

# NATURA IMPACT REPORT

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IN SUPPORT OF THE  
**APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT**

FOR THE  
**DRAFT**  
**SLIGO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2024-2030**

**for: Sligo County Council**

County Hall  
Riverside  
County Sligo



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# Section 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 (the Draft Plan) in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when the Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Plan.

In carrying out the AA, including this NIR and any subsequent documentation, the Council will take into account the matters specified under Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), including the following:

- Any subsequent consideration of any Proposed Amendments to the Draft Plan;
- Any written submissions that are received during the Plan preparation process; and
- Any ongoing advice on AA from the Council's agents.

## 1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites).

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site.

## 1.3 Approach

The Draft Plan was informed by a Stage 2 AA and this NIR has been prepared to inform the competent authority, in this case, the Council, on conducting AA. The NIR will accompany the Draft Plan on public display. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allows this report to conclude that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>1</sup>.

The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report will be placed on public display and submissions will be invited. Submissions received may result in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan. These alterations will be subject to Screening for AA and subsequent stages of AA as relevant.

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological expertise. This NIR is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre<sup>2</sup>, the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)<sup>3</sup>, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)<sup>4</sup> mapping websites

<sup>1</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/>

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> and <https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba>

<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

(including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for this NIR of the Plan, comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary;
- Examination of European sites hydrologically linked (via direct surface water connection or shared groundwater body) or other ecological link beyond 15 km of the Plan boundary;
- Examination of the NPWS Qualifying Interests (for SACs), Special Conservation Interests (for SPAs), and Conservation Objectives or the above identified sites with potential pathways to the Plan area;
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant/necessary.

There are four main stages in the AA process as follow:

**Stage One: Screening**

The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

**Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment**

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on European sites, then the process may end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

**Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions**

The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

**Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain**

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan-making process and avoiding such impacts. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If potential impacts on European sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor<sup>5</sup> model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Plan.

The AA exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021

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<sup>5</sup> Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European sites.

- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

This evaluation has been made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

The scope of the AA was also informed by the submissions received on the scope of the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment<sup>6</sup> (SEA) process being undertaken on the Draft Plan.

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<sup>6</sup> Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt it.

## **Section 2 Description of the Draft Plan**

### **2.1 Introduction and Content**

The Draft Sligo County Development Plan is a land use plan and overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of County Sligo over the six-year period 2024-2030. The Plan sets out the Council's proposed policies and objectives for the development of the County over the Plan period.

The Draft Plan provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of County Sligo over the period 2024-2030. The Plan has been structured in four volumes, with a number of appendices.

Volume 1 contains the sectoral strategies which, together, make up the Core Strategy of the Development Plan: Settlement, Housing, Economic, Retail and Transport Strategies. Climate Action is located at the forefront of the Plan, setting the framework for the Council's commitments and obligations under the Climate Action Plan.

Volume 2 provides the detailed compact growth designations, zoning and specific objectives for the 12 towns and villages where development will be promoted during the Plan period. Fewer objectives are included in relation to Sligo Town, for which a Local Area Plan must be prepared following the adoption of the Development Plan.

Volume 3 contains all the general policies and objectives designed to guide development in the County, thematically grouped in chapters such as Residential Development, Community and Social Infrastructure, Economic Development, Water infrastructure, Transport Infrastructure, Energy and Telecommunications etc. This volume also sets out the development management standards used by the Planning Authority in the assessment of planning applications.

Volume 4 includes specific objectives for the villages sustaining rural communities, where no significant population or housing growth is envisaged.

Among the documents that accompany the Development Plan, having informed its policies and objectives, the most significant are the Housing Strategy, the Draft Sligo Local Transport Plan and the Sligo Centre Block Masterplan.

### **2.2 Vision and Summary of Settlement Strategy**

The Plan identifies the Vision for Sligo in 2030 from the "Sligo 2030: One voice, One vision – Local Economic & Community Plan 2023-2030";

"The Vision is for a smart, sustainable, and socially inclusive Sligo; one that cherishes its vibrant communities, protects and celebrates its unique environment and rich culture, and is a champion of innovative growth and development."

County Sligo's settlement structure and hierarchy have remained largely unaltered for many decades, due to the slow pace of economic and social changes, similar to the entire North-West Region, where development continues to lag behind the EU average.

The National Planning Framework/Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy designation of Sligo Town as a Regional Growth Centre recognises the Town's complex role in the North-West and places it at the top of the County's Settlement Hierarchy.

Consistent with the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the North West, the Core Strategy will continue to focus on developing Sligo Town, while ensuring that the County's lower-tier towns and villages retain their vitality.

The settlement hierarchy and the strategy for each category are summarised below:

- Sligo Town is the County’s main urban centre, which provides employment, education, healthcare and other services to people living in its large hinterland, within and beyond the County boundaries. It is the designated Regional Growth Centre of the North-West.
- In terms of size and social-economic role, the second level is occupied by three Support Towns. The market towns of Ballymote and Tobercurry and the tourism-focused Enniscrone are designated for consolidation, regeneration and a quantum of growth proportional to their current population and infrastructural capacity.
- Sligo Town’s Satellite Villages - Ballysadare, Collooney, Coolaney, Grange and Strandhill – are home to large numbers of regular commuters who go to work or to school in the main urban centre. These larger villages have relatively good infrastructure and also offer a variety of local services.
- Easky, Mullaghmore and Rosses Point are villages with special coastal tourism functions (a role shared with Enniscrone and Strandhill). The Core Strategy supports the provision of adequate infrastructure for sustainable tourism development in these villages.
- At the lower end of the Settlement Hierarchy, 19 villages sustaining rural communities (small villages with adequate wastewater treatment plants) are supported through the Core Strategy to cater for limited local needs in terms of residential development.
- A substantial population continues to live in dispersed communities throughout the County’s rural areas, including small villages without adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure.

## **2.3 Strategic work undertaken by the Council to ensure contribution towards environmental protection and sustainable development**

Far in advance of both the submission of the Chief Executive’s Draft Plan to the Elected Members for approval and the placing of the Draft Plan on public display, Sligo County Council undertook various research in order to inform the preparation of the Plan.

The findings of this strategic work have been integrated into the Plan and will contribute towards both environmental protection and management and sustainable development within the County.

Strategic work undertaken by the Council includes background work in relation to Plan Strategies and other provisions, including those relating to:

- Climate Action;
- Core Strategy;
- Sligo Growth Centre;
- Settlement Strategy;
- Housing Strategy;
- Economic Strategy;
- Retail Strategy; and
- Transport Strategy.

