

Fisheries assessment of Castlebanny wind farm, Mullinavat, Co. Kilkenny



Prepared by Triturus Environmental Ltd. for Blackthorn Ecology

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Triturus Environmental Ltd. were contracted by Blackthorn Ecology (on behalf of Tobin Consulting Engineers) to conduct a fisheries assessment along numerous watercourses in the footprint of the proposed Castlebanny wind farm near Mullinavat, Co. Kilkenny.

A total of $n=13$ survey sites were located on the Arrigle Trib 1 Stream (EPA code: 15A30), Arrigle Trib 3 Stream (15A32), Mullenhakill Stream (15M51), Arrigle River (15A02), Garrandarragh Stream (15G81), Ballytarsna River (15B66), Crowbally Stream (16C76), River (Kilmackow) Blackwater (16B02), Jerpoint Stream Stream (15J06) and an unnamed Mullenhakill Stream tributary. These electro-fishing survey sites included proposed grid connection route crossings of the Mullenhakill Stream, Arrigle River and the Garrandarragh Stream (see Chapter 6 of accompanying EIAR report).

In order to gain an accurate overview of the existing and potential fisheries value of the riverine watercourses within the footprint of the proposed development, a catchment-wide electro-fishing survey across $n=13$ sites was undertaken in July 2020. Electro-fishing helped to identify the importance of the watercourses as nurseries and habitats for salmonids, lamprey and European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), as well as other fish species, and helped to further inform impact assessment and any attendant mitigation for the wind farm development.

1.2 Fisheries asset of the survey area

The proposed Castlebanny wind farm development encompasses numerous small streams and rivers in Co. Kilkenny, located in the Blackwater (Kilmacow)_010, Arrigle, 010, Arrigle_020 and Nore_220 WFD sub-catchments within the wider Nore and Suir catchments, respectively.

The Arrigle River is a major lowland tributary of the River Nore and is known to support a range of fish species, including brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) (Sullivan, 2007). Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) are known from the Arrigle (Kurz & Costello, 1999; NPWS data) although no juveniles were recorded in targeted surveys undertaken in 2004 and 2008 (Gargan et al., 2011; SRFB, 2008). Other lamprey ammocoetes (*Lampetra* sp.) are also known from the Arrigle (Kurz & Costello; SRFB, 2008; NPWS data).

Fisheries data for the other watercourse within the survey area was largely lacking. However, the wider River Nore catchment is known to support Atlantic salmon, sea trout (*Salmo trutta*), brown trout, stone loach (*Barbatula barbatula*), minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*), European eel, gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*), perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), pike (*Esox lucius*), three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) and the non-native, invasive species roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) and dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) (Kelly et al., 2015, 2010). The River Blackwater (Kilmacow) sub-catchment, itself part of the wider Suir catchment, is known to support river/brook lamprey (*Lampetra* sp.) (O'Connor, 2007), as well as salmonid populations.

2. Methodology

2.1 Fish stock assessment (electro-fishing)

A single anode Smith-Root LR24 backpack (12V DC input; 300V, 100W DC output) was used to electro-fish sites on both named and unnamed watercourses in the footprint of the proposed Castlebanny wind farm over the course of Thursday 9th July and Saturday 11th July 2020, following notification to Inland Fisheries Ireland (Clonmel) and under the conditions of a Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (DCCA) license. The catchment-wide electro-fishing (CWEF) survey was undertaken across $n=13$ sites (**Table 2.1, Figure 2.1**). Length frequency graphs and species composition graphs for all species with numbers captured are illustrated in the Results section.

Both river and holding tank water temperature was monitored continually throughout the survey to ensure temperatures of 20°C were not exceeded, thus minimising stress to the captured fish due to low dissolved oxygen levels. A portable battery-powered aerator was also used to further reduce stress to any captured fish contained in the holding tank. Salmonids, European eel and other captured fish species were transferred to a holding container with oxygenated fresh river water following capture. To reduce fish stress levels, anaesthesia was not applied to captured fish. All fish were measured to the nearest millimetre and released in-situ following a suitable recovery period.

As three primary species groups were targeted during the survey, i.e. salmonids, lamprey, and eel, the electro-fishing settings were tailored for each species. By undertaking electro-fishing using the rapid electro-fishing technique (see methodology below), the broad characterisation of the fish community at each sampling reach could be determined as a longer representative length of channel can be surveyed. Electro-fishing methodology followed accepted European standards (CEN, 2003) and adhered to best practice (e.g. CFB, 2008).

2.1.1 Salmonids, European eel and cyprinids

For salmonid species and European eel, as well as other incidental species, electro-fishing was carried out in an upstream direction for a 10-minute CPUE, an increasingly common standard approach for wadable streams (Matson et al., 2018). A total of approx. ≥ 100 m channel length was surveyed at each site, where feasible, in order to gain a better representation of fish stock assemblages. At some minor watercourse sites or sites with limited access, it was more feasible to undertake electro-fishing for a 5-minute CPUE. Discrepancies in fishing effort (CPUE) between sites are accounted for in the subsequent results section (**Table 3.1**).

Relative conductivity of the water at each site was checked in-situ with a conductivity meter and the electro-fishing backpack was energised with the appropriate voltage and frequency to provide enough draw to attract salmonids and European eel to the anode without harm. For the low to moderate conductivity waters of the sites (most draining upland areas) a voltage of 220-275V, frequency of 40-45Hz and pulse duration of 3.5ms was utilised to draw fish to the anode without causing physical damage.

2.1.2 Lamprey

Electro-fishing for lamprey ammocoetes was conducted using targeted box quadrat-based electro-fishing (as per Harvey & Cowx, 2003) in objectively suitable areas of sand/silt, where encountered. As lamprey take longer to emerge from silts and require a more persistent approach, they were targeted at a lower frequency (30Hz) burst DC pulse setting which also allowed detection of European eel in sediment, if present. Settings for lamprey followed those recommended and used by Harvey & Cowx (2003), APEM (2004) and Niven & McAuley (2013). Using this approach, the anode was placed under the water's surface, approx. 10–15 cm above the sediment, to prevent immobilising lamprey ammocoetes within the sediment. The anode was energised with 100V of pulsed DC for 15-20 seconds and then turned off for approximately five seconds to allow ammocoetes to emerge from their burrows. The anode was switched on and off in this way for approximately two minutes. Immobilised ammocoetes were collected by a second operator using a fine-mesh hand net as they emerged.

Lamprey species were identified to species level, where possible, with the assistance of a hand lens, through external pigmentation patterns and trunk myomere counts as described by Potter & Osborne (1975) and Gardiner (2003).

Table 2.1 Electro-fishing survey site locations in the footprint of the proposed Castlebanny wind farm, Co. Kilkenny.

Site no.	Watercourse	EPA code	Location / townland	ITM (x)	ITM (y)
A1	Arrigle Trib 1	15A30	Glenpipe	660741	628657
A2	Arrigle Trib 3	15A32	Glenpipe	661014	630635
A3	Unnamed stream	n/a	Cappagh	658882	632459
A4	Mullenhakill Stream	15M51	Cappagh	660015	632848
A5	Arrigle River	15A02	Coolnahau	660240	633149
A6	Garrandarragh Stream	15G81	Garrandarragh	660323	633151
A7	Garrandarragh Stream	15G81	Unnamed bridge, Garrandarragh	661025	633519
A8	Arrigle River	15A02	Ballycorcoran Bridge	660371	635079
B1	Ballytarsna River	15B66	Ballytarsna	657150	630931
B2	Crowbally Stream	16C76	Ballytarsna	657526	629873
B3	Ballytarsna River	15B66	Ballytarsna	656859	629454
B4	River Blackwater	16B02	Castlegannon	656213	631337
C1	Jerpoint Church Stream	15J06	Ballyconway Bridge	657163	636993

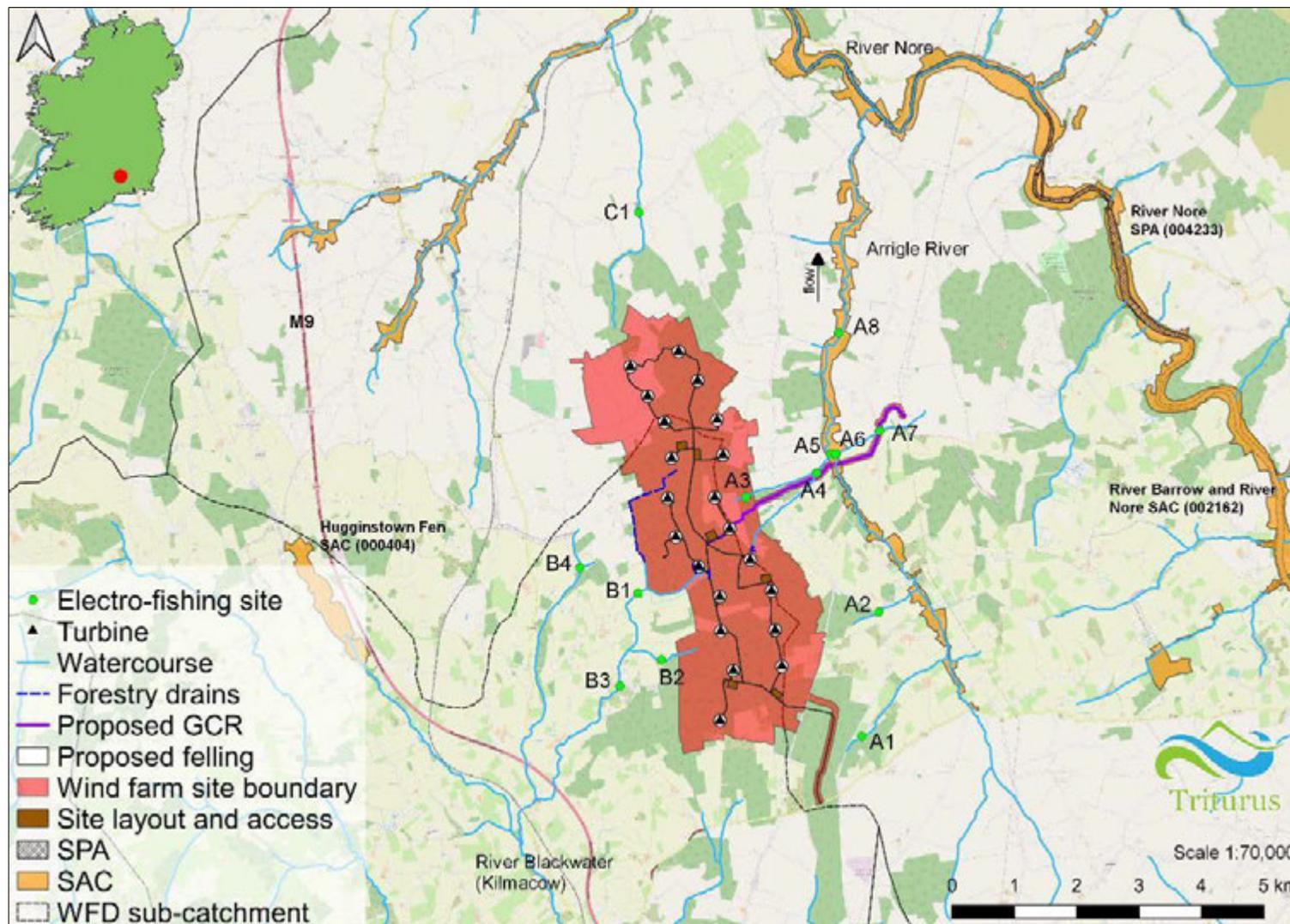


Figure 2.1 Location overview of the $n=13$ electro-fishing sites in vicinity of the proposed Castlebanny wind farm, Co. Kilkenny, July 2020

2.2 Fisheries habitat

2.2.1 Salmonids

Fisheries habitat quality for salmonids was assessed using the Life Cycle Unit method (Kennedy, 1984; O'Connor & Kennedy, 2002) to map the $n=13$ riverine sites as nursery, spawning and holding habitat, by assigning quality scores to each type of habitat. Those habitats with poor quality substrata, shallow depth and a poorly defined river profile receive a higher score. Higher scores in the Life Cycle Unit method of fisheries quantification are representative of poorer value, with lower scores being more optimal despite this appearing counter-intuitive.

Table 2.1 Life Cycle Unit scoring system for salmonid nursery, spawning and holding habitat value (as per Kennedy, 1984 & O'Connor & Kennedy, 2002)

Habitat quality	Habitat score	Total score (three components)
Poor	4	12
Moderate	3	9-11
Good	2	6-8
Excellent	1	3-5

2.2.2 Lamprey

Lamprey habitat evaluation for each survey site was undertaken using the Lamprey Habitat Quality Index (LHQI) scoring system, as devised by Macklin et al. (2018). The LHQI broadly follows a similar rationale as the Life Cycle Unit score for salmonids. Those habitats with a lack of soft, largely organic sediment areas for ammocoete burrowing, shallow sediment depth (<10cm) or compacted sediment nature receive a higher score. Higher scores in this index are thus of poorer value (in a similar fashion to the salmonid Life Cycle Unit Index), with lower scores being more optimal. Overall scores are calculated as a simple function of the sum of individual habitat scores.

Larval lamprey habitat quality as well as the suitability of adult spawning habitat is assessed based on the information provided in Maitland (2003) and other relevant literature (e.g. Gardiner, 2003). Unlike the salmonid Life Cycle Unit index, holding habitat for adult lamprey is not assessed owing to their different migratory and life history strategies, and that electro-fishing surveys routinely only sample larval lamprey.

The LHQI scoring system provides additional information compared to the habitat classification based on the observations of Applegate (1950) and Slade et al. (2003), which deals specifically with larval (sea) lamprey settlement habitat. Under this scheme, habitat is classified into three different types: preferred (Type 1), acceptable (Type 2), and not acceptable for larvae (Type 3) (Slade et al. 2003). Type 1 habitat is characterized by soft substrate materials usually consisting of a mixture of sand and fine organic matter, often with some cover over the top such as detritus

or twigs in areas of deposition. Type 2 habitat is characterized by substrates consisting of shifting sand with little if any organic matter and may also contain some gravel and cobble (lamprey may be present but at much lower densities than Type 1). Type 3 habitat consists of materials too hard for larvae to burrow including bedrock and highly compacted sediment. This classification can also be broadly applied to other lamprey species ammocoetes, including *Lampetra* species.

Table 2.2 Lamprey Habitat Quality Index (LHQI) scoring system for lamprey spawning and nursery habitat value (Macklin et al., 2018).

Habitat quality	Habitat score	Total score (two components)
Poor	4	8
Moderate	3	6-7
Good	2	3-5
Excellent	1	2

2.2.3 General fisheries habitat

A broad appraisal / overview of the upstream and downstream habitat at each site was also undertaken to evaluate the wider contribution to salmonid and lamprey spawning and general fisheries habitat. River habitat surveys and fisheries assessments were also carried out utilising elements of the approaches in the River Habitat Survey Methodology (Environment Agency, 2003) and Fishery Assessment Methodology (O’Grady, 2006) to broadly characterise the river sites (i.e. channel profiles, substrata etc.).

2.3 Biosecurity

A strict biosecurity protocol following the Check-Clean-Dry approach was employed during the survey. Equipment and PPE used was disinfected with Virkon® between survey sites to prevent the transfer of pathogens and/or invasive species between survey areas. Where feasible, equipment was also be thoroughly dried (through UV exposure) between survey areas. As per best practice, surveys were undertaken at sites in a downstream order (i.e. uppermost site surveyed first etc.) to prevent the upstream mobilisation of invasive propagules and pathogens. Any invasive species recorded within or adjoining the survey area were geo-referenced.

3. Results

A catchment-wide electro-fishing survey of $n=13$ sites in the footprint of the proposed Castlebanny wind farm was conducted over Thursday 9th July and Saturday 11th July 2020 following notification to Inland Fisheries Ireland (Clonmel). The results of the survey are discussed below in terms of fish population structure, population size and the suitability and value of the surveyed areas as nursery and spawning habitat for salmonids, European eel and lamprey species. Scientific names are provided at first mention only. Representative fish images are provided in Appendix A of this report.

3.1 Fish stock assessment (electro-fishing)

3.1.1 Site A1 – Arrigle Trib 1 Stream, Glenpipe

No fish were recorded during electro-fishing at site A1. The stream was semi-dry at the time of survey with only a slight flow and depths of $\leq 0.05\text{m}$ (July 2020). The site was not capable of supporting resident fish. The stream may be utilised by brown trout and European eel during periods of higher flow (e.g. autumn, winter) although its overall fisheries value was considered low given likely seasonality.

3.1.2 Site A1 – Arrigle Trib 2 Stream, Glenpipe

A total of two fish species were recorded at site A2 on the Arrigle Trib 3 Stream. Brown trout dominated ($n=14$), with a single European eel also recorded (**Figure 3.1**). Both juvenile and small adult brown trout were present.

The small, heavily overgrown stream site was dominated by glide and riffle with very localised pool, with compacted cobbles and coarse and medium gravels (mostly angular). Overall, the site was evidently a good brown trout nursery although the compacted substrata and shallow nature (maximum depth 0.2m) resulted in only moderate spawning and poor holding habitat, respectively. European eel habitat was considered moderate, at best, given the scarcity of potential refugia instream. The high-energy nature of the site was not considered suitable for lamprey species.

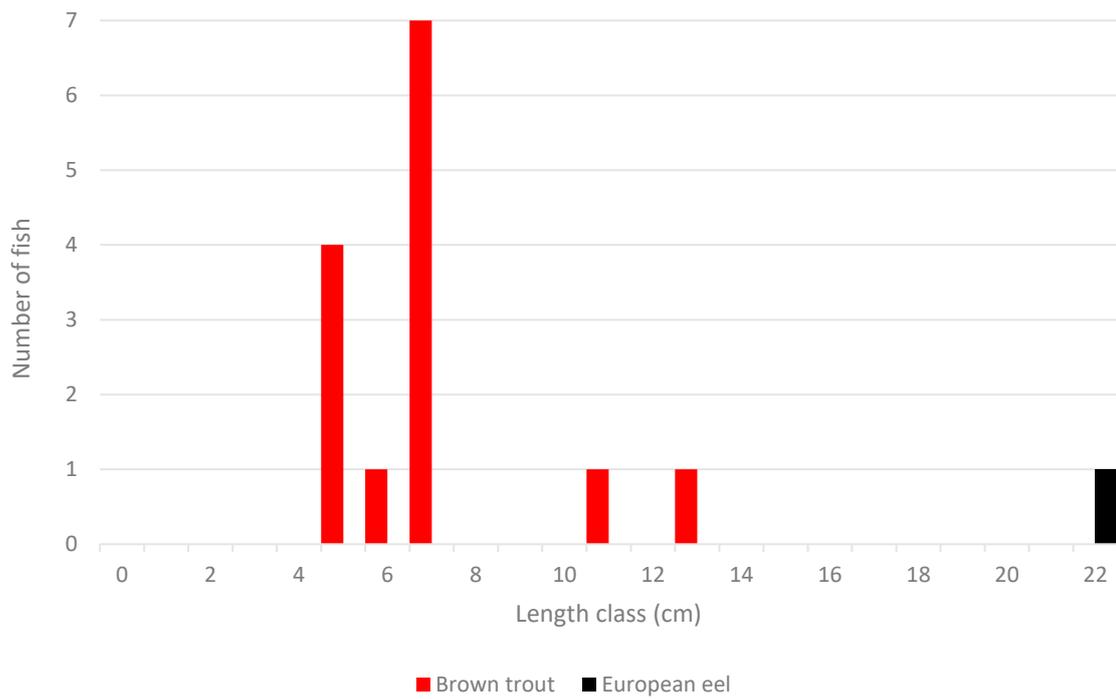


Figure 3.1 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A2 on the Arrigle Trib 3 Stream, Glenpipe in July 2020.



Plate 3.1 Mixed brown trout cohorts recorded from site A2 on the Arrigle Trib 3 Stream, July 2020

3.1.3 Site A3 – unnamed stream, Cappagh

Brown trout was the only fish species recorded at site A3 on an unnamed stream at Cappagh, located in an upland area approx. 120m inside the wind farm boundary. A small number of small adult trout were captured (10.7-12.3cm FL, **Figure 3.2**).

The small and very shallow (0.1m) semi-spate channel site was heavily overgrown in places, with a profile dominated by glide and riffle with very localised, shallow pool. The site offered moderate salmonid habitat only (**Table 3.2**), with the overall value reduced given the shallow nature, high riparian shading and compaction of substrata. The stream offered better fisheries habitat further downstream where it increased in size with greater flow volumes. European eel habitat was moderate, at best, with the stream offering greater potential as a migratory pathway rather than a foraging habitat. The high-energy nature of the site was not considered suitable for lamprey species.

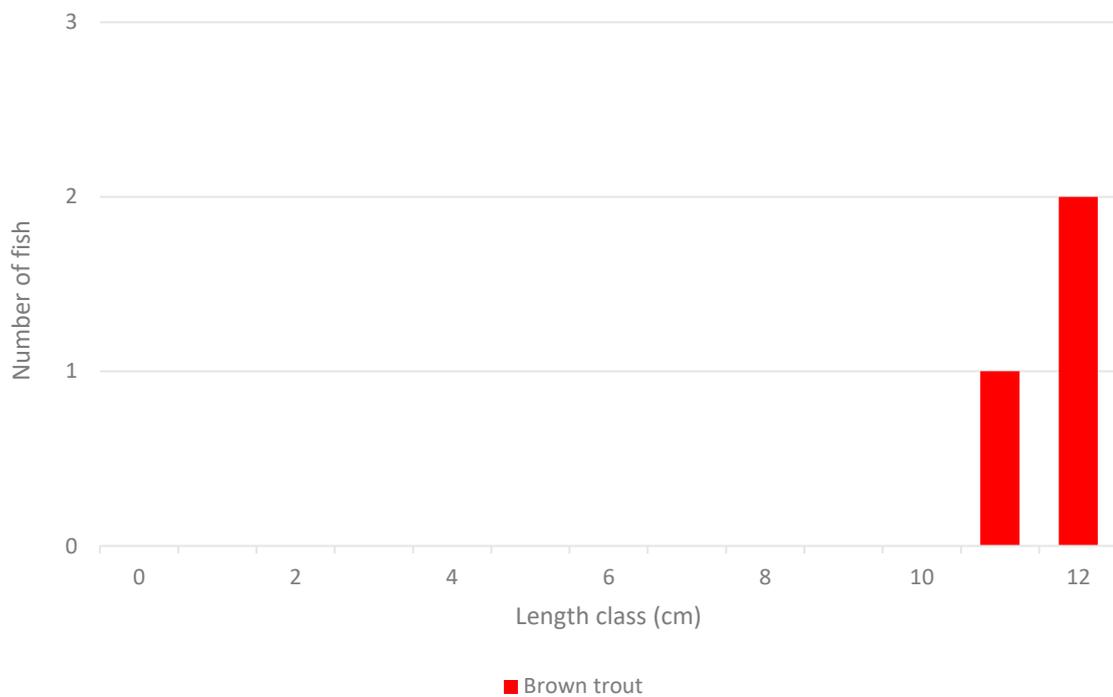


Figure 3.2 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A3 on an unnamed stream at Cappagh in July 2020.



Plate 3.2 Example of brown trout recorded from site A3 on an unnamed stream at Cappagh, July 2020

3.1.4 Site A4 – Mullenhakill Stream, Cappagh

Brown trout was the only fish species recorded at site A4 on the Mullenhakill Stream at site A4, located approx. 0.4km upstream of the Arrigle River confluence. A relatively high density of young-of-the-year brown trout were captured (4.0-6.3cm FL) but adults were absent (**Figure 3.2**).

The small, shallow (0.15m max.) heavily overgrown site had been extensively straightened and deepened historically and evidently suffered from agriculturally-derived siltation pressures (i.e. livestock poaching). Siltation was moderate to heavy, locally. The substrata were comprised of compacted boulder, cobbles, medium and fine gravels in an upland eroding channel. Despite this, the site was evidently a good salmonid nursery (brown trout only), although spawning and holding habitat was moderate quality, at best. European eel habitat was moderate, at best, with the stream offering potential as a migratory pathway given its connectivity with the Arrigle River downstream. The site was of moderate spawning and poor nursery value to lamprey (none recorded present).

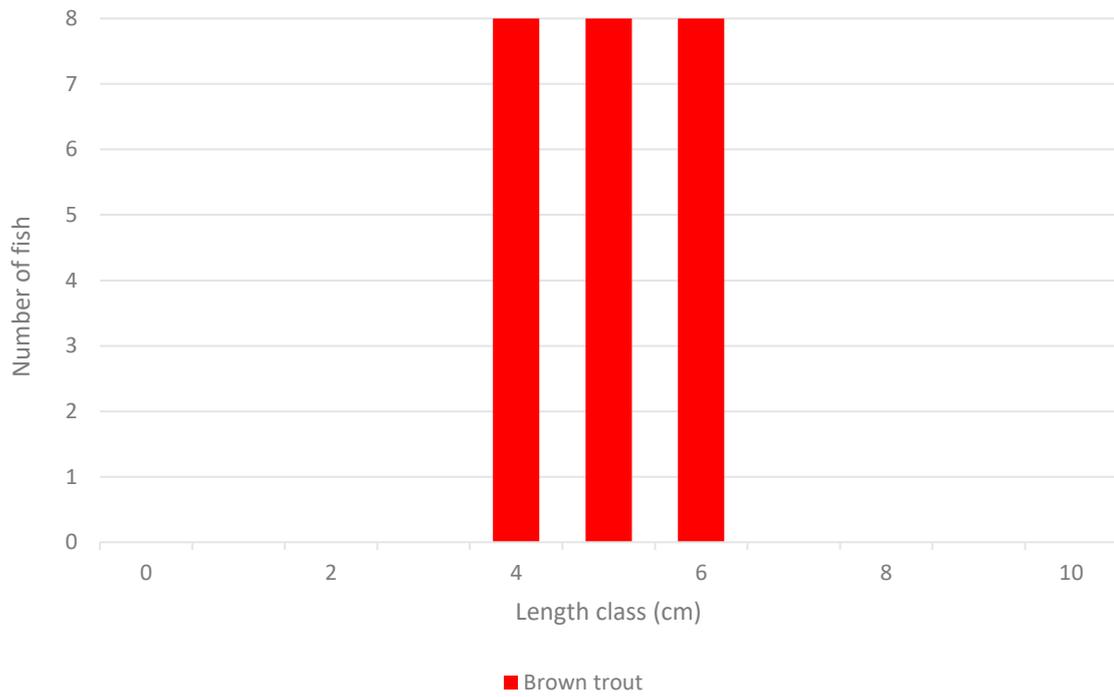


Figure 3.3 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A4 on Mullenhakill Stream, Cappagh in July 2020.



Plate 3.3 Example of juvenile brown trout recorded from site A4 on the Mullenhakill Stream, July 2020

3.1.5 Site A5 – Arrigle River, Coolnahau

A total of four fish species were recorded via electro-fishing from site A5 on the Arrigle River at Coolnahau, located within the River Barrow and River Nore SAC (site code: 002162) (**Figure 3.4**). Brown trout ($n=52$) followed by *Lampetra* sp. ammocoetes ($n=34$) and Atlantic salmon ($n=23$) dominated the site, with a single European eel also recorded.

The semi-natural river channel with a well-defined thalweg, (i.e. riffle, glide and pool sequences with mature riparian zone) featured a riverbed comprised of small boulder and cobble with coarse, medium and fine gravels. Beds of sand and silt were present in depositional meanders and on the depositing margins of deeper glide and pool. There were evident issues with siltation (moderate siltation) and partial compaction of gravels. However, the site was an excellent nursery for salmonids, with good spawning and good holding habitat for adult fish. Beds of water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachion* sp.) in faster riffle areas provided excellent nursery for juvenile salmonids. The site also offered very good spawning and nursery areas for lamprey (*Lampetra* sp.). European eel habitat was good throughout given ample instream refugia such as larger boulder and cobble in addition to large woody vegetation and macrophyte beds, although only a single adult was captured.

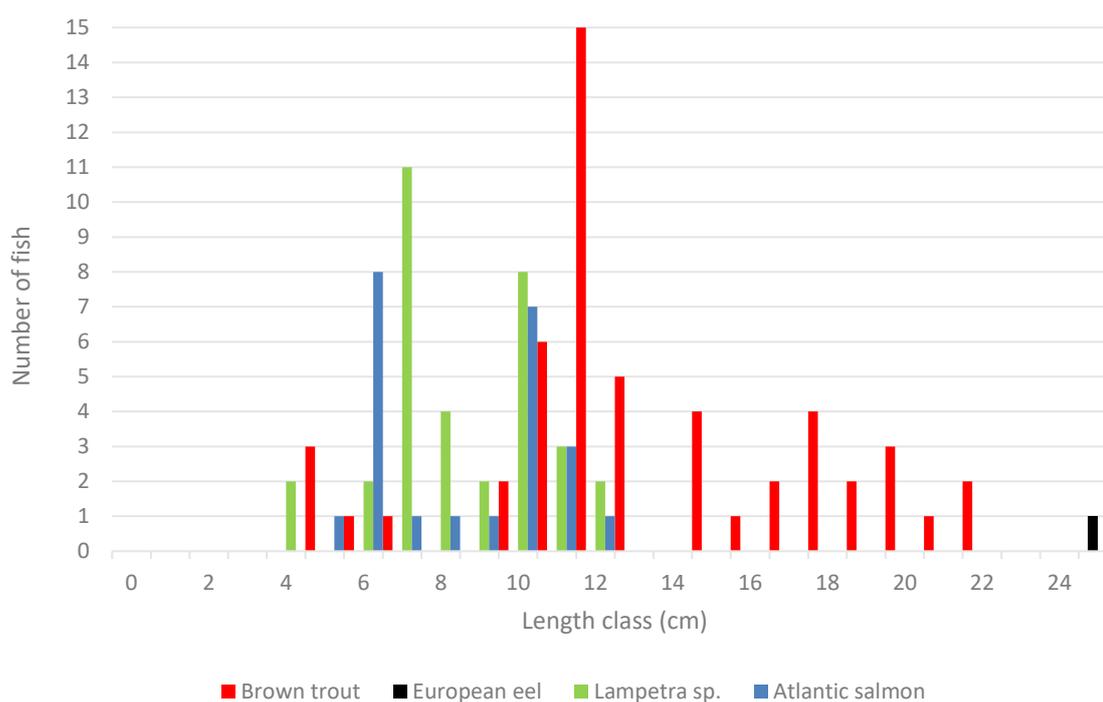


Figure 3.4 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A5 on the River Arrigle, Coolnahau in July 2020.



Plate 3.4 Example of Atlantic salmon parr (top) and adult brown trout recorded from site A5 on the Arrigle River, July 2020

3.1.6 Site A6 – Garrandarragh Stream, Garrandarragh

Two fish species were recorded from the Garrandarragh Stream at site A6 (**Figure 3.5**), located on the boundary of the River Barrow and River Nore SAC (002162). Brown trout made up the majority of the catch ($n=34$), with the population dominated by juvenile fish (2.8-6.2cm FL). A small number of small adult trout were captured in addition to two European eel.

Despite historical straightening and siltation pressures, the site was evidently a valuable brown trout nursery, with a high number of juveniles recorded. The site likely contributed significantly to the adjoining Arrigle River trout population (i.e. Arrigle nursery stream). Spawning habitat, although impacted, was of good quality locally. Whilst some localised finer gravel areas offered potential for lamprey spawning (*Lampetra* sp. only), larval habitat was poor given a high clay component to the limited soft sediment areas. European eel habitat was considered moderate, given the small, shallow nature of the stream but evidently offered good foraging potential for the species.

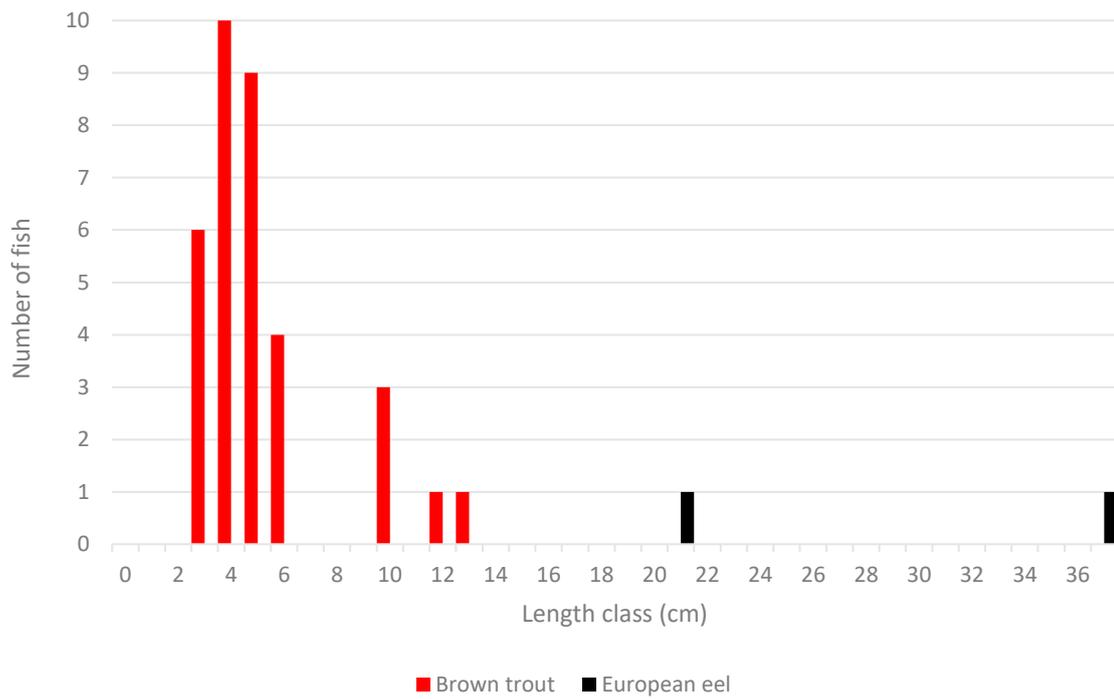


Figure 3.5 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A6 on the Garrandarragh Stream, Garrandarragh in July 2020.



Plate 3.5 Example of young-of-the-year (0+) brown trout recorded from site A6 on the Garrandarragh Stream, July 2020

3.1.7 Site A7 – Garrandarragh Stream, Garrandarragh

Brown trout were the only fish species recorded from site A7 on the Garrandarragh Stream, located approx. 0.8km upstream of site A6. Low numbers of juveniles were present with a single small adult captured in a small pool in the the vicinity of the road culvert (**Figure 3.6**). The road culvert featured a fall of c.0.5m and was considered a barrier to fish migration.

Site A7 offered moderate salmonid habitat only (**Table 3.2**) given its small, shallow nature. Spawning and nursery habitat were considered moderate with poor holding habitat due to the lack of deeper pools. European eel habitat was considered moderate, given the small, shallow nature of the stream although some habitat suitability was present in the form of boulder and large woody debris refugia in addition to undercut banks (none recorded, however). Whilst some localised fine gravel areas offered moderate potential for lamprey spawning (*Lampetra* sp. only), larval habitat was not present given the absence of soft sediment accumulations due to the upland eroding nature of the site.

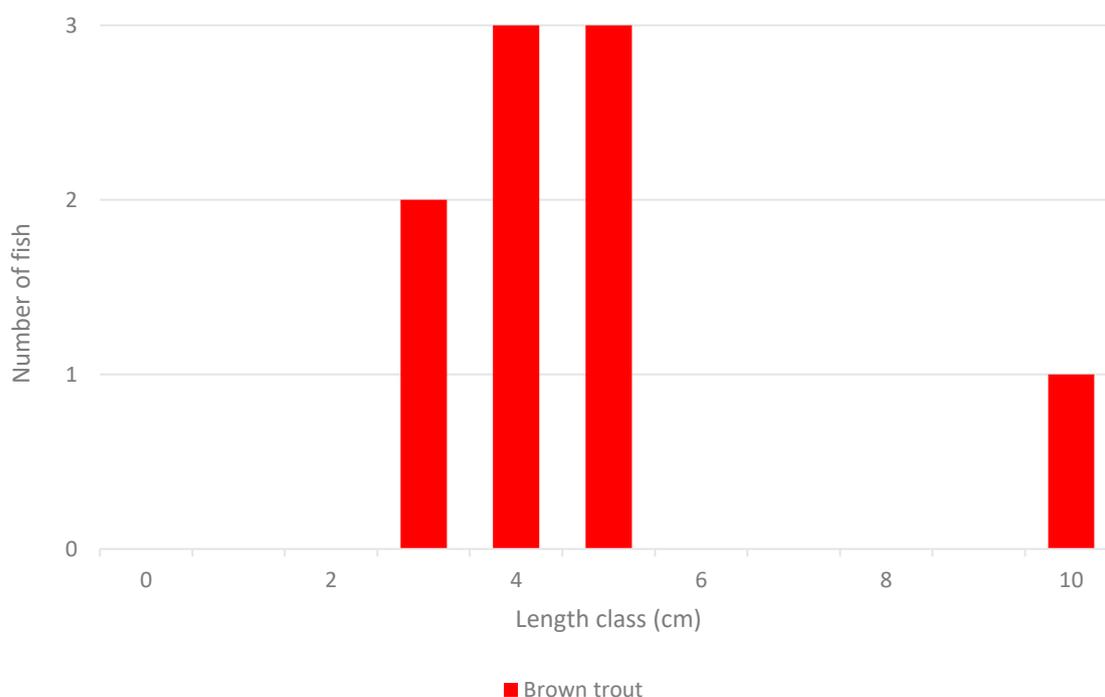


Figure 3.6 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A7 on the Garrandarragh Stream, Garrandarragh in July 2020



Plate 3.6 Example of juvenile brown trout recorded from site A7 on the Garrandarragh Stream, July 2020

3.1.8 Site A8 – Arrigle River, Ballycorcoran Bridge

A total of four fish species were recorded from the Arrigle River at site A8 (**Figure 3.7**), located within the River Barrow and River Nore SAC (002162). *Lampetra* sp. ammocoetes ($n=44$) and brown trout ($n=36$) predominated, with moderate densities of Atlantic salmon parr ($n=20$) also recorded. A single European eel was also captured.

The semi-natural river channel with a well-defined thalweg (i.e. riffle, glide and pool sequences with mature riparian zone) supported a particularly high abundance of fish in the local context. The site was evidently a valuable (excellent quality) salmonid nursery, with a range of both brown trout and Atlantic salmon age classes present, particularly in association with beds of *Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachion* sp. vegetation. Spawning and holding habitat were of very good quality (**Table 3.2**). The site was also valuable for lamprey (**Plate 3.7**), with some very good spawning habitat present (**Table 3.3**). Beds of sand and silt in depositional meanders and on depositing margins of deeper glide and pool offered some excellent lamprey larval habitat (e.g. 6x2m bed of sand/silt underneath the bridge structure). European eel habitat was considered good despite the capture of only a single individual.

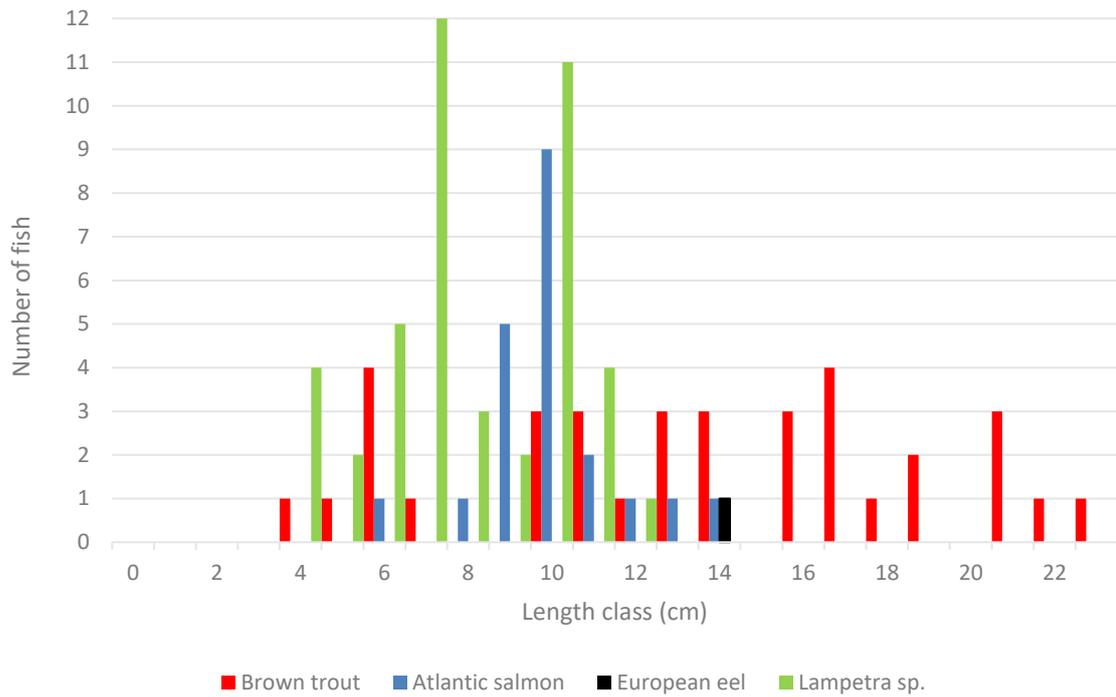


Figure 3.7 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site A8 on the Arrigle River, Ballycorcoran Bridge in July 2020.



Plate 3.7 Example of *Lampetra* sp. ammocoetes recorded from site A8 on the Arrigle River, July 2020

3.1.9 Site B1 – Ballytarsna River, Ballytarsna

Three fish species were recorded from site B1 on the Ballytarsna River (**Figure 3.8**), with a moderate abundance of brown trout (n=14) recorded. All trout were juveniles (≤ 7.4 cm FL). Low numbers of three-spined stickleback and juvenile European eel were also captured.

Overall, the river at site B1 was considered a good salmonid nursery and spawning area given the presence of relatively clean, unbedded spawning substrata and well oxygenated riffle areas. The channel was of moderate value to European eel given the generally shallow nature and lack of instream refugia, although foraging potential was good. Despite some suitable spawning areas, the site was considered of too high energy for larval lamprey, with no suitable ammocoete habitat present.

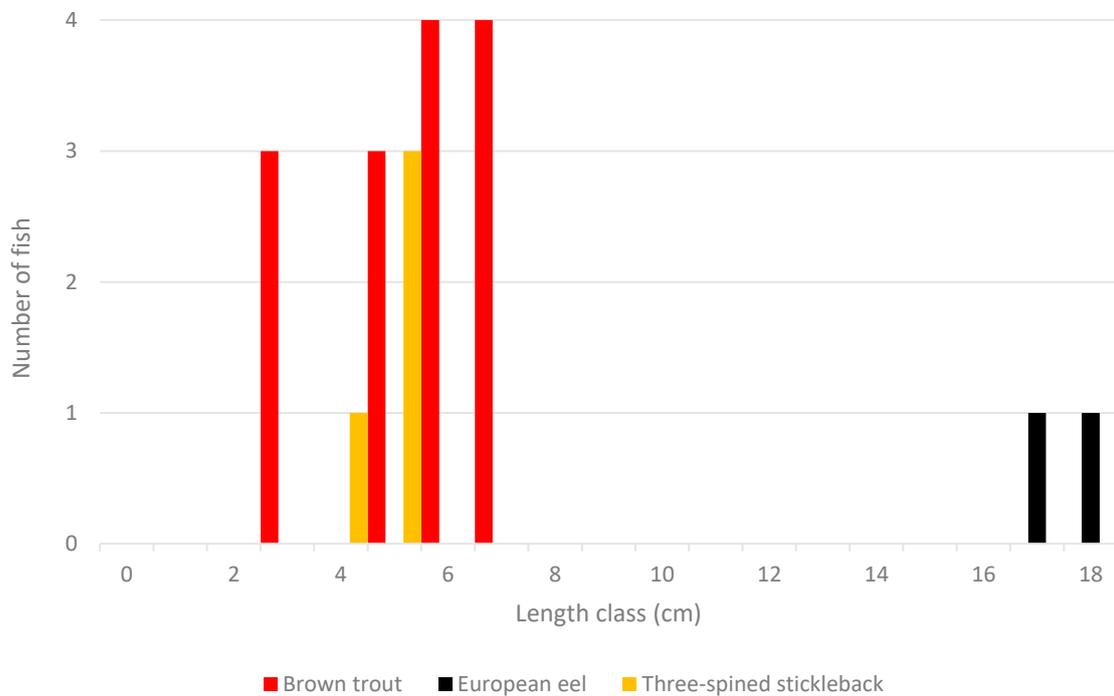


Figure 3.8 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site B1 on the Ballytarsna River, Ballytarsna in July 2020



Plate 3.8 Example of European eel recorded from site B1 on the Ballytarsna River, July 2020

3.1.10 Site B2 – Crowbally Stream, Ballytarsna

Brown trout accounted for the majority of the catch at site B2, with a single three-spined stickleback also recorded (**Figure 3.9**). There were no juvenile trout captured, with all fish representing adult size classes. This demographic suggested recruitment issues at the site.

While the river retained some semi-natural characteristics in terms of riffle-glide sequences, heavy sedimentation and bedding of the substrata (livestock poaching) had greatly diminished the salmonid value of the site, resulting in moderate nursery and spawning habitat. However, some good holding habitat was present (upstream of the pipe culvert) (**Table 3.2**). Salmonid spawning success was considered likely to be low given siltation pressures, which may have explained the absence of juvenile salmonids during the survey. The site was considered too high energy for lamprey and none were recorded. Sediment deposits were not present. European eel habitat was moderate, at best, and none were recorded.

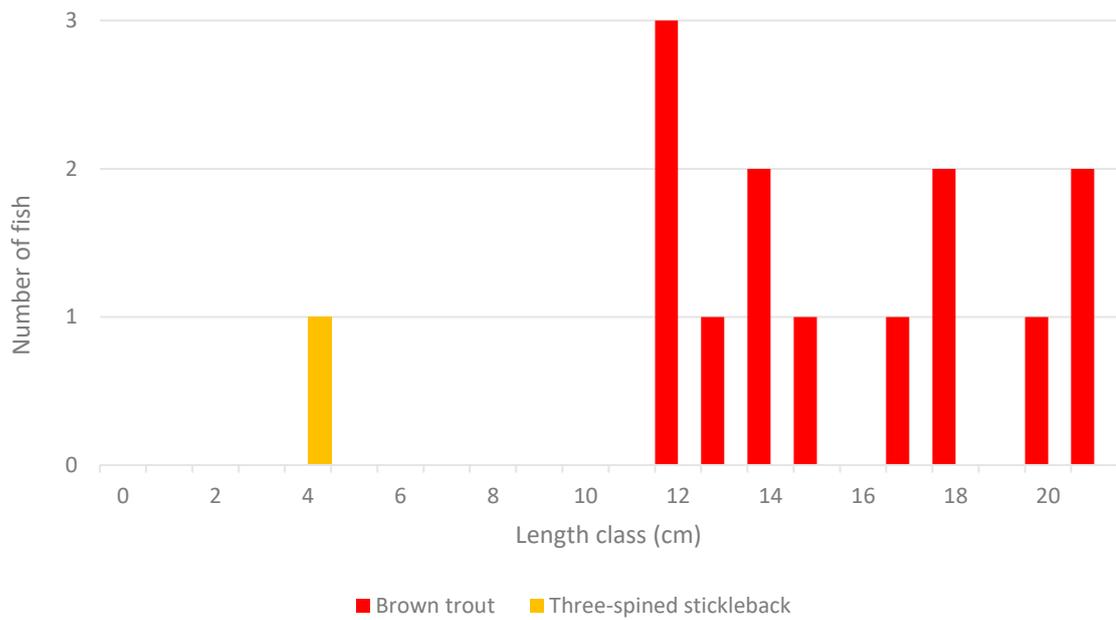


Figure 3.9 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site B2 on the Crowbally Stream, Ballytarsna in July 2020



Plate 3.9 Example of three-spined stickleback recorded from site B2 on the Crowbally Stream, July 2020

3.1.11 Site B3 – Ballytarsna River, Ballytarsna

A total of four fish species were recorded from site B3 on the Ballytarsna River, located approx. 1.8km downstream from site B1 (**Figure 3.10**). Fish abundance was relatively low; brown trout were the most frequently recorded ($n=8$), with low numbers of stone loach ($n=3$) and Atlantic salmon ($n=3$) also recorded. A single three-spined stickleback was also captured.

The site suffered from moderate to heavy sedimentation with surface sediment visible on bedrock and boulder and featured very limited pockets of gravel. This reduced the quality of salmonid habitat, which was, nonetheless, still good overall owing to the good quality nursery habitat present (**Table 3.2**). Whilst some very localised lamprey spawning habitat was present, the absence of sediment accumulations precluded the presence of ammocoetes in addition to the moderate energy of the site.

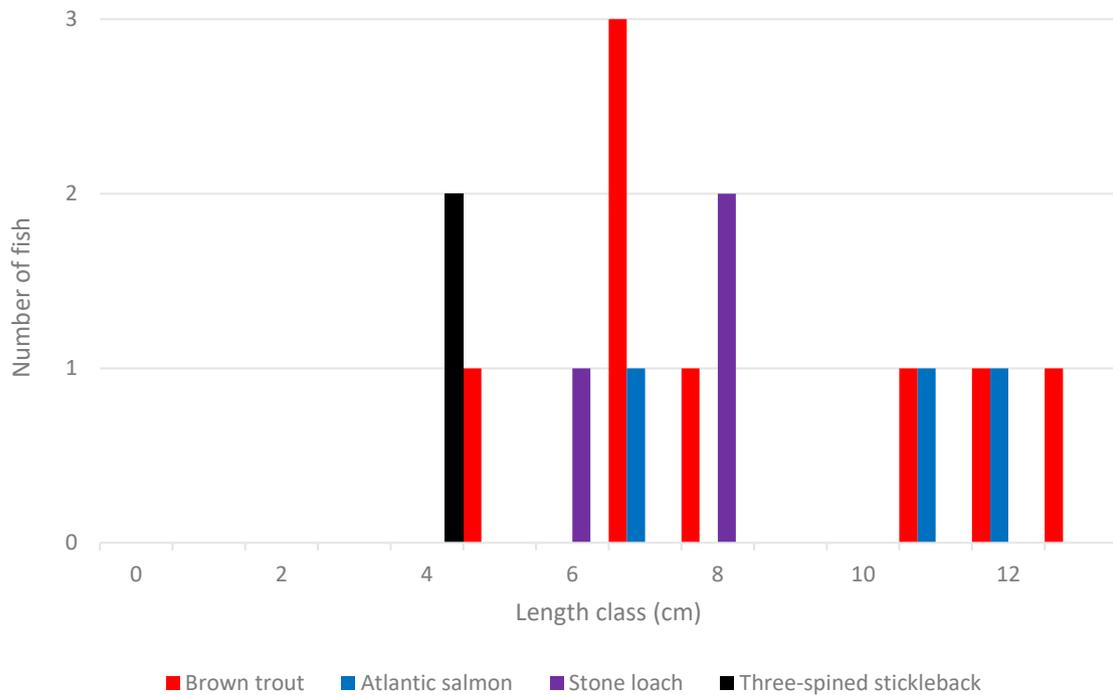


Figure 3.10 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site B3 on Ballytarsna River, Ballytarsna in July 2020.



Plate 3.10 Stone loach recorded from site B3 on the Ballytarsna River, July 2020

3.1.12 Site B4 – River Blackwater (Kilmacow), Castlegannon

Three-spined stickleback were the only fish species recorded from site B4 on the upper River Blackwater (Kilmacow). These were present in low densities (**Figure 3.11**).

The narrow (1.5m wide), shallow (0.2m) river site, which adjoined both coniferous afforestation and agricultural grassland, suffered from sedimentation, with the majority of instream substrata bedded and covered with fine silt. Thus, the site was a poor-quality nursery and spawning area for salmonids and also poor offered holding habitat. The fisheries value was diminished due to heavy sedimentation and afforestation (i.e. no broadleaf buffer). The high-energy nature of the site precluded the presence of lamprey. European eel habitat was also poor.

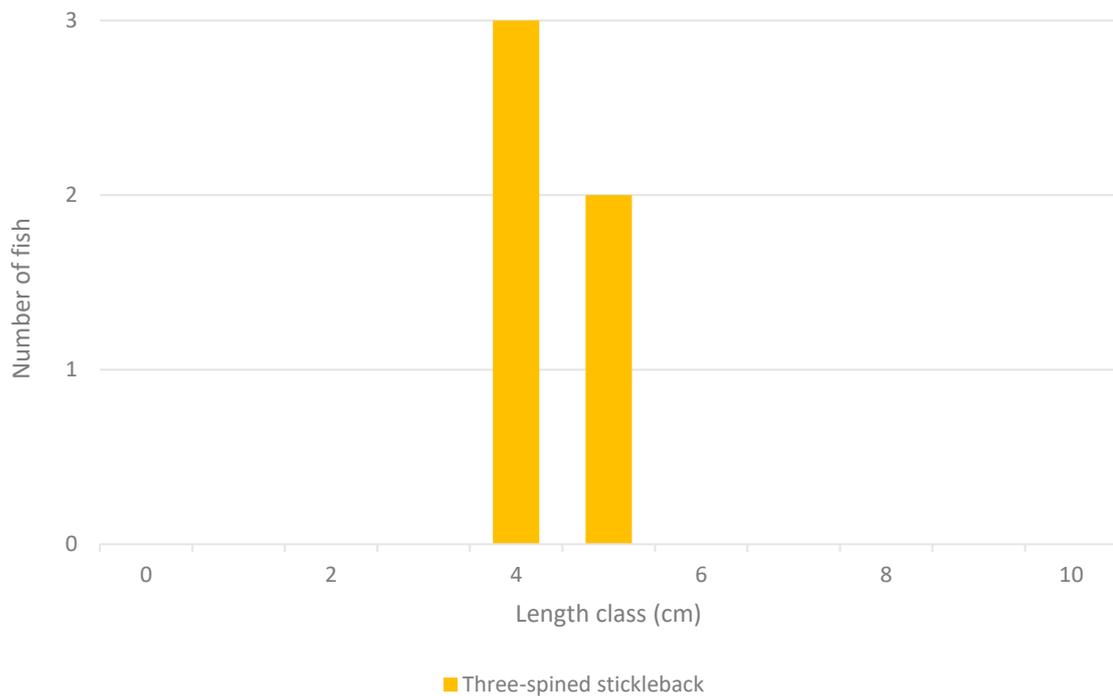


Figure 3.11 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site B4 on the River Blackwater (Kilmacow), Castlegannon in July 2020.

3.1.13 Site C1 – Jerpoint Church Stream, Ballyconway Bridge

A total of four fish species were recorded from site C1 on the Jerpoint Church Stream (**Figure 3.12**), a tributary of the Little Arrigle River (EPA code: 15L01) flowing north of the wind farm boundary. Brown trout were the most abundant species ($n=25$) with low numbers of *Lampetra* sp. ammocoetes, Atlantic salmon and European eel also recorded. Both juvenile and small adult trout were captured.

The stream at site C1 had evidence of historical deepening and the stream bed featured compacted substrata with heavy siltation which reduced the overall value of the site, particularly for salmonids. The glide and pool-dominated site offered moderate nursery habitat for salmonids, with moderate spawning and holding (localised deeper pools only). Whilst spawning habitat for lamprey was of moderate value only, the presence of deep, fine silt accumulations downstream of the road bridge provided some locally good nursery areas. However, densities of ammocoetes was low. The site offered moderate value for European eel, with low numbers present.

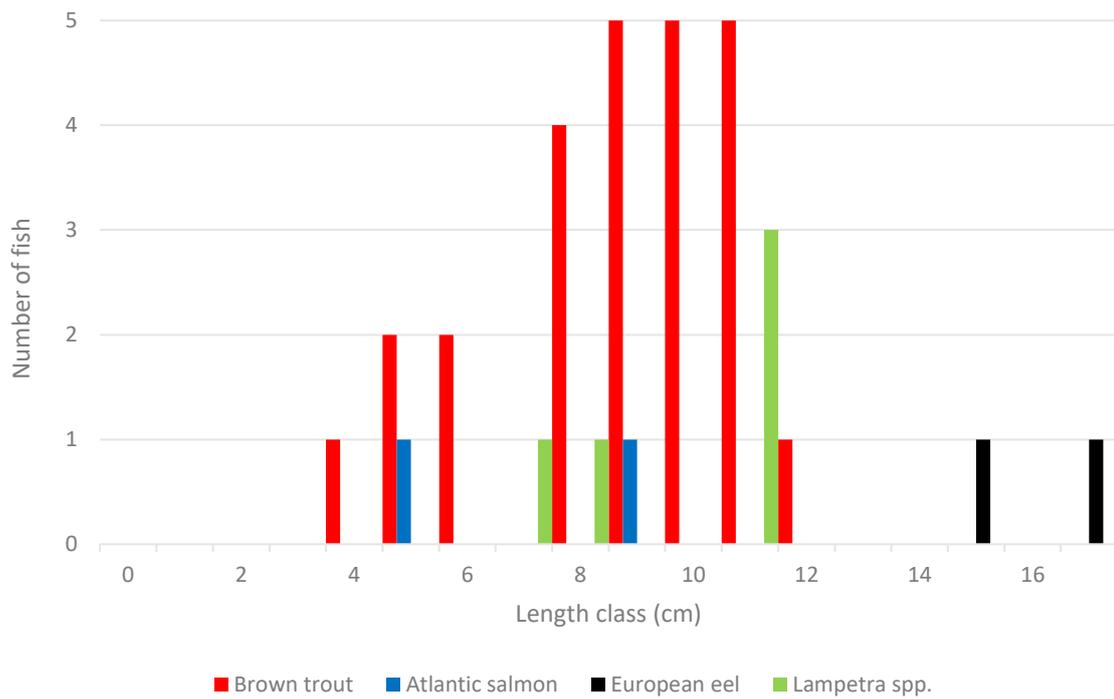


Figure 3.12 Fish stock length distribution recorded via electro-fishing at site C1 on the Jerpoint Church Stream, Ballyconway Bridge in July 2020.



Plate 3.10 Brown trout and Atlantic salmon recorded from site C1 on the Jerpoint Church Stream, July 2020

Table 3.1 Fish species densities per m² recorded at sites in the vicinity of Castlebanny wind farm via electro-fishing in July 2020. Values in **bold** represent the highest densities recorded for each species, respectively. *values for *Lampetra* sp. are presented in no. fish per 1m² quadrat targeted for lamprey.

Site	CPUE	Approx. area fished (m ²)	Fish density (number fish per m ²)						
			Brown trout	Atlantic salmon	<i>Lampetra</i> sp.	European eel	Stone loach	Three-spined stickleback	
A1	5-minute	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	5-minute	45	0.200	0	0	0.022	0	0	0
A3	10-minute	150	0.200	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	5-minute	45	0.511	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	10-minute	300	0.177	0.077	11*	0.003	0	0	0
A6	5-minute	75	0.467	0	0	0.027	0	0	0
A7	5-minute	45	0.200	0	0	0	0	0	0
A8	10-minute	400	0.090	0.050	14.67*	0.003	0	0	0
B1	10-minute	125	0.104	0	0	0.016	0	0	0.032
B2	10-minute	180	0.081	0	0	0	0	0	0.006
B3	10-minute	200	0.040	0.015	0	0	0.015	0.010	0.010
B4	10-minute	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.067
C1	10-minute	100	0.250	0.020	5*	0.020	0	0	0

3.2 Fisheries habitat

3.2.1 Salmonid habitat

Salmonid habitat ranged from poor to excellent value across the riverine survey sites, according to Life Cycle Unit scores (**Table 3.2**). Only the two sites on the Arrigle River (i.e. A5 and A8) provided excellent quality salmonid habitat. Sites A4 (Mullenhakill Stream), A6 (Garrandarragh Stream), B1 & B3 (Ballytarsna River) and B2 (Crowbally Stream) offered good quality salmonid habitat, typically due to the presence of good quality nursery habitat. Salmonid habitat scores at sites A2 (Arrigle Trib 3 Stream), A3 (unnamed stream ay Cappagh), A7 (Garrandarragh Stream) and C1 (Jerpoint Church Stream) were reduced to ‘moderate’, mainly due to their compromised spawning and nursery habitat.

Table 3.2 Life Cycle Unit scores for sites surveyed in the vicinity of Castlebanny wind farm, July 2020.

Site no.	Salmonid habitat value	Spawning	Nursery	Holding	Total score	Salmonids recorded
A1	Poor	4	4	4	12	No
A2	Moderate	3	2	4	9	Yes
A3	Moderate	3	3	3	9	Yes
A4	Good	3	2	3	8	Yes
A5	Excellent	2	1	2	5	Yes
A6	Good	2	2	4	8	Yes
A7	Moderate	3	3	4	10	Yes
A8	Excellent	2	1	2	5	Yes
B1	Good	2	2	4	8	Yes
B2	Good	3	3	2	8	Yes
B3	Good	3	2	3	8	Yes
B4	Poor	4	4	4	12	No
C1	Moderate	3	3	3	9	Yes

3.2.2 Lamprey habitat

Lamprey habitat ranged from moderate to good across the survey sites, according to LHQI scores (**Table 3.3**). No sites achieved excellent scores. The best lamprey habitat was located at the two sites on the Arrigle River (i.e. A5 and A8). Site A8, in particular, supported fine sediment accumulations which offered excellent quality ammocoete habitat. Site C1 on the Jerpoint Church Stream also offered good overall lamprey habitat. Sites A4 (Mullenhakill Stream), A6 & A7 (Garrandarragh Stream) and B1 & B3 (Ballytarsna River) provided moderate quality lamprey habitat only, typically due to the absence of suitable ammocoete habitat. Due to the physical unsuitability for lamprey, scores were not calculated for the upland eroding watercourses at sites A1, A2, A3 or B2.

Table 3.3 Lamprey Habitat Quality Index (LHQI) scores for sites surveyed in the vicinity of Castlebanny wind farm, July 2020.

Site no.	Lamprey habitat value	Spawning	Nursery	Total score	Lamprey recorded
A1	n/a – site unsuitable for lamprey (upland eroding channel)				No
A2	n/a – site unsuitable for lamprey (upland eroding channel)				No
A3	n/a – site unsuitable for lamprey (upland eroding channel)				No
A4	Moderate	3	4	7	No
A5	Good	2	2	4	Yes
A6	Moderate	2	4	6	No
A7	Moderate	3	4	7	No
A8	Good	2	1	3	Yes
B1	Moderate	2	4	6	No
B2	n/a – site unsuitable for lamprey (upland eroding channel)				No
B3	Moderate	3	4	7	No
B4	n/a – site unsuitable for lamprey (upland eroding channel)				No
C1	Good	2	3	5	Yes

3.2.3 European eel habitat

European eel were recorded from a total of six sites (i.e. A2, A5, A6, A8, B1, C1), with the species present in low numbers at these sites (1-2 fish only). In general, sites on the larger watercourses such as the Arrigle River (A5 & A8) provided the better quality eel habitat given the presence of ample instream refugia such as larger boulder and cobble, in addition to large woody vegetation and macrophyte beds. Smaller, shallower watercourses found to support eel, such as the Ballytarsna River and Jerpoint Church Stream, were of evidently of value but featured less optimal habitat and instream refugia.

4. Discussion

4.1 Most valuable sites

4.1.1 Salmonids

Brown trout were recorded from all but two survey sites (i.e. sites A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, B2, B3 & C1). Trout density was highest at sites on the Mullenhakill Stream (A4) and lower Garrandarragh Stream (A6) (**Table 3.1**), owing to the high abundance of juveniles present. These sites were evidently important nurseries for the downstream-connecting Arrigle River. Only the two sites on the Arrigle River (i.e. A5 and A8) provided excellent quality salmonid habitat (according to Life Cycle Unit scores) and both supported Atlantic salmon parr. Atlantic salmon were also recorded present at sites B3 (Ballytarsna River, River Blackwater tributary) and C1 (Jerpoint Church Stream, Little Arrigle River tributary). As would be expected in catchments exposed to pressures including afforestation and agriculture, such as those in the vicinity of Castlebanny, survey sites on larger watercourses (like the Arrigle) typically offered better quality salmonid habitat and supported higher densities of salmonids.

Biological water quality was of Q4 (good status) or higher (Q4-5) across the majority of survey sites (see accompanying EIAR report, aquatic ecology section), which largely explains the wide distribution of salmonids across the survey watercourses. The abundance of salmonids is more stable at better quality sites ($\geq Q4$), with salmonid populations tending to oscillate due to fry abundance 'pulses' at moderate quality sites (i.e. Q3-4) (Kelly et al., 2007; Champ et al., 2009).

The majority of the survey sites were located on minor watercourses, where higher-energy conditions prevailed. This resulted in sub-optimal spawning (silted and or compacted substrata), nursery (shallow, lack of macrophytes/refugia) and holding habitat (lack of deeper pool areas). Whilst most sites supported only small, residual brown trout populations, such watercourses are nevertheless important when considered in the context of the wider catchment.

4.1.2 Lamprey

Lamprey ammocoetes were recorded from sites A5 and A8 on the Arrigle River and C1 on the Jerpoint Stream. All were *Lampetra* sp. Site A8 at Ballycorcoran Bridge provided the best quality lamprey habitat (**Table 3.3**), with good quality spawning substrata present in addition to sand and silt accumulations on meanders and underneath the bridge. Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) are known from the Arrigle (Kurz & Costello, 1999; NPWS data) although no juveniles were recorded in targeted surveys undertaken in 2004 and 2008 (Gargan et al., 2011; SRFB, 2008), nor were any recorded during this survey.

Despite the presence of some spawning substrata (finer gravel fractions) in some Arrigle tributaries (Mullenhakill and Garranadaragh Streams) as well as the Ballytarsna River, suitable ammocoete habitat was lacking due to the prevalence of higher-energy conditions (as outlined above). Naturally such sites do not encourage the deposition of fine, organic rich sediment

required by larval lamprey (Goodwin et al., 2008; Aronsuu & Virkkala, 2014). In light of this, sites A1, A2, A3 or B2 were considered unsuitable for lamprey species.

4.1.3 European eel

On both a global and Irish scale, the European eel is listed as ‘critically endangered’ (Pike et al., 2020; King et al., 2011). European eel were recorded from a total of six sites (i.e. A2, A5, A6, A8, B1, C1), with the species present in low numbers at these sites (1-2 fish only). In general, sites on the larger watercourses such as the Arrigle River (A5 & A8) provided better-quality eel habitat given the presence of ample instream refugia such as larger boulder and cobble, in addition to large woody vegetation and macrophyte beds. Such diurnal refugia are vital for eel populations (Laffaille et al., 2003).

Smaller, shallower watercourses found to support eel, such as the Ballytarsna River and Jerpoint Church Stream, were of evidently of value but featured less optimal habitat and instream refugia. Such watercourses likely serve a more important function as eel migratory pathways than foraging and nursery habitats. Furthermore, even small channels with poor or little overall fisheries value offer value as potential European eel migratory pathways provided they maintain downstream connectivity to larger watercourses and catchments (e.g. adult migration seawards, usually from September/October onwards).

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