifiable Operations you should refer to page two of Document A which outlines the consent process). Also attached to Document B is a map showing the boundary of the ASSI.

DOCUMENT C

This is the form you should use to give the Department notice of your proposal to carry out a Notifiable Operation. An ownership map which shows the land within the ASSI in which we believe you have an interest is enclosed with this form.

CD_S090L




COLOUR BROCHURE

A colour brochure which explains the ASSI declaration in less formal terms.

DOCUMENT D

If you are a landowner, this document will be a map showing your land within the ASSI which contains an Acknowledgement of Receipt section. Alternatively, if you are an occupier (ie have peat extraction rights etc) you will find a receipt of Notification Form. If the information contained on Document D is incorrect, please amend it clearly and return it immediately in the freepost envelope provided for your convenience.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

A leaflet outlining the Department's confidentiality policy is enclosed. **Any queries regarding this should be directed to the Freedom of Information Section on (028) 9056 9271.**

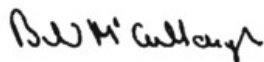
You will also wish to be aware that the Department has a duty to carry out regular checks of ASSIs to ensure that the scientific interest remains intact. In practice, this will involve a visit by Department staff or official representative who will walk over your land and record what they see. I can assure you that your land will be treated with full consideration and respect and staff will have due regard to animal health matters. Those making such checks will carry identification at all times.

If you would like any additional information or require assistance in completing the forms, please contact one of the persons listed below. Any correspondence sent to the office should be marked for the attention of one of the persons named below.

Mr Leonard Adair
Mrs Christine Small

028 9056 9522
028 9056 9538

Yours sincerely



B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

Enc

CD_S090L



Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency

DOCUMENT A PUBLIC BODIES

Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Malone Lower
Belfast BT7 2JA

59

Mr Thomas McCall OBE
Chief Executive, Newry & Mourne District Council
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
Newry
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ

ASSI416

25 March 2015

Dear Mr McCall OBE

**AUGHNAGON QUARRY AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN
IRELAND) ORDER 2002**

The objectives of nature conservation in Northern Ireland are the safeguarding and enhancement of the characteristic plants, animals and physical features which go to make up our own particular heritage.

The important task of conservation can best be achieved by appropriate management and willing co-operation between owners and occupiers and the Department of the Environment (The Department). Other Departments (notably the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development) may of course be concerned from time to time with matters which affect the environment.

A vital part of the overall conservation process is the declaration of Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs). Such a declaration means that the importance of a particular area has been identified. Declaration as an ASSI does not give the public any additional right of access to the area, but it obliges the landowner to consult the Department regarding proposals to undertake certain operations or activities. These are called Notifiable Operations and they are set out in the Schedule to Document B.

Having given careful consideration to the quality and importance of the area, the Department hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the land shown and described on the map attached to Document B is now an Area of Special Scientific Interest.

Doc A Public Bodies



An Agency within the Department of the
Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk



**INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE**

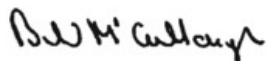
The terms of the Declaration including the Schedule contained in it and views about management are set out in Document B, which has a map attached to it showing the area. If you feel that the area should not be declared as an Area of Special Scientific Interest or if you have any objections to the declaration, you now have an opportunity to make your views known to the Department. Any representations or objections concerning the Declaration, including the Schedule and views about management, should be made in writing to the Department at the above address by 27 July 2015.

All representations and objections received by that date will be considered before the Department decides either to confirm the Declaration, with or without modifications, or to rescind it. The Department must confirm or rescind the Declaration on or before 26 October 2015.

A Public Body which is the owner or occupier of any of the land included in the Declaration, should note that Articles 39 and 40 of the above Order stipulate that while the Declaration remains in force the body must give notice of any proposed operations to the Department before they are carried out.

On confirmation, the Declaration will be registered in the Statutory Charges Register as a charge on the land.

Yours sincerely



B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT AUGHNAGON QUARRY, COUNTY DOWN. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Aughnagon Quarry Area of Special Scientific Interest'.

Aughnagon Quarry is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 410Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

The northern face of Aughnagon Quarry exposes a zone of contact between igneous rocks belonging to the central pluton (411 to 410Ma) of the NIC and metamorphosed Silurian country rock. Most of the section is in greywacke and shale country rock that has been altered to biotite-hornfels. Original sedimentary bedding is generally undisrupted, but some evidence of fused (mobilised) sediment can be observed close to the intrusive contact.

The contact between the country rock and granodiorite is sharp with no signs of chilling. Heat from the central pluton of the NIC has caused metamorphism of the Silurian greywacke and shale country rock. The result is a biotite-hornfels which extends for up to 1km from the margin of the granodiorite pluton.

At least two main intrusive rock types are represented at Aughnagon Quarry. The earlier intrusive is a porphyritic rhyolite that occurs at the main pluton contact. The main body of igneous rock is a medium to coarse grained, unfoliated granodiorite containing quartz, plagioclase and alkali feldspar, biotite and a small amount of hornblende. The absence of foliation is anomalous to comparable sites at the margin



of the northeast pluton indicating a possible different emplacement mechanism for the central pluton. The granodiorite here is more acid in composition than the central part of the pluton, evidence of reverse zoning, suggesting that several injections of magma were involved in the formation of the central pluton, a feature regarded as common to each of the plutons that make up the NIC.

Aughnagon Quarry offers excellent exposures where the relationship between contact metamorphosed Silurian country rock and granodiorite of the central pluton of the NIC can be seen.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation which involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
5. Changes in tree or woodland management, including afforestation or planting.
6. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
7. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
8. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required, planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities

covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

AUGHNAGON QUARRY ASSI

Views About Management The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Aughnagon Quarry Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on pages 2 & 3 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Aughnagon Quarry occurs as rock exposures in the faces of the disused quarry. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest. The site is a disused quarry that is part of an active landfill site. This does not detract from its geological importance nor adversely affect the ASSI. Routine clearing of the quarry face takes place to remove loose rock material hence the exposure is refreshed. The Department would wish to ensure that once these operations cease representative rock exposures and rock samples are retained on site.

Note that the designation does not affect any activities covered by existing planning permissions on this site.

The geological series


Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Aughnagon Quarry may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build-up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by



HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 25th of March 2015

AUGHNAGON QUARRY



AUGHNAGON QUARRY
AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Map referred to in the Declaration dated: 25th March 2015

SITE BOUNDARY: The Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) includes all the lands highlighted within the solid coloured lines.

AREA OF SITE: 0.35 hectares

OS MAPS: 1:50,000; Sheet No. 29
 1:10,000; Sheet No. 267

IRISH GRID REFERENCE: UJ 144 251

COUNCIL AREA: NEWRY & MOURNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

COUNTY: DOWN

Helen Anderson
 HELEN ANDERSON
 SENIOR OFFICER OF THE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

NIEA Northern Ireland Environment Agency

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE

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AUGHNAGON QUARRY

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop at Aughnagon Quarry

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Aughnagon Quarry is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of a granite-like rock called granodiorite and Silurian sedimentary rocks that together with a number of other sites describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

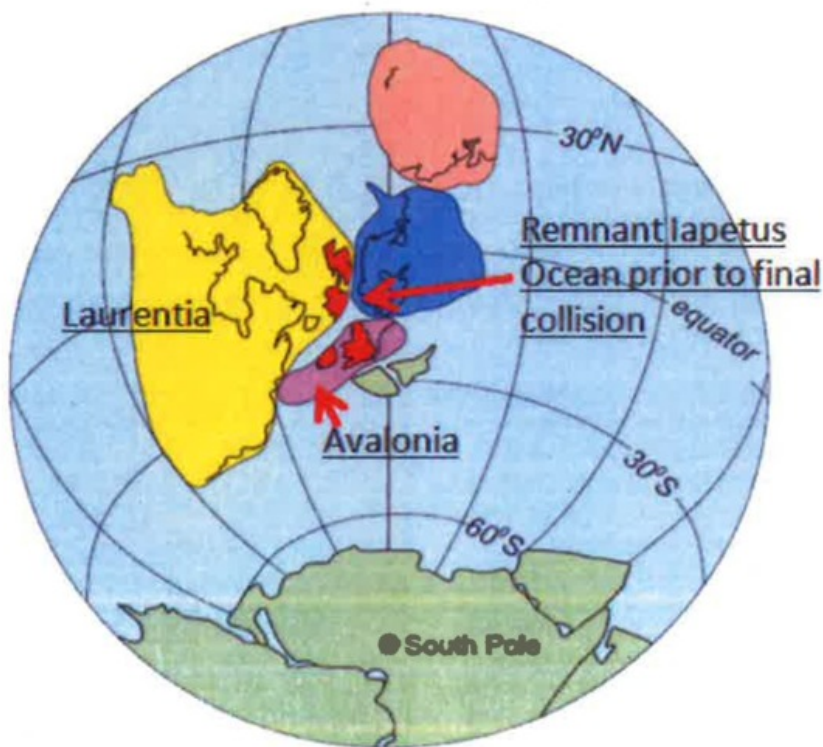
are of great importance as they display the complex relationships between the granodiorite and other

igneous rock types, and the Silurian sedimentary 'host' rock.

The granodiorite was formed some 410 million years ago. This is an igneous rock type, that is, it was injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks – Silurian sedimentary rocks. These older rocks are known as 'host' rocks. The magma then cooled slowly eventually forming huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units.

Each of these igneous rock units is referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The rocks at Aughnagon Quarry form part of the central pluton and



Lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex. Courtesy of GSNi



Contact between the Silurian country rock and the granodiorite at Aughnagon Quarry

These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain formed. This is now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

The older Silurian sedimentary rocks that formed in this ocean are exposed at Aughnagon Quarry. These sedimentary rocks have been altered by the heat of the igneous intrusion; a process known as contact metamorphism. This has caused the rocks to change composition resulting in a different appearance from the rest of the Silurian sedimentary rocks that are widespread across Co. Down. In some cases, the intrusion of the granodiorite has caused the 'host' rock to mobilise and this can be

seen as contorted or twisted layers.

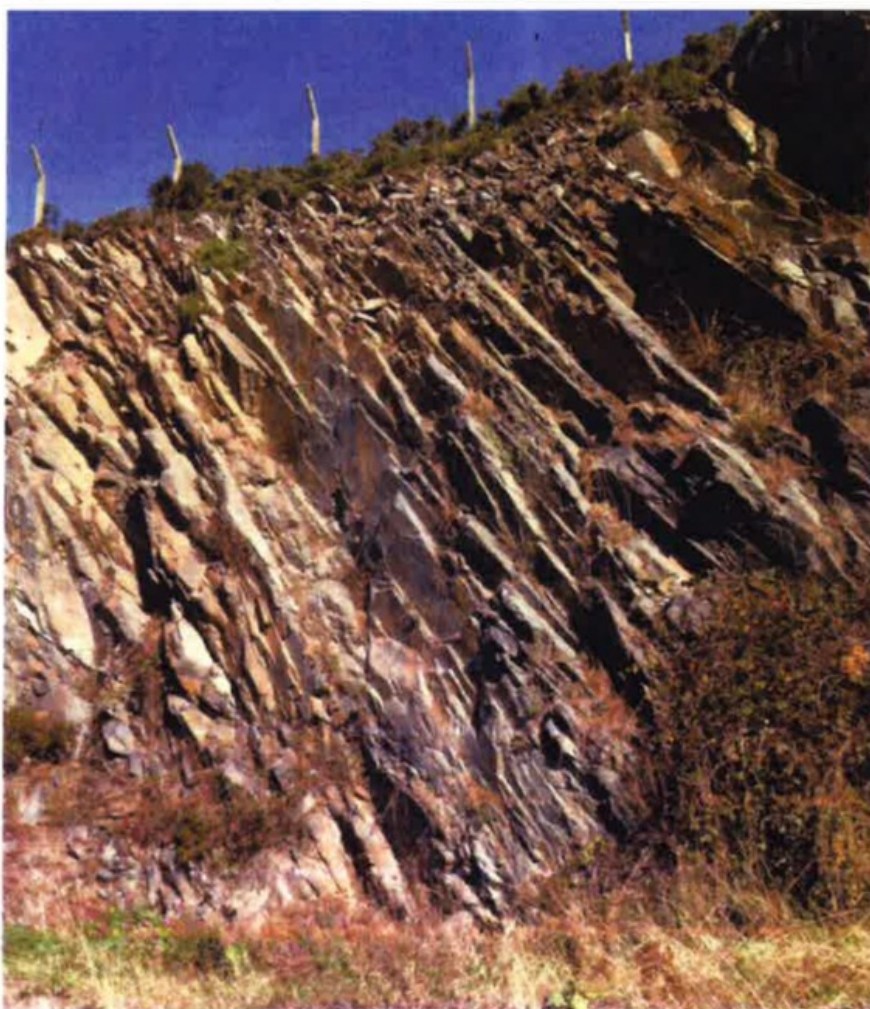
The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements that followed the collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this, produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes, including the one at Newry.

At Aughnagon Quarry the minerals that make up the granodiorite are not aligned. Alignment forms stripes that are typically parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and older host rocks. They form as the hot magma is pushed against the host rock at the edge of the pluton.

The absence of alignment is unusual at the location as it is at the edge of the pluton. This feature is common in the other two plutons that make up the Newry Igneous complex so it is assumed that the mechanism for the formation of the central pluton is different to the others.

For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Aughnagon Quarry, collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Aughnagon Quarry ASSI.



Silurian sedimentary rocks at Aughnagon Quarry

Notice Form Public Bodies

Notice is given in accordance with Article 39 or 40 of The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 of an operation which is likely to damage the scientific interest of an Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI).

NAME OF ASSI/SAC/SPA: _____

NAME OF PUBLIC BODY: _____

DETAILS OF PROPOSED OPERATION

(i) Who will carry it out;	
(ii) Location of operation - attached map / grid reference/ field ID	
(iii) nature of operation & method summary	
(iv) How is it intended to minimise the impact of the operation on the scientific interest of the ASSI? & How is it intended to restore the ASSI to its former condition if any damage occurs? * continuation sheet overleaf	
(v) Timing and likely duration of operation: Start Date: Completion Date: If urgent please state reason for urgency:	
(vi) Name and Address of Landowner: (if known)	

- I / We propose to carry out/permit (delete as required) the above activity and hereby give notice to the Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)
- Details of the Responsible Contact Person within Public Body (not the agent):

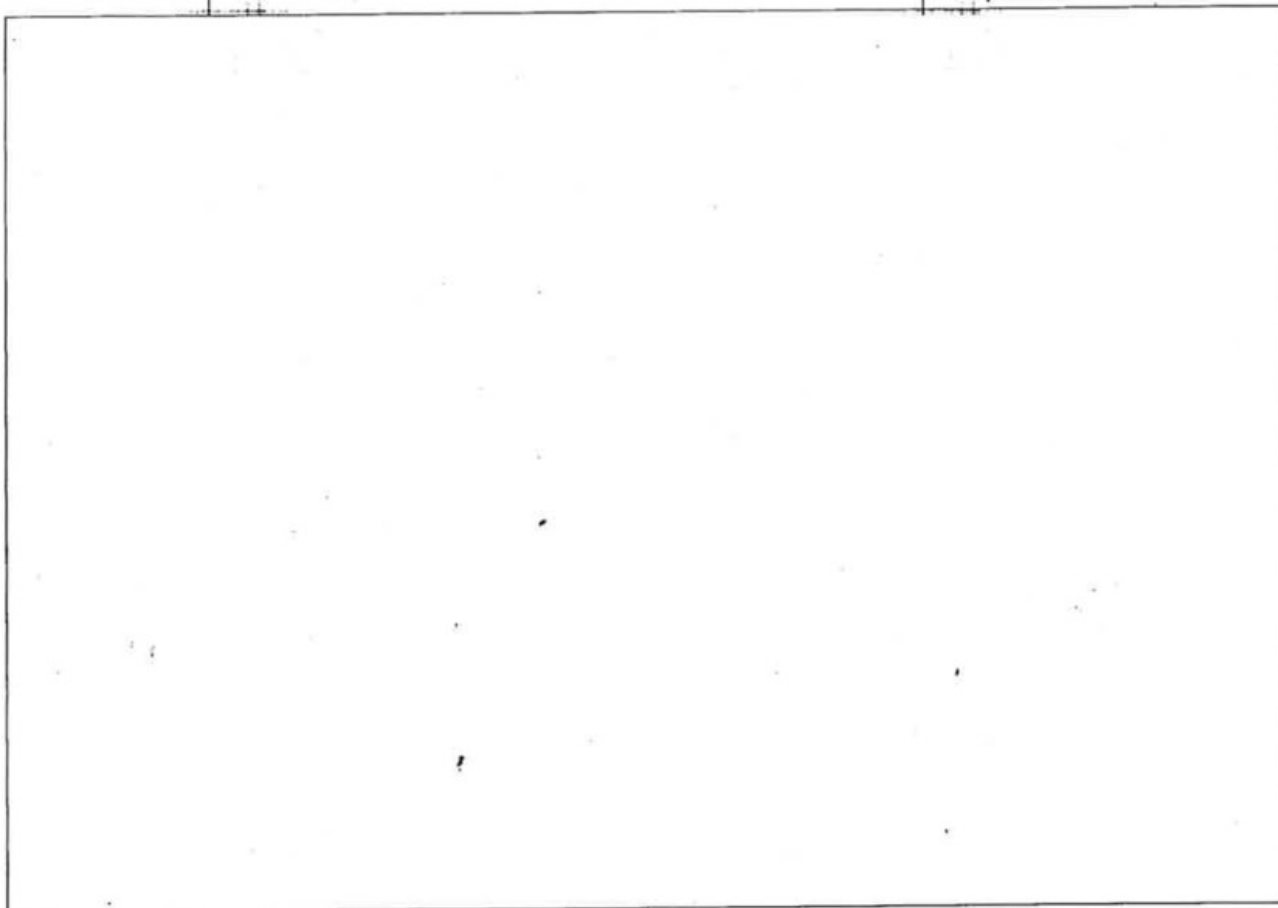
Name: _____

Address: _____

Email / Ph No: _____

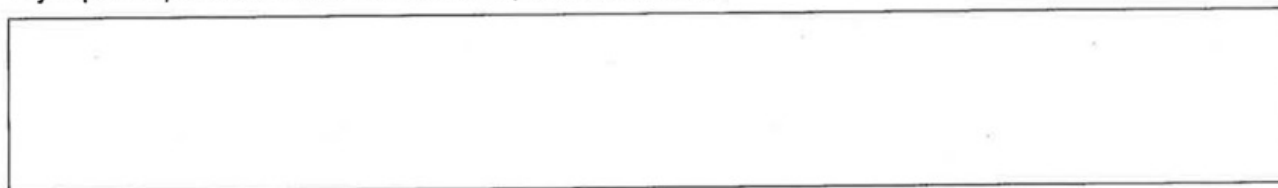
Agent (If applicable) _____

Agent contact info: _____

Continuation sheet

*If the ASSI is within or forms part of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Special Protection Area (SPA) has a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) been carried out, as defined in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (NI) 1995 (as amended).? ***Yes / No.** (delete as required)

If yes please provide details of HRA summary and conclusions.



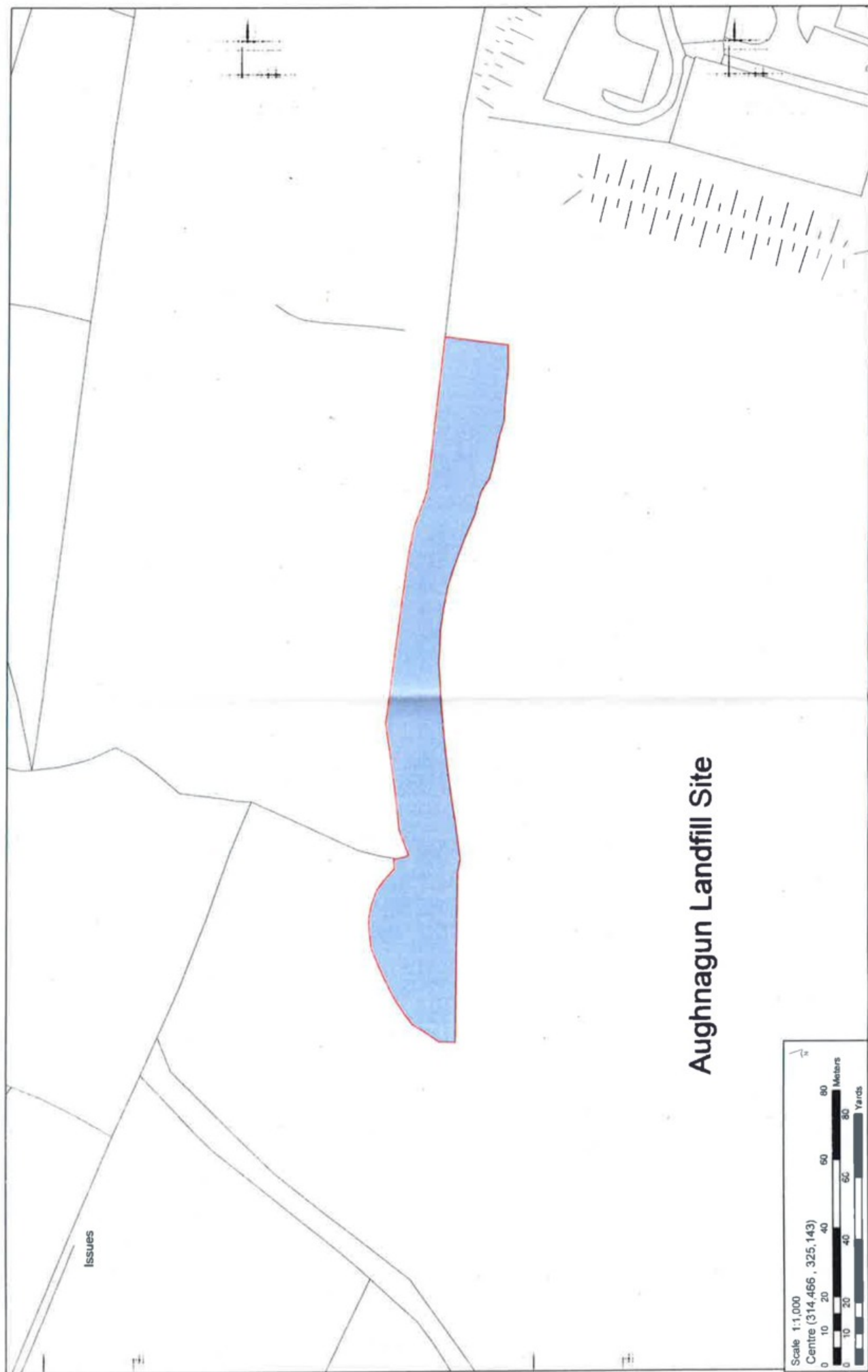
You are not obliged to but you may attach a copy of your HRA to this application.

The duties of Public bodies in relation to operations or to authorising operations are given in Articles 38 to 40 of The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. If you require assistance in completing this form please phone (028) 9056 9514 or go to http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/protected_areas_home/new_assi_landing_page/assent_applications.htm

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM AND ATTACHMENTS TO:

**NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (NIEA), CDP, KLONDYKE BUILDING,
CROMAC AVENUE, GASWORKS BUSINESS PARK, LOWER ORMEAU ROAD, BELFAST, BT7
2JA . You can also send via email to CDP@doeni.gov.uk**

Aughnagon Quarry ASSI - Newry & Mourne District Council



Aughnagon Landfill Site

Scale 1:1,000
Centre (314,466, 325,143)
0 10 20 40 60 80 Meters
0 10 20 40 60 80 Yards

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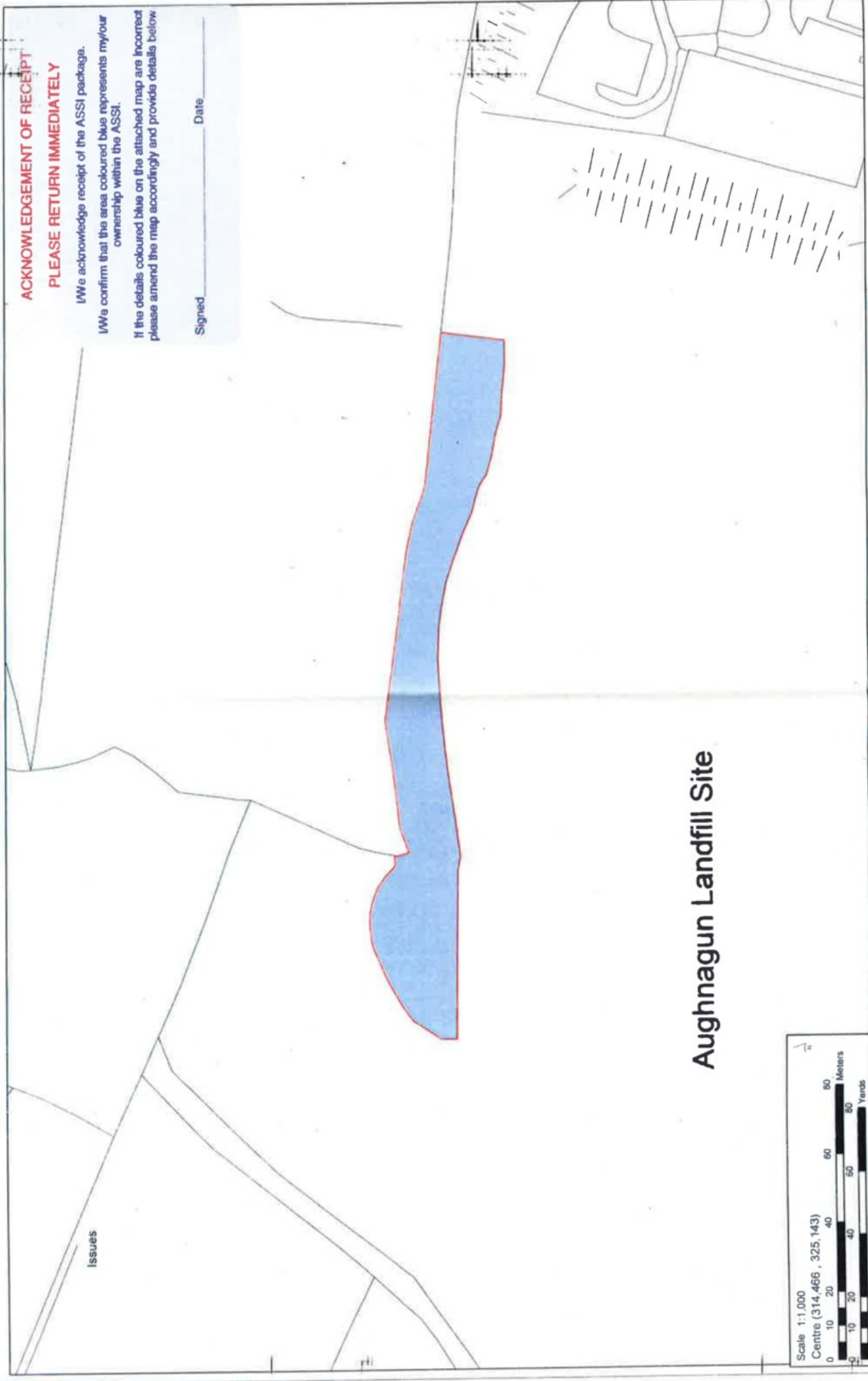
Aughnagon Quarry ASSI - Newry & Mourne District Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
PLEASE RETURN IMMEDIATELY

We acknowledge receipt of the ASSI package.
 We confirm that the area coloured blue represents my/our ownership within the ASSI.

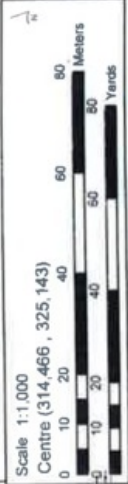
If the details coloured blue on the attached map are incorrect please amend the map accordingly and provide details below

Signed _____ Date _____



Aughnagon Landfill Site

Issues



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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000 – CONFIDENTIALITY OF CONSULTATIONS

The Department will publish a summary of responses following completion of the consultation process. Your response, and all other responses to the consultation, may be disclosed on request. The Department can only refuse to disclose information in exceptional circumstances. **Before** you submit your response, please read the paragraphs below on the confidentiality of consultations and they will give you guidance on the legal position about any information given by you in response to this consultation.

The Freedom of Information Act gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority, namely, the Department in this case. This right of access to information includes information provided in response to a consultation. The Department cannot automatically consider as confidential information supplied to it in response to a consultation. However, it does have the responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to this consultation, including information about your identity, should be made public or be treated as confidential.

This means that information provided by you in response to the consultation is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances. The Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice on the Freedom of Information Act provides that:

- the Department should only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the Department's functions and it would not otherwise be provided
- the Department should not agree to hold information received from third parties "in confidence" which is not confidential in nature
- acceptance by the Department of confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner

For further information about confidentiality of responses please contact the Information Commissioner's Office (or see web site at: <http://www.informationcommissioner.gov.uk/>). For further information about this particular consultation please contact the consulting branch at:

Freedom of Information Section
Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Klondyke Building
Gasworks Business Park
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9271



**Fw: POST ITEM - PLEASE READ ASAP - correspondence from NIEA -
Aughnagon Quarry - ASSI - G/4/31**
Canice O'Rourke to: Sylvia McClurg

26/03/2015 18:48

Sylvia,

Please add this to the previous document for R&TS committee.

Thanks,
Canice.

Mr Canice O'Rourke

Director of Environmental Services

Down District Council

T: 028 446 10822

E: canice.o'rouke@downdc.gov.uk

----- Forwarded by Canice O'Rourke/Down District Council on 26/03/2015 18:47 -----

From: room post/Newry&Mourne/NI@NEWRY&MOURNE
To: Eddie Curtis/Newry&Mourne/NI@Newry&Mourne, John
Farrell/Newry&Mourne/NI@Newry&Mourne, eamon
mcmanus/Newry&Mourne/NI@Newry&Mourne, anthony
mckay/Newry&Mourne/NI@Newry&Mourne, kevin
scullion/Newry&Mourne/NI@Newry&Mourne, Canice O'Rourke/Down District Council@Down
District Council, Michael Lipsett/Down District Council@Down District Council,
Date: 26/03/2015 16:18
Subject: POST ITEM - PLEASE READ ASAP - correspondence from NIEA - Aughnagon Quarry - ASSI
- G/4/31



Aughnagon quarry.pdf

Kind regards

Post room
Administration
Ext 3039

Mr L Hannaway
Chief Executive Designate, Newry, Mourne and Down DC
District Council Offices
Monaghan Row
Newry
Co. Down
BT35 8DJ

Cecile FA.
Chief Executive

13 MAR 2015

NMDDC

ASSI411

12 March 2015

Dear Mr Hannaway

**ARDGLASS AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST NOTIFICATION UNDER
ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2002**

The Department of the Environment hereby notifies you that it has made a declaration that the area delineated and described on the attached map is an Area of Special Scientific Interest. A copy of the Declaration is attached.

If you wish to make representations or objections to this declaration you should do so, in writing, to the Department at the above address by 15 July 2015. The Department will consider any representations or objections received by that date before deciding either to confirm the declaration, with or without modifications, or rescind it.

The Department must confirm or rescind the declaration on or before 14 October 2015.

Notification has also been sent to owners and occupiers of the land.

Yours sincerely

B W McCullough

B W McCULLOUGH
Authorised Officer

GD_S0121



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DECLARATION OF AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AT ARDGLASS, COUNTY DOWN. ARTICLE 28 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002.

The Department of the Environment (the Department), having consulted the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and being satisfied that the area described and delineated on the attached map (the area) is of special scientific interest by reason of its geological features and accordingly needs to be specially protected, hereby declares the area to be an area of special scientific interest to be known as the 'Ardglass Area of Special Scientific Interest.'

Ardglass is of importance because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Newry Igneous Complex (NIC), one of a number of granitic complexes emplaced within the Southern Uplands and Midland Valley Terranes in Ireland and Scotland during Caledonian times. This period was characterised by mountain building events following the closure of the Iapetus (proto-Atlantic) Ocean. The NIC intrudes older folded Silurian rocks and extends over an area of about 45km², from Slieve Croob in the north-east to Forkhill in south Armagh.

The NIC comprises a series of overlapping plutons consisting of a variety of acidic, intermediate and ultramafic rocks. U-Pb zircon dating method indicates that the age of the NIC is 414 to 407Ma (million years old). The north-east or the Rathfriland Pluton is the oldest at 413 to 411Ma, the central or Newry pluton is 411 to 401Ma, and the south-west or Cloghoge Pluton is the youngest at 407Ma.

The NIC featured in past international debates concerning the origin of granitic rocks; whether such rocks were derived ultimately from a magma source or whether they represent the end point of an alteration process affecting pre-existing rocks. The NIC continues to be of considerable importance for research.

The rocks exposed at Ardglass are mainly coarse-grained, biotite-pyroxenite of ultramafic composition and meladiorites of intermediate composition. The main mineral components of the biotite-pyroxenite are biotite, clinopyroxene and apatite, whilst the meladiorites are often heterogeneous with variable content of either biotite or clinopyroxene. The two rock types are found in close association, with the biotite-pyroxenite seen as alternations with, or lenses within, strongly laminated meladiorite.

Also present at Ardglass are light coloured granodiorite sheets and pegmatite veins. The granodiorite shows sharp and diffuse contacts with biotite-pyroxenite and meladiorite. This suggests that the rocks of the ultramafic-intermediate complex were emplaced before the main granodiorite bodies.

The biotite-pyroxenite and associated meladiorites are likely to have been produced by a process of crystal accumulation from intermediate magma composition and provide evidence that supports a magmatic origin for the ultramafic-intermediate complex and the NIC in its entirety. Some of the rocks are likely to approach the parental magma compositions, the differentiation of which could have lead to the formation of the



granodiorites that make up most of the NIC and offers a unique opportunity to study such rock types in Northern Ireland.

SCHEDULE

The following operations and activities appear to the Department to be likely to damage the geological interest of the area:

1. Any activity or operation which involves the damage or disturbance by any means of the surface and subsurface of the land including reclamation and extraction of minerals, including rock and gravel.
2. The storage or dumping, spreading or discharge of any material.
3. Construction, removal or disturbance of any permanent or temporary structure including building, engineering or other operations.
4. Changes in tree or woodland management, including afforestation and planting.
5. Alteration of natural or man-made features, the clearance of boulders or stones and grading of rock faces.
6. The following activities undertaken in a manner likely to damage the interest of the area:
 - i) educational activities;
 - ii) research activities;
 - iii) recreational activities.
7. Sampling of rocks, minerals, fossils or any other material forming a part of the site, undertaken in a manner likely to damage the scientific interest.
8. Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage the interest of the area.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Please note that consent by the Department to any of the operations or activities listed in the Schedule does not constitute planning permission. Where required, planning permission must be applied for in the usual manner to the Department under Part IV of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Operations or activities covered by planning permission are not normally covered in the list of Notifiable Operations.

(b) Also note that many of the operations and activities listed in the Schedule are capable of being carried out either on a large scale or in a very small way. While it is impossible to define exactly what is "large" and what is "small", the Department would intend to approach each case in a common sense and practical way. It is very unlikely that small scale operations would give rise for concern and if this was the case the Department would normally give consent, particularly if there is a long history of the operation being undertaken in that precise location.

ARDGLASS ASSI

Views About Management

The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Article 28(2)

A statement of the Department's views about the management of Ardglass Area of Special Scientific Interest ("the ASSI")

This statement represents the views of the Department about the management of the ASSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the area's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. The Department has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the ASSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the ASSI and there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest. It is also very important to recognise that management may need to change with time.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation or activity. The written consent of the Department is still required before carrying out any operation or activity likely to damage the features of special interest (see the Schedule on page 2 for a list of these operations and activities). The Department welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the ASSI to ensure that the management of this area maintains and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The earth science interest at Ardglass occurs as natural rock exposures that span a number of fields. The Department would encourage the maintenance of the ASSI and its earth science interest. The site is currently used for the grazing of livestock. This does not detract from its geological importance nor adversely affect the ASSI.

The geological series

Provided no damaging activities, as set out in the Schedule, are undertaken without consent, the needs of owners, occupiers and the Department can be met. Earth science features such as those at Ardglass may require occasional management intervention in order to maintain access to, and exposure of, the geology. This could include selective removal of vegetation or any major build up of loose rock.

Specific objectives include:

Maintain the geological series in an undamaged state.

Maintain access to the geological series.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the
Department of the Environment
hereunto affixed is authenticated
by

Helen Anderson
HELEN ANDERSON
Senior Officer of the
Department of the Environment

Dated the 12th of March 2015

ARDGLASS

A SPECIAL PLACE...



View of rock outcrop at Ardglass

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL AND EARTH SCIENCE IMPORTANCE HAVE BEEN SURVEYED BY NORTHERN IRELAND ENVIRONMENT AGENCY TO ASSESS THEIR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE BEST SITES ARE NOW BEING DECLARED AS AREAS OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSIs). IN DOING SO WE AIM TO SAFEGUARD THESE IMPORTANT SITES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Ardglass is a special place because of its earth science interest. The area provides access to exposures of a range of igneous rocks that together with a number of other sites describe the Newry Igneous Complex.

collectively make up the Newry Igneous Complex. The complex extends over an area of about 45km² from Slieve Croob in the northeast to Forkhill in south Armagh.

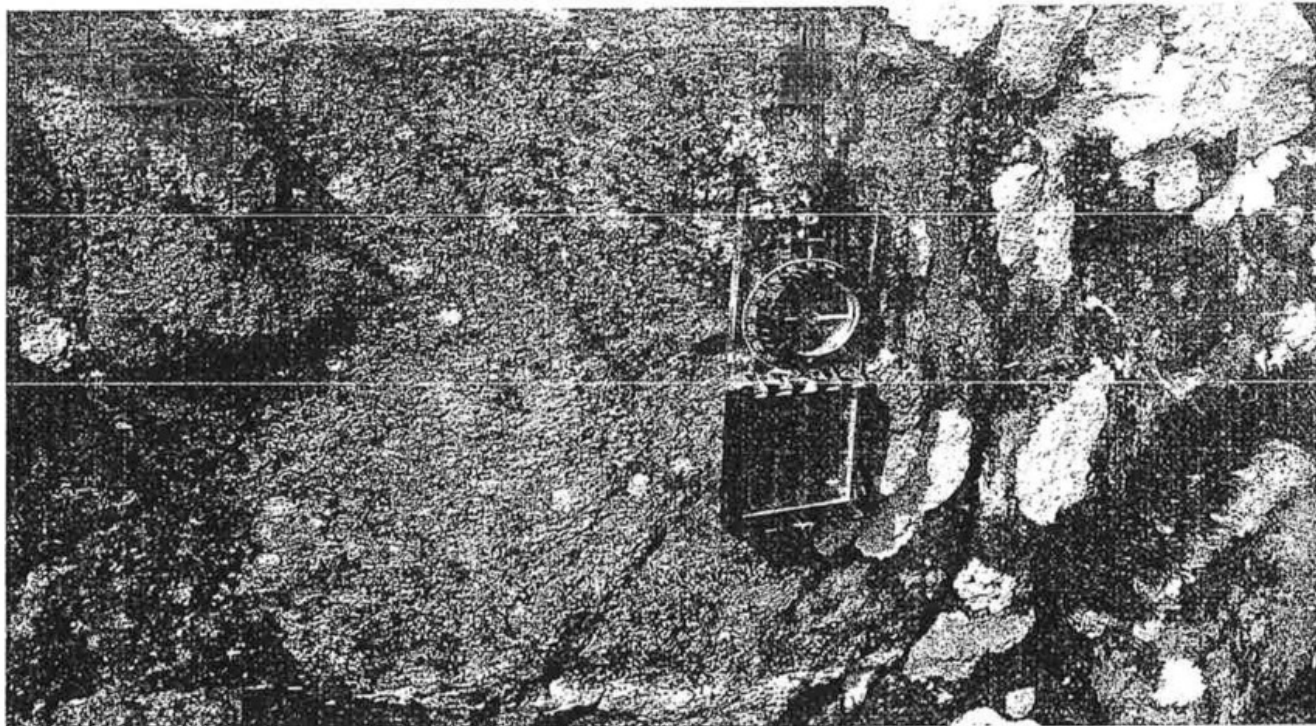
The rocks at Ardglass form part of the northeast pluton and are of great importance as they provide evidence of the origin of the igneous rocks, and have featured heavily in serious

There are a number of igneous rocks at Ardglass, that is, they were injected as magma (molten rock) into pre-existing older rocks some 410 million years ago. Some of these igneous rocks are granodiorite, a granite-like rock that is grey in colour and speckled. Ardglass is unusual in that there are a number of other igneous rocks present, namely pyroxenite and meladorite. Pyroxenite is a dark brown or black, almost glassy rock whilst meladorite is darker in colour than the granodiorite but not as glassy as the pyroxenite and still with a speckled appearance.

As the magma slowly cooled, it eventually formed huge masses of solid rock deep beneath the surface. Subsequent erosion has now exposed parts of these enormous rock units. The igneous rocks found at Ardglass are part of one of these huge masses referred to as a pluton. Three of these are present which



Lost ocean – the collision that formed the Newry Igneous Complex. Courtesy of GSNI



Pyroxenite at Ardglass.

international scientific debate.

These rocks form part of a wider geological story. Some 420 million years ago, a now lost ocean called the Iapetus Ocean, was shrinking as the continents on either side came together and eventually collided. The northern continent of Laurentia was formed of much of what is now North America, together with the north of Ireland and Scotland. The southern continent of Avalonia was made up of the south of Ireland, England and Wales.

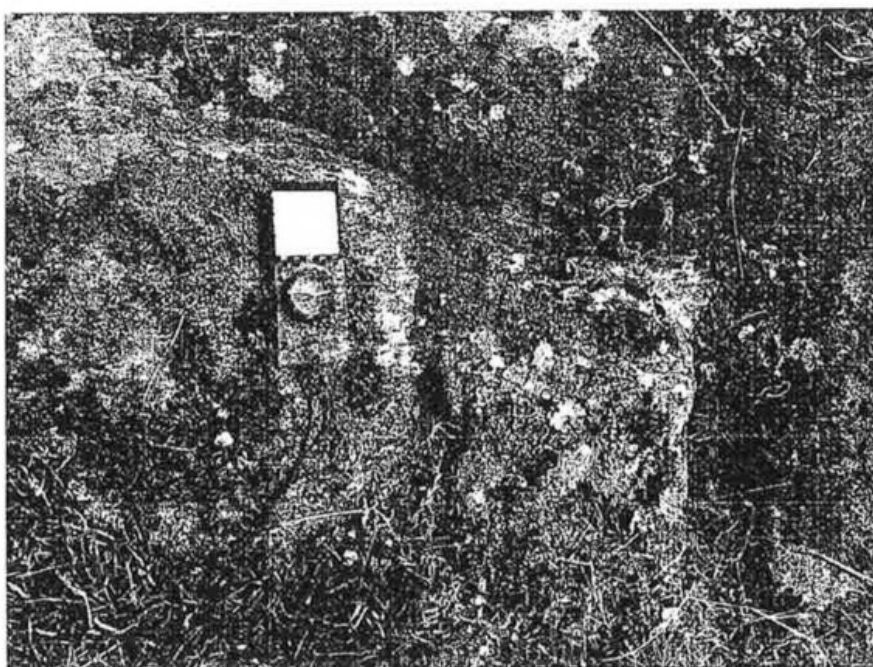
As the continents collided, an enormous mountain chain formed. This is now mainly eroded away with remnant pieces forming the Scottish Highlands, the Sperrins and the uplands in Norway and Sweden.

The rocks that make up the Newry Igneous Complex formed in association with major earth movements that followed the collision and period of mountain building. The heat generated as a result of this produced huge volumes of magma deep within the Earth resulting in the formation of a number of igneous complexes,

including the one at Newry.

For its size, Northern Ireland is one of the most geologically diverse areas on Earth. Designated sites of geological importance such as Ardglass, collectively describe the full geological story of our part of the planet.

Continued sensitive management will ensure the survival of the site's important geology. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency is keen to work closely with landowners to maintain and enhance Ardglass ASSI.



Contact between meladiorite (left) and pyroxenite (right) at Ardglass.



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**Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency**
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea


DRIVER & VEHICLE AGENCY

Passenger Transport Licensing Division
 County Hall, Castlerock Road, Waterside,
 Coleraine, BT51 3HS
 Tel: 028 9025 4100

«F0Name»
 «Address1»
 «Address2»
 «Address3»
 «City»
 «County»
 «PostCode»

Your ref:

Our Ref: B360, B2217 & B2599

Date: 8 April 2015

Dear «Salutation»

APPLICATION TO RENEW A ROAD SERVICE LICENCE

- B360 – O ROONEY COACH HIRE LTD, 4 DANA PLACE, HILLTOWN, CO DOWN, BT34 5UE
- B2217 – CAR PARK SERVICES LTD, T/A COSMO CAR PARK, 181 AIRPORT ROAD, CRUMLIN, CO ANTRIM, BT29 RDW
- B2599 – BUDGET BUS LTD, 47 MULLAGHTEIGE ROAD, BUSH, DUNGANNON, CO TYRONE, BT71 6QU

The Department has received an application to renew the Road Service Licence from the above-named operators.

The licence details and services have not changed from the previous licences.

In accordance with Section 6 of the Transport Act (NI) 1967 I should be obliged if you would inform me of any representations you may have regarding these applications as soon as possible and, in any case, **before 22 April 2015.**

Yours faithfully

Christine Peacock
 Licensing Officer



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 EXCELLENCE**





Busoperators
<busoperators@doeni.gov.uk>

08/04/2015 13:52

To "McGill, Karen"
<IMCEAEX-_O=NIGOV_OU=EXCHANGE+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP+20+28FYDIBOHF23SPDLT+29_CN=RECI
cc "accounts@countycoachesni.com"
<accounts@countycoachesni.com>,
"alex.travelwise@btconnect.com"

bcc

Subject B360 O Rooney Coach Hire Ltd, B2217 Car Park Services
Ltd T A Cosmo Car Park, B2599 Budget Bus Ltd 08 04 15

Good Afternoon

Please find attached 3 applications to renew a Road Service Licence for:-

B360 - O Rooney Coach Hire Ltd, 4 Dana Place, Hilltown, Co Down, BT34 5UE;

B2217 - Car Park Services Ltd, T/A Cosmo Car Park, 181 Airport Road. Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4DW; and

B2599 - Budget Bus Ltd, 47 Mullaghteige Road, Bush, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, T71 6QU.

Kind Regards

Christine Peacock
PTLD Bus Licensing
Room 122-124
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
TEL: 02870325765



8 April 2015

**DRIVER & VEHICLE AGENCY**

Passenger Transport Licensing Division
County Hall, Castlerock Road, Waterside,
Coleraine, BT51 3HS
Tel: 028 9025 4100

Your ref:

Our Ref: B1916 & B598

Date: 30th March 2015

Dear Sir or Madam

APPLICATION TO RENEW A ROAD SERVICE LICENCE

- **B1916 – SEAN GERARD HUGHES T/A FRONTIER BUS HIRE, 8 AGHADAVOYLE ROAD, JONESBOROUGH, ARMAGH, BT35 8JJ.**
- **B598 – VINCENT MARTIN KELLY T/A KELLY COACHES, 1 CARRAIE DRIVE, CARRICKMORE, OMAGH, COUNTY TYRONE, BT79 9ES.**

The Department has received an application to renew the Road Service Licence from the above-named operators.

The licence details and services have not changed from the previous licences.

In accordance with Section 6 of the Transport Act (NI) 1967 I should be obliged if you would inform me of any representations you may have regarding these applications as soon as possible and, in any case, **before 13th April 2015.**

Yours faithfully

Gillian Doole
Licensing Officer
028 902 54100



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EXCELLENCE**



Newry & District**Anglers Association****Affiliated to Ulster Anglers Federation****Club Secretary****R.P. McCamley, 28 High Street, NEWRY, Co. Down, BT34 1HB.**

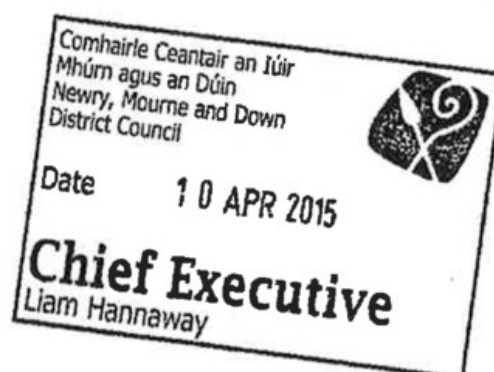
Tel: 02830268768 NEWRY.

Dear Sir,

The management committee of the above Association wish to thank the Council
For the tree management work carried out at Carbane Ind; estate, (clanrye River) this work
Organised by your council, leaves people can now walk this part of the bank.

Continue this good work.
Thanking You again.

Ronald Peter McCamley
Hon. Secretary



Regulatory and Technical Services Committee
(3rd Wednesday of each month)

Date	Time	Location
22 April 2015	3.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
20 May 2015	6.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
17 June 2015	3.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
19 August 2015	6.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
23 September 2015	3.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
21 October 2015	6.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
18 November 2015	3.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
17 December 2015 (Thursday)	6.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
20 January 2016	6.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
17 February 2016	6.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
23 March 2016	3.00pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry
20 April 2016	6.00 pm	Boardroom, Monaghan Row, Newry



Department of the
Environment

www.doeni.gov.uk

Environmental Policy Division
6th Floor Goodwood House
44-58 May Street
Town Parks
Belfast
BT1 4NN

Telephone: 028 9025 4851
Fax: 028 9025 6079
Email: Janis.purdy@doeni.gov.uk

Your reference:
Our reference:

Date: 27th March 2015

Dear Consultee

Consultation on proposed changes to the Waste Batteries Regulations 2009, the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007, the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 and call for evidence on the impact of new plastic flow figures and links with household waste recycling targets

The Department of the Environment has issued the above named consultation as part of a UK-wide consultation. The consultation seeks views on proposals to amend Producer Responsibility regimes to reduce burdens to business following the UK wide review of the Producer Responsibility Regulations.

For the packaging regime the proposal is to:

- remove the requirement for Compliance Schemes and producers to have operational plans, subsuming the most important elements within conditions of approval;
- transfer responsibility for approving new compliance schemes from the governments to the environment agencies; and
- enable producers to delegate the signing of reporting and monitoring requirements to the most appropriate person on agreement with the relevant environment agency.

For the batteries regime the proposal is to:

- remove the requirement for operational plans, and linked requirement for annual confirmation of approval; and
- enable producers to delegate the signing of reporting and

monitoring requirements to the most appropriate person in agreement with the relevant environment agency.

In addition the consultation also calls for evidence to:-

- assess the case for changing the recovery and recycling rates of plastic waste packaging; and
- explore the opportunities for increasing links between the producer responsibility regime for packaging and local authorities collection of packaging waste for recycling.

A copy of the consultation paper can be downloaded from the following website address:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?publication_filter_option=consultations

You can also request a copy by telephone (2890 254851), by textphone (02890 540642), by fax (02890 256079) or in writing from the above address.

The consultation will start on the 27 March 2015 and run for 8 weeks. Responses should be received **no later than the 22 May 2015**.

The consultation is on a UK-wide basis and comments should be sent by e-mail to packaging@defra.gsi.gov.uk or by post to the:

Producer Responsibility Team
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs,
Area 2B Nobel House,
17 Smith Square,
London SW1P 3JR

and copied to:

Janis Purdy
Environmental Policy Division
Department of the Environment
6th Floor Goodwood House
44-58 May Street
BELFAST
BT1 4NN

or by e-mail to wslpr@doeni.gov.uk.

Equality screening of the proposals has concluded that they do not impact on equality of opportunity on any of the groups specified in Section 75. The Equality Commission will receive copies of this consultation document as part of this consultation exercise and any comments received from the Commission will be taken into account.

The Human Rights Act 1998 implements the European Convention on Human Rights. The 1998 Act makes it unlawful for any public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with these rights. We believe that the proposals in this consultation document are compatible with the Human Rights Act, but would welcome any views that you might have. The Human Rights Commission will receive copies of this

consultation document as part of this consultation exercise and any comments received from the Commission will be taken into account.

Yours faithfully

Janis Purdy



Fw: Financial Provision Public Consultation
Customer Services to: Canice O'Rourke
Sent by: Gerry McBride

27/03/2015 13:55

Canice,

email for your attention.

regards

Gerry

Gerry McBride MBA, MSSc, BSc(Econ)
Customer Relationship Manager
Downshire Civic Centre
Downshire Estate
Ardglass Road
Downpatrick
BT30 6RA
028 4461 0800

----- Forwarded by Gerry McBride/Down District Council on 27/03/2015 13:51 -----

From: NIEA Financial Provision Policy - Public Consultation
<FinancialProvisionPublicConsultation@doeni.gov.uk>
To: "environmentalprotection@ballymoney.gov.uk"
<environmentalprotection@ballymoney.gov.uk>,
Date: 27/03/2015 10:54
Subject: Financial Provision Public Consultation



Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Klondyke Building

Cromac Avenue

Gasworks Business Park

Lower Ormeau Road

Belfast

BT7 2JA

Telephone: 02890 569381

Email: FinancialProvisionPublicConsultation@doeni.gov.uk

Date: 27th March 2015

CONSULTATION ON AMENDING THE FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR

WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency has published a Consultation on amending the Financial Provision For Waste Management Activities In Northern Ireland

The purpose of the revisions to the Financial Provision Policy, is to ensure that waste operators set aside an appropriate financial amount, the financial mechanism set up is secure and the funds are available when required, to protect the environment and human health. There is a legal requirement to make adequate financial provision for waste management facilities. Financial provision for non-landfill and landfill activities is set out in the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 (as amended) (the 1997 Order) and the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (NI) 2013 (PPC Regulations).

This letter is to invite your comments on the proposals contained in the consultation document.

A copy of the consultation paper can be accessed from the following webpage:

<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/waste-publications.htm>

You can also request a copy by telephone (02890 569381); or by writing to the address at the bottom of this letter.

The consultation document can be made available in alternative formats and, if appropriate, consultees are asked to contact the Department to discuss their needs.

Comments in relation to the consultation paper should be sent to the address below and should arrive either by post or email by **19th June 2015:**

Pamela Patterson
Northern Ireland Environment Agency,
Klondyke Building,
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road,
Belfast
BT7 2JA; or

by email: FinancialProvisionPublicConsultation@doeni.gov.uk

Yours faithfully

Pamela Patterson
Waste Management



oledata.mso