## **2.4 Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes**

It is acknowledged that many of the major issues affecting the County’s development are contingent on national policy and government funding.

The Draft Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, tourism, environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions. These documents include plans and programmes such as those detailed in Appendix II. These documents have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant.

The National Planning Framework sets out Ireland’s planning policy direction for the years 2018-2040. The National Planning Framework is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the County Development Plan.



As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft County Development Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region. The County Development Plan will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as Local Area Plans that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the County Development Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

## Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies whether there is a likelihood of potential significant affects to European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “Conservation Objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological/environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

- For SACs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and
- For SPAs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat<sup>7</sup> or species<sup>8</sup> at that site have been considered.

### 3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km pathway consideration zone to be considered. A review of all sites within this zone has allowed a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Plan will not impose effects beyond the 15 km zone.

Details of European sites that occur within the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone (or beyond if surface or groundwater hydrological pathways are identified) of the Plan area are listed in Table 3.1 and mapped on Figure 3.1. European sites and surface water bodies in Ireland as mapped by the Environmental Protection Agency’s database<sup>9</sup> that have surface hydrological connectivity with the Draft Plan area are mapped on Figure 3.2 In addition, Figure 3.3 shows the European sites<sup>10</sup> that are within the same groundwater body<sup>11</sup> as the Draft Plan area (these can occur beyond the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone).

Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has also been considered by both the Report to inform Screening for AA(provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). The information on the Conservation Objectives of the European sites that have been considered by the assessment was sourced from the following NPWS documents:

- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC [IE0000458] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Doocastle Turlough SAC [IE0000492] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Flughany Bog SAC [IE0000497] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Callow Bog SAC [IE0000595] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SAC [IE0000622] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC [IE0000627] Version 1.

<sup>7</sup> Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

<sup>8</sup> The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

<sup>9</sup> Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: July 2023

<sup>10</sup> Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

<sup>11</sup> Source: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Hoe Bog SAC [IE0000633] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC [IE0000634] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC [IE0000637] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Union Wood SAC [IE0000638] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC [IE0001656] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC [IE0001669] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SAC [IE0001673] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Streedagh Point Dunes SAC [IE0001680] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Unshin River SAC [IE0001898] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Gill SAC [IE0001976] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ox Mountains Bogs SAC [IE0002006] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for River Moy SAC [IE0002298] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Drumcliff Bay SPA [IE0004013] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand SPA [IE0004035] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA [IE0004036] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Gara SPA [IE0004048] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SPA [IE0004050] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Inishmurray SPA [IE0004068] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SPA [IE0004129] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Aughris Head SPA [IE0004133] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ardboine Island and Horse Island SPA [IE0004135] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA [IE0004187] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA [IE0004234] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Tullaghanrock Bog SAC [IE0002354] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Cloonakillina Lough SAC [IE0001899] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Melvin SAC [IE0000428] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Arroo Mountain SAC [IE0001403] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cloonshanville Bog SAC [IE0000614] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenade Lough SAC [IE0001919] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SPA [IE0004105] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SAC [IE0000592] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC [IE0000516] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [IE0000584] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Boleybrack Mountain SAC [IE0002032] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for St. John's Point SAC [IE0000191] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA [IE0004228] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC [IE0002303] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Urlaur Lakes SAC [IE0001571] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Derrinea Bog SAC [IE0000604] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Drumalough Bog SAC [IE0002338] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Inishduff SPA [IE0004115] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Errit Lough SAC [IE0000607] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [IE0001626] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Mullygollan Turlough SAC [IE0000612] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Balla Turlough SAC [IE0000463] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [IE0001818] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA [IE0004101] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC [IE0000636] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC [IE0000625] Version 1.  
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC [IE0000623] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Plan against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

### 3.3 Screening and Potential Significant Effects

All policies and objectives contained within the Draft Plan are considered in this report with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities, and threats and pressures of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects identified, and potential pathways for such effects identified above are then examined in Table 3.1 (Screening stage). Where sources within the Draft Plan and pathways for potential significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned will proceed to Stage 2 AA, and these potential effects will be assessed in relation to the Conservation Objectives of each QI and SCI, and the appropriate corresponding mitigation will be (detailed in section 5) applied to each potential effect in Table 4.1.

#### 3.3.1 Is the Plan Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future development of Sligo. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

#### 3.3.2 Elements of the Plan with a Likelihood to Give Rise to Potential Significant Effects

The Plan will provide a framework for the sustainable development of County Sligo. Plan elements that could potentially have a likely significant effect to European sites include: the Draft Plan's Land Use Zoning Framework; Strategies for Planning and Development; county level and town centre civil and economic development; provisions relating to the development of sustainable communities; transport and connectivity; local heritage; infrastructure development; and, energy and utilities development.

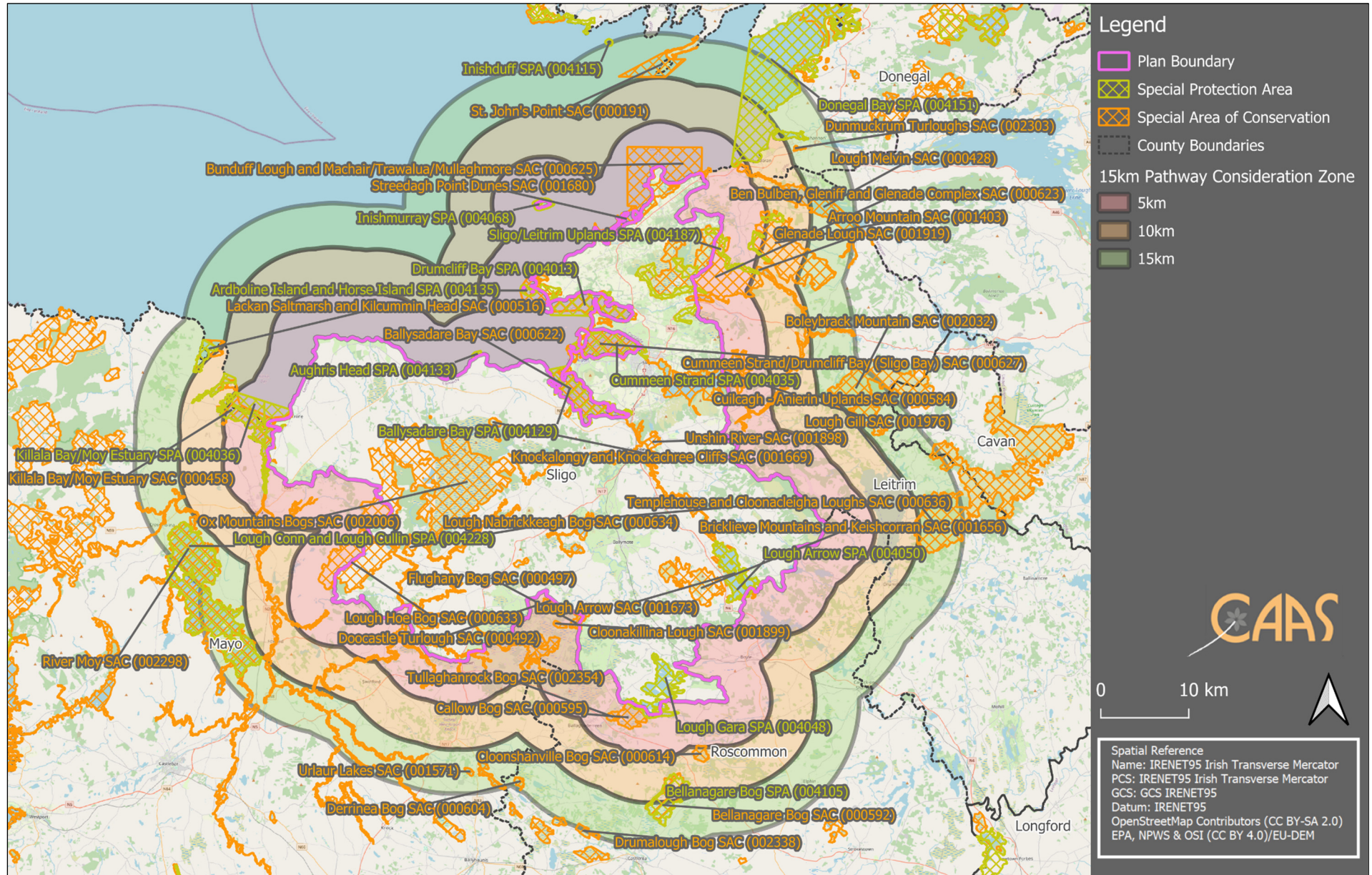
The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area; however, these will also need to be carefully considered. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European sites identified. Considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

#### 3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is a likelihood of potential for significant effects on European sites, considering information on potential effects provided above; the Conservation Objectives for each site detailed above; each site's QIs and SCIs, and their threats and pressures – as provided in Appendix I. Sites are screened based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- The existence of potential for pathways for significant effects, such as hydrological links Plan proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Plan boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential impacts that may arise from the Plan.

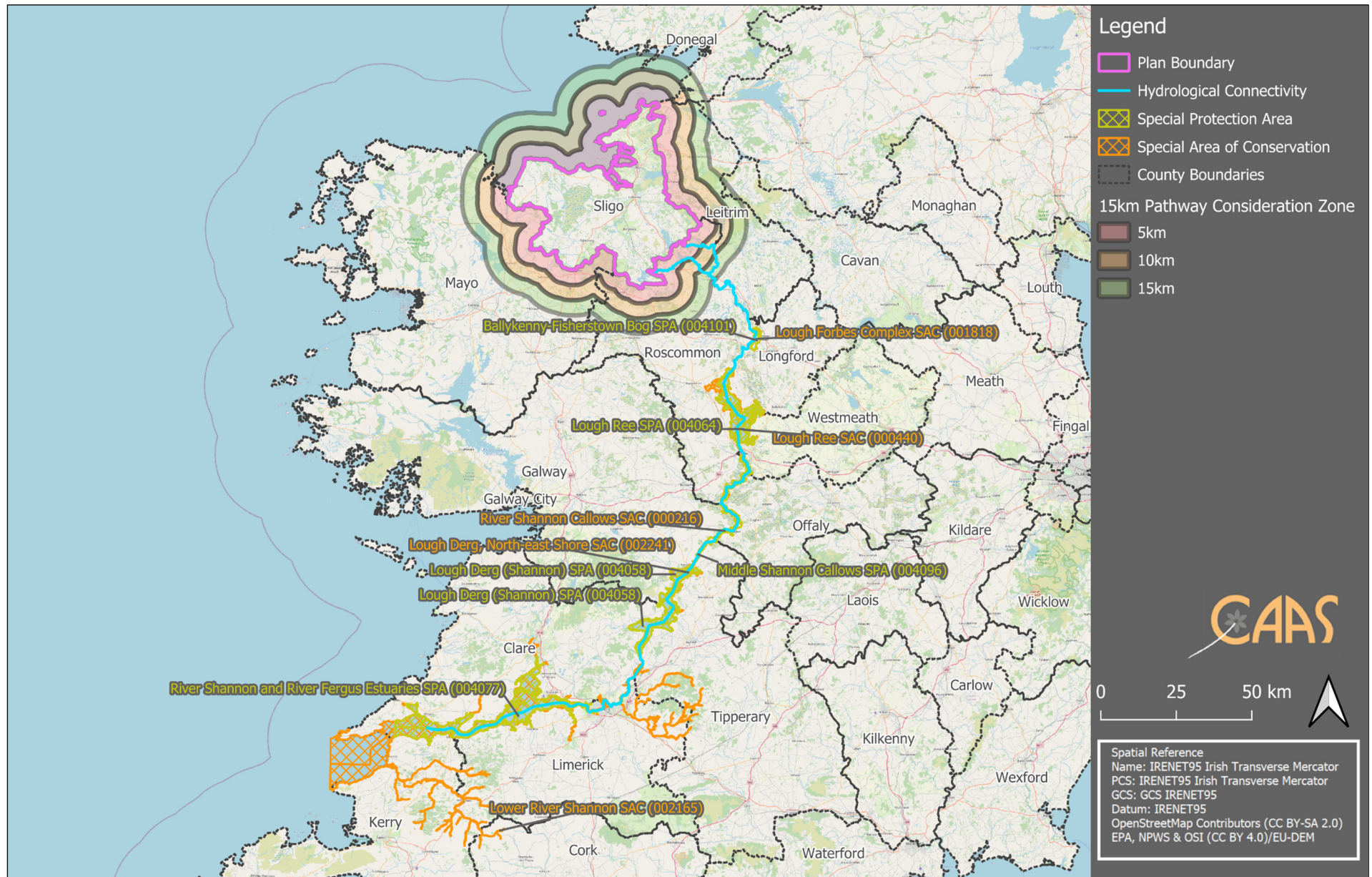




**Figure 3.1 European sites and Pathway Consideration Zones up to 15 km from the Draft Plan area<sup>12</sup>**

<sup>12</sup> Source: NPWS datasets. Accessed: July 2023

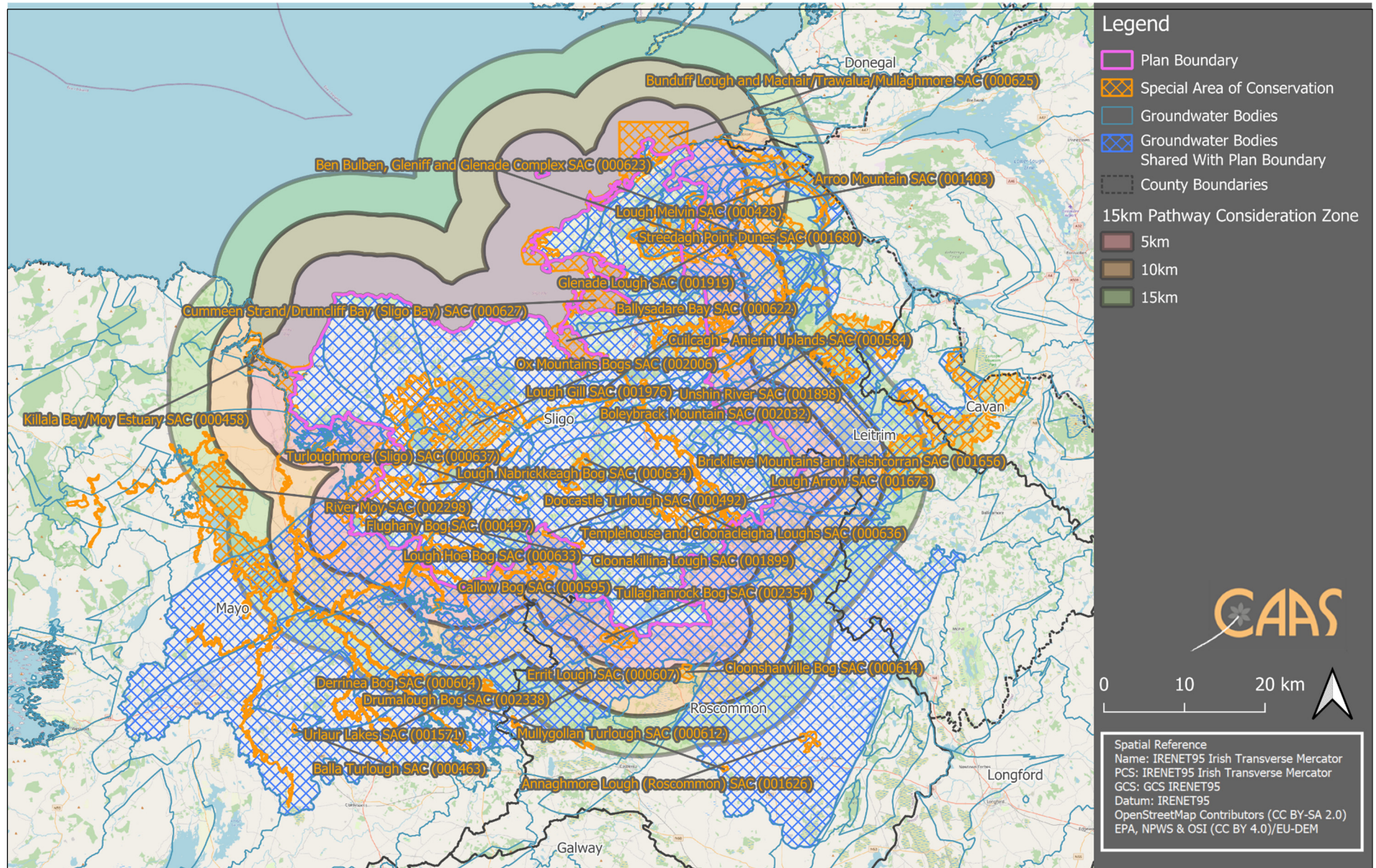




**Figure 3.2 European sites with surface hydrological connectivity<sup>13</sup> to the Draft Plan area**

<sup>13</sup> Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: July 2023





**Figure 3.3 European sites<sup>14</sup> within the same groundwater bodies<sup>15</sup> as the Draft Plan area**

<sup>14</sup> Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests  
<sup>15</sup> Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: July 2023

**Table 3.1 Screening of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary**

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Within	Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ) [A045]	Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Scuba diving, snorkelling [G01.07], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Hand collection [F04.02.02], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Within	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	Predation [K03.04], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Intensive grazing [A04.01], Hunting [F03.01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Forestry clearance [B02.02], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07], Non intensive mixed animal grazing [A04.02.05], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits [J02.11], Flooding [J02.04.01], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05], Fertilisation [A08], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Within	Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ) [A045]	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Grazing [A04], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Within	Humid dune slacks [2190], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	Flooding modifications [J02.04], Inundation (natural processes) [L08], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06], Fertilisation [A08], Invasive non-native species [I01], Antagonism arising from introduction of species [K03.05], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Other siltation rate changes [J02.11.02], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Nautical sports [G01.01], Grazing [A04], Hunting [F03.01], Thermal heating of water bodies [H06.03], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Skiing complex [G02.02], Flooding and rising precipitations [M01.03], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Within	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Turloughs [3180], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> ) [8120], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	Hunting [F03.01], Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Within	Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674]	Peat extraction [C01.03], Fertilisation [A08], Grazing [A04], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Improved access to site [D05]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000627	Cummeen Strand/Drum cliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Within	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]	Erosion [K01.01], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Motorised vehicles [G01.03], Flooding modifications [J02.04]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	Cultivation [A01], Problematic native species [I02], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Non intensive horse grazing [A04.02.03], Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures [G05.07], Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) [B01.02], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Fences, fencing [G05.09], Intensive horse grazing	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
				[A04.01.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Taking from nest [E.g., falcons] [F03.02.02], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Garbage and solid waste [H05.01], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02], Erosion [K01.01], Forest replanting [B02.01], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Peat extraction [C01.03], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07]	effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157]	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05], Invasive non-native species [I01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Burning down [J01.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Within	Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ) [A045], Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Grazing [A04], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Within	Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	Other human intrusions and disturbances [G05]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Within	Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137]	Grazing [A04], Hunting [F03.01], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Within	Killarney fern ( <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> ) [1421]	Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Sylviculture, forestry [B]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Erosion [K01.01], Golf course [G02.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Discontinuous urbanisation [E01.02], Bottom culture [F01.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources [F02]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Within	Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Little Grebe ( <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ) [A004], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Golf course [G02.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Burning down [J01.01], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Port areas [D03.01], Disposal of inert materials [E03.03], Intensive fish farming, intensification [F01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Dumping, depositing of dredged deposits [J02.11.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions [D03]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Within	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038]	Burning down [J01.01], Wind energy production [C03.03], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Within	White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland	Fertilisation [A08], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01], Hunting [F03.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0]		effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Within	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Geyer`s whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013]	Forest replanting [B02.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Biocenotic evolution, succession [K02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Within	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Fences, fencing [G05.09], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Forest replanting (native trees) [B02.01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Within	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Marsh saxifrage ( <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> ) [1528], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Depressions on peat substrates of the	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Collapse of terrain, landslide [L05], Erosion [K01.01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Burning down [J01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01],	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			Rhynchosporion [7150], Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110]	Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02]	Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Within	Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> ) [8120], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], European dry heaths [4030], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Alkaline fens [7230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Petrifying	Invasive non-native species [X,], collapse of terrain, landslide [I01], mechanical removal of peat [L05], abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [C01.03.02], erosion [K01.01], intensive sheep grazing [A04.03], paths [A04.01.02], tracks [D01.01], cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]				
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Within	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Alkaline fens [7230], Reefs [1170]	Non-intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02], removal of hedges and coppice or scrub [A10.01], stock feeding [A05.02], walking [G01.02], horse riding and non-motorised vehicles [K01.01], erosion [J02.01.03], infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [A08], fertilization [A04.01.01], intensive cattle grazing [A02.01], agricultural intensification [F03.02.04], predator control, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Within	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Forest and plantation management & use [B02], species composition change (succession) [K02.01], mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], non-intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], invasive non-native species [I01], dredging or removal of limnic sediments [J02.02.01]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
002298	River Moy SAC	Within	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Grazing [A04], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Fertilisation [A08], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355]		report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Within	Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103], Chough ( <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> ) [A346]	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Modification of cultivation practices [A02], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Within	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above [F06], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Burning down [J01.01], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.  Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	Underground or submerged electricity and phone lines [D02.01.02], Erosion [K01.01], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Hunting [F03.01], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.  This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
000638	Union Wood SAC	Within	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03], Sport and leisure structures [G02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001898	Unshin River SAC	Within	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> ) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Nautical sports [G01.01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Trampling, overuse [G05.01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000595	Callow Bog SAC	0.01	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is a direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>Considering the QIs of this SAC, and given the nature of the Draft Plan and the distances involved between the Plan area and the SAC, there are no pathways with a likelihood for significant effect via direct land use management to the SAC. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>area, and sources for potential significant effect have been identified for hydrological interactions within the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>		
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	1.15	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	Leisure fishing [F02.03], Invasive non-native species [I01], Groundwater abstractions for public water supply [J02.07.02], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], Non intensive mowing [A03.02], Hunting [F03.01], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is a direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>Considering the QIs of this SAC, and given the nature of the Draft Plan and the distances involved between the Plan area and the SAC, there are no pathways with a likelihood for significant effect via direct land use management to the SAC. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area, and sources for potential significant effect have been identified for hydrological interactions within the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	1.41	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Invasive non-native species [I01], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the draft Plan boundary and this site. However, this European site has a shared groundwater body with the Draft Plan boundary and sources for potential effects regarding groundwater interactions have been identified in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>16</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>17</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>18</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SAC of under 5km, pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to the QIs have been identified.</p>	Yes	Yes

<sup>16</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>17</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>18</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>Considering the QIs of this SAC, and given the nature of the Draft Plan and the distances involved between the Plan area and the SAC, there are no pathways with a likelihood for significant effect via direct land use management or direct surface hydrological interactions. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a shared groundwater body with the Plan area, and sources for potential significant effect have been identified for groundwater interactions within the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>		
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	3.41	Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Grazing [A04], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the draft Plan boundary and this site.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects<sup>19,20</sup>. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year<sup>21,22</sup>. Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities and pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the draft Plan; there are no pathways for potential hydrological effects, direct land use management effects or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	3.44	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetoneo-Nanojuncetea [3130]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [Forestry] [B04]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the draft Plan; there are no pathways for potential hydrological effects or direct land use management effects identified. Thus, there are no</p>	No	No

<sup>19</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>20</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>21</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>22</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	3.48	European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calcareous and calcisth screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> ) [8120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Motorized nautical sports [G01.01.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Disposal of inert materials [E03.03],	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological interactions and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site. However, this European site has a shared groundwater body with the Draft Plan boundary and sources for potential effects regarding groundwater interactions have been identified in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>23</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>24</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>25</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SAC of under 5km, pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to the QIs have been identified.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000614	Cloonshanvill e Bog SAC	4.85	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0]	Forest planting on open ground [B01], Fire (natural) [L09], Wind energy production [C03.03], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03S.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Improved access to site [D05], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	5.21	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], White-clawed crayfish	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Roads, paths and railroads [D01], Surface water abstractions for public water supply [J02.06.02], Wind energy production	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities.</p>	No	No

<sup>23</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>24</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>25</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			<i>(Austroptamobius pallipes)</i> [1092]	[C03.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Burning down [J01.01], Problematic native species [I02], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Predator control [F03.02.04], Parasitism [Fauna] [K03.02], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Pipe lines [D02.02], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02], Taking from nest [E.g., falcons] [F03.02.02], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01]	<p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>26</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>27</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>28</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	6.93	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Discharges [E03], Nautical sports [G01.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Hunting [F03.01], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Grazing [A04], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Fertilisation [A08], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Air pollution, air-borne pollutants [H04], Polderisation [J02.01.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects<sup>29,30</sup>. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year<sup>31,32</sup>. Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, surface hydrological interactions or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways</p>	No	No

<sup>26</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>27</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>28</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

<sup>29</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>30</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>31</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>32</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. *Ibis*, 162(3), pp.845-862.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	7.08	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03], Mining and quarrying [C01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Intensive grazing [A04.01], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Temperature changes [E.g., rise of temperature & extremes] [M01.01], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03], Pollution to surface waters [Limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish] [H01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02], Flooding and rising precipitations [M01.03], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Forest replanting (native trees) [B02.01.01], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01], Problematic native species [I02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Non intensive mixed animal grazing [A04.02.05], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Droughts and less precipitations [M01.02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	9.35	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330]	Use of fertilizers [Forestry] [B05], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Invasive non-native species [I01], Predator control [F03.02.04], Aerodrome, heliport [D04.02], Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial) [F03.02], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Peat extraction [C01.03], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Leisure fishing [F02.03]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and hydrological interactions.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	9.46	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in	Biocenotic evolution, succession [K02], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			Continental Europe [6230], Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], European dry heaths [4030], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]		<p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>33</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>34</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>35</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	9.66	European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>36</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>37</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>38</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways</p>	No	No

<sup>33</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>34</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>35</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

<sup>36</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>37</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>38</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.



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					with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
000191	St. John's Point SAC	10.04	Reefs [1170], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Alkaline fens [7230], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065]	Flooding modifications [J02.04], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B],	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, disturbance effects, groundwater interactions and hydrological interactions.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	10.19	Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Fertilisation [A08], Grazing [A04], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities, hydrological and groundwater interactions, and disturbance effects.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.  A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics <sup>39</sup> , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams <sup>40</sup> . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water <sup>41</sup> . Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SPA of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.  SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects <sup>42,43</sup> . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year <sup>44,45</sup> . Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.	No	No

<sup>39</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>40</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>41</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

<sup>42</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>43</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>44</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>45</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. *Ibis*, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions, surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	10.41	Turloughs [3180]	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Fertilisation [A08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Pollution [H], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Shipping lanes [D03.02]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to both hydrological and groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	11.54	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Fertilisation [A08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and groundwater interaction, and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>46</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>47</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>48</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p>	No	No

<sup>46</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>47</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>48</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	13.63	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B],	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>49</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>50</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>51</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	14.58	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Leisure fishing [F02.03], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological interactions and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

<sup>49</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>50</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>51</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
004115	Inishduff SPA	14.68	Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018]	Hunting [F03.01], Fertilisation [A08], Nautical sports [G01.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects<sup>52,53</sup>. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year<sup>54,55</sup>. Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
<b>Hydrologically connected European sites beyond 15km</b>							
000607	Errit Lough SAC	16.66	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Grazing [A04], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Invasive non-native species [I01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>56</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>57</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>58</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p>	No	No

<sup>52</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>53</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>54</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>55</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

<sup>56</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>57</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>58</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	17.74	Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>59</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>60</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>61</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	17.80	Turloughs [3180]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Shipping lanes [D03.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Fertilisation [A08], Nautical sports [G01.01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>62</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>63</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through</p>	No	No

<sup>59</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>60</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>61</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

<sup>62</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>63</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>volume of water<sup>64</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
000463	Balla Turlough SAC	24.81	Turloughs [3180]	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Bridge, viaduct [D01.05], Grazing [A04], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Draft Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the draft Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics<sup>65</sup>, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams<sup>66</sup>. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water<sup>67</sup>. Considering the distance between the Draft Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	32.27	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Alluvial forests with Alnus	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Fertilisation [A08], Grazing [A04], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Nautical sports [G01.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Hunting [F03.01]	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor,</p>	No	No

<sup>64</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

<sup>65</sup> Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

<sup>66</sup> Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

<sup>67</sup> Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0]		and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	32.28	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Grazing [A04], Nautical sports [G01.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects <sup>68,69</sup> . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year <sup>70,71</sup> . Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.  These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.  In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, disturbance effects, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
000440	Lough Ree SAC	34.73	Limestone pavements [8240], Bog woodland [91D0], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-</i>	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Peat extraction [C01.03], Grazing [A04], Forest planting on open ground [B01]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological	No	No

<sup>68</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>69</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>70</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>71</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			<i>Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Active raised bogs [7110]		connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
004064	Lough Ree SPA	34.81	Coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> ) [A125], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Little Grebe ( <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ) [A004], Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) [A053], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140]	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects <sup>72,73</sup> . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year <sup>74,75</sup> . Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.  These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.  In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	61.94	Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, abandonment of pastoral systems	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.	No	No

<sup>72</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>73</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>74</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>75</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			<i>(Limosa limosa)</i> [A156], Corncrake ( <i>Crex crex</i> ) [A122], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	lack of grazing, fertilisation, hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation	<p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects<sup>76,77</sup>. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year<sup>78,79</sup>. Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	61.95	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0]	Predation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, trampling, overuse, intensive grazing, hunting, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, flooding, grazing in forests or woodland, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland	<p>The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	93.10	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i>	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Grazing [A04], Nautical sports [G01.01], Fertilisation [A08], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Roads, motorways	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and groundwater interactions.	No	No

<sup>76</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>77</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>78</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>79</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	[D01.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	93.12	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067]	Camping and caravans [G02.08], Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology [G01.04], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Erosion [K01.01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Grazing [A04]	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects <sup>80,81</sup> . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year <sup>82,83</sup> . Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.  These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.  In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	120.82	Coastal lagoons [1150], Estuaries [1130], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Reefs	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, discharges, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, eutrophication (natural), reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, management of aquatic and bank	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological and groundwater water interactions and disturbance effects.	No	No

<sup>80</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>81</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>82</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>83</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			[1170], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> ) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) [1349], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355]	vegetation for drainage purposes, grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, removal of beach materials, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, polderisation, leisure fishing, sylviculture, forestry, hand cutting of peat	There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.  In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	126.25	Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Ringed	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas, discharges	The Draft Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.  There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the draft Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Draft Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Scaup ( <i>Aythya marila</i> ) [A062], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157]		<p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects<sup>84,85</sup>. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year<sup>86,87</sup>. Given the distance between the Draft Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Draft Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Draft Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		

<sup>84</sup> Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

<sup>85</sup> Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

<sup>86</sup> Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

<sup>87</sup> Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

### 3.4 In Combination Effects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or projects that might, in combination with the Plan, have a likelihood to have potential significant effects to European sites. Appendix II outlines plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to result in potential in-combination effects to European sites, such as; the County Sligo Tourism Strategy 2018-2023, the Sligo Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024, and the Sligo Noise Action Plan 2018. These plans and programmes were considered throughout the assessment. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

The Draft Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy up to 2040. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSE for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the County Development Plan.

As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSE for the Northern and Western Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as the Local Area Plans that will be subject to their own environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the County Development Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects within the Draft Plan area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft Plan. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Draft Plan, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level. Additional information on the relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix II.

### 3.5 Conclusion

The potential effects that could arise from the Plan have been examined in the context of several factors that could result in a likely significant effect to any European site. On the basis of the findings of this Report to inform Screening for AA, it is demonstrated that the Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on 35 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Plan (see Section 4 of this report). A Screening for AA Determination undertaken by the planning authority is provided at Figures 3.4 and 3.5.



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## Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination

under Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, for the emerging

### Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030

In order to comply with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, this determination is being made by Sligo County Council relating to the potential for the emerging Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 to have effects on the integrity European Sites.

In making the determination that Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required, the information on the potential effects on the integrity of European Sites arising from the emerging Draft Plan has been taken into account (this information will be placed on public display in the Natura Impact Report alongside the Draft Plan). The process of screening for AA began at an early stage in the drafting of the Plan. The screening process assessed whether the emerging Draft Plan had the potential to have effects on the integrity of any European Site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

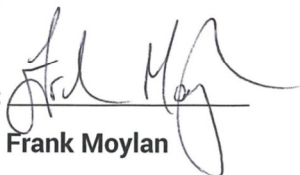
The screening process concluded that an AA of the emerging Draft Plan would be required, as the Plan is not directly connected with, or necessary to the management of European Sites, and may, on the basis of objective information, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, if unmitigated, have likely significant adverse effects on the integrity of 35 (no.) European Sites.

The Plan will provide a framework for the sustainable development of County Sligo. Emerging Draft Plan elements that could potentially have a likely significant effect to European sites include the Draft Plan's land-use zoning framework, strategies for planning and development at county level and settlement level, provisions relating to the development of sustainable communities, transport infrastructure, energy and utilities infrastructure. The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area. However, these will also need to be carefully considered.

The Planning Authority has carefully considered the information referred to above, agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented above.

It is hereby determined, pursuant to Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, that it could not be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the emerging Draft Plan, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, would have a likely adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site.

Therefore, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of the Natura Impact Report) is required for the emerging Draft Plan.

Signed:   
Frank Moylan

Acting Director of Services

Planning, Community and Economic Development

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> September 2023

# Sligo.

Figure 3.4 Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination<sup>88</sup>

<sup>88</sup> Made by the competent authority under the Habitats Directive



## Section 4 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

### 4.1 Introduction

Stage 2 of the AA process, and this Report to inform the competent authority on Stage 2 AA, assesses whether the Draft Plan, alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, may result in adverse impacts on the integrity of 35 (no.) European sites brought forward from the Report to inform Screening for AA – i.e., those sites considered in Table 3.1, Section 3, for which a “Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects” and/or “Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects” was identified, with respect to site structure, function, Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and Conservation Objectives of each European site considered.

### 4.2 Characterisation of Potentially Affected European sites

The Report to inform Screening for AA identified 35 (no.) European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Plan. Appendix I characterises each of the 35 (no.) European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each sites’ Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and Conservation Objectives (as listed by the NPWS<sup>89</sup>).

### 4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts<sup>90</sup>:

**Direct and Indirect Impacts** - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project.

**Magnitude** - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.

**Extent** - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.

**Duration** - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.

- Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
- Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
- Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
- Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
- Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.

**Likelihood** – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.

- Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
- Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
- Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
- Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

**Ecologically Significant Impact** - An impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area.

**Integrity of a Site** - The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a number of European sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes that define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

*Favourable conservation status of a species can be described as being achieved when: ‘population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.’*

<sup>89</sup> Available at <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> .

<sup>90</sup> These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) “Guidelines for ecological impact assessment”; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) “Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements”; and National Roads Authority (2009) “Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes”.

*Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.*

Generic Conservation Objective for SACs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species that the SAC has been selected.

One generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

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

#### **4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects**

Assessment of potential impacts on European sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3).

The 2002 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and climate change.

Relevant potential changes are considered in Table 4.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).

##### **4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area**

The Draft Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Plan Description in Section 2). Potential effects arising from developments and activities include disturbance effects through light and noise pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, and airborne pollution.

Various measures have been integrated into the Plan with the objective of ensuring that there are no significant effects on the ecological integrity of any European site, which are provided in Section 5 below. These policies ensure that there will be no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites.

##### **4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation**

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2). Potential effects arising from developments and activities include the fragmentation of habitat and or species through, for example, light pollution, noise pollution or removal of stepping stone habitats.

The Plan includes measures to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as, planting of native tree species. In addition, there are provisions related to non-designated sites and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as treelines and waterways that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation, including barrier effects, does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites. A full list of these mitigation measures is provided in Section 5.

##### **4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species**

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2).

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of recreation/tourism or noise pollution. Recreational/tourism activities will be managed through provisions from both the Plan itself. Further details on the mitigation measures integrated into the Plan is provided at Section 5.

#### **4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density**

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Plan introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment and trampling. However, the Plan contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within the Plan area.

The Plan includes provisions related to non-designated sites and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as treelines, rivers and lakes, that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the species' densities and ecological integrity of European sites. Measures are also included in the that will help protect and improve water quality interactions, which can influence species densities, including those relating to water services infrastructure, protective buffer zones and water quality standards.

#### **4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value**

Indicators of conservation value are identified as key ecological resources such as water quality, air quality, habitat quality, population health of ecosystem engineers or 'keystone species' etc. The protection of these resources is a key focus of the Draft Plan. This Draft Plan contains several robust policies and objectives to ensure the protection of both ground and surface water quality, riverine systems and habitat quality. Table 5.1 provides a full list of mitigation measures).

#### **4.3.1.6 Climate change**

Several climate policy objectives are contained within the Draft Plan that will ensure alignment with and adherence to emissions targets locally and nationally. The Draft Plan includes various provisions, as listed in Section 5 below, that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation, the reduction of emissions and meeting climate targets. Therefore, at the Plan level, greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European sites considered.

**Table 4.1 Characterisation of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation**

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, skiing complex, flooding and rising precipitations, flooding modifications, urbanised areas, human habitation, camping and caravans, leisure fishing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, urbanisation, human habitation, flood risk management, pollution, waste water.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P-OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P-INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O-INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P-INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, hunting, grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, land take, agriculture, direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O-INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Peat extraction, fertilisation, grazing, roads, motorways, restructuring agricultural land holding, improved access to site.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, pollution, land take, amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P-OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000595	Callow Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, mechanical removal of peat, flooding modifications, burning down, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fire, land take, flood risk management, direct land use management, hydrological changes, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: P-WET-1, P-WET-2, P-INW-1, P- INW-2, P- INW-3, P- INW-4, P- INW-5, O- INW-1, O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-2 and P-WQ-3.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P- INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Invasive non-native species, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, erosion, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discontinuous urbanisation, bottom culture, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity and leisure activities, coastal protection works, direct land use management, urbanisation, land take, aquaculture.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Draft Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Mechanical removal of peat, intensive sheep grazing, erosion, collapse of terrain, landslide, invasive non-native species, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, agriculture, direct land use management, invasive species, amenity and leisure activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p>
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Stock feeding, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, agricultural intensification, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, intensive cattle grazing, predator control, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, non-intensive sheep grazing, erosion, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, land take, coastal protection works, pollution, and leisure and amenity activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p>
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Invasive non-native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, forest and plantation management &amp; use, species composition change (succession), mechanical removal of peat, dredging or removal of limnic sediments</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, agriculture, forestry, direct land use management, land take, aquaculture.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Draft Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1</p>
000627	Cummeen Strand/ Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Golf course, dispersed habitation, burning down, trampling, overuse, wildlife watching, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, port areas, disposal of inert materials, intensive fish farming, intensification, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, agricultural intensification, camping and caravans, off-road motorized driving, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity and leisure activities, coastal protection works, direct land use management, urbanisation, land take, aquaculture.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Draft Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Burning down, wind energy production, forest planting on open ground, mechanical removal of peat, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, fire, land take, forestry, renewable energy (wind)</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the renewable energy sector within the Draft Plan area is ensured via policies such as: P-EN-1, P-EN-2, P-EN-3, P-ENE-2 and O-REN-1.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, forest and plantation management &amp; use, hand cutting of peat, hunting, agricultural intensification, abandonment or lack of mowing, fire and fire suppression, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, dispersed habitation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, agriculture, direct land use management, human habitation, land take, fire, pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Forest replanting, agricultural intensification, biocenotic evolution, succession</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
000638	Union Wood SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Forestry clearance, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fences, fencing, grazing in forests or woodland, forest replanting (native trees), invasive non-native species</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, direct land use management, amenity and leisure activities, forestry, agriculture</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management &amp; use, collapse of terrain, landslide, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, burning down, invasive non-native species, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive sheep grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land use management, amenity and leisure activities, forestry, fire, land take, extractive industry, land take, agriculture</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via policies such as: P-MEQ-1, P-MEQ-2 and P-MEQ-3.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Agricultural intensification, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, intensive sheep grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, land take, fire, built environment, amenity and leisure activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Underground or submerged electricity and phone lines, erosion, forest and plantation management &amp; use, hunting, intensive sheep grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, agriculture, built environment, direct land use management, land take</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, sport and leisure structures, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and copses or scrub</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land use management, built environment, amenity and leisure activities, invasive species</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, nautical sports, sand and gravel quarries, camping and caravans, trampling, overuse</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, extractive industries, direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via policies such as: P-MEQ-1, P-MEQ-2 and P-MEQ-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001898	Unshin River SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management &amp; use, agricultural intensification, non-intensive sheep grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, forestry, invasive species</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p>

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		<p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, leisure fishing, mowing or cutting of grassland, sylviculture, forestry, fire and fire suppression</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land use management, forestry, amenity and leisure activities, fire</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001976	Lough Gill SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Modifying structures of inland water courses, invasive non-native species, sylviculture, forestry, continuous urbanisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, dispersed habitation, motorized nautical sports, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials</p> <p>These pressures relate to: human habitation, hydrological changes, urbanisation, waste, land take, invasive species, agriculture, direct land use management, amenity and leisure activities, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: P-WET-1, P-WET-2, P-INW-1, P- INW-2, P- INW-3, P- INW-4, P- INW-5, O- INW-1, O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-2 and P-WQ-3.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forest planting on open ground, fire (natural), wind energy production, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, improved access to site, roads, motorways, grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land use management, renewable energy (wind), forestry, agriculture, built environment, fire</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p>

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		<p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the renewable energy sector within the Draft Plan area is ensured via policies such as: P-EN-1, P-EN-2, P-EN-3, P-ENE-2 and O-REN-1.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002298	River Moy SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Use of fertilizers (forestry), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, predator control, aerodrome, heliport, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), flooding modifications, agricultural intensification, peat extraction, forest planting on open ground, leisure fishing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, flood risk management, land take, direct land use management, forestry, invasive species, built environment</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P- INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Flooding modifications, non-intensive cattle grazing, sylviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: flood risk management, forestry, agriculture, direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P- INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, grazing, dispersed habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: aquaculture, agriculture, pollution, amenity and leisure activities, human habitation, direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of</p>

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		<p>the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Draft Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, industrial or commercial areas, fertilisation, leisure fishing, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, aquaculture, urbanisation, human habitation, amenity and leisure activities, built environment, direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Draft Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004036	Killala Bay/ Moy Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, leisure fishing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, human habitation, pollution</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004048	Lough Gara SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, silviculture, forestry</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Leisure fishing, fertilization</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, pollution</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004068	Inishmurray SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Hunting, continuous urbanisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilization.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land use management, built environment, fisheries, agriculture, and pollution</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Draft Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
004133	Aughris Head SPA	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture and direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Draft Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>No threats or pressures currently listed for this site. However, the following mitigation measures will ensure that there will be no significant adverse effects to the management of this European site as a result of the implementation of the Drat Plan:</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Camping and caravans, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest planting on open ground, sand and gravel extraction, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, continuous urbanisation, grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, direct land use management, invasive species, forestry, urbanisation, land take, extractive industry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via policies such as: P-MEQ-1, P-MEQ-2 and P-MEQ-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Airport, urbanised areas, human habitation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: urbanisation, human habitation, built environment</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

## Section 5 Mitigation Measures

### 5.1 Introduction

Table 5.1 outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Draft Plan in order to mitigate against potential significant effects to European sites as identified above. The Draft Plan was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. These mitigation measures, developed by the competent authority, and presented here, ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European site from implementation of the Draft Plan. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European sites resulting from the potential sources and pathways effects identified in Section 3.3 of this Report to inform Stage 2 AA, are identified in Table 5.1 below<sup>91</sup>.

All mitigation measures apply to all developments resulting from the implementation of the Draft Plan and all European sites, as relevant, to be determined at project level, when the nature, location, size, layout and operational processes associated with individual and combinations of projects are known.

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<sup>91</sup> For a complete assessment of the Plan, against all environmental components (These components comprise biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors), refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.

**Table 5.1 Mitigation Measures to protect European sites**

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
Natural Heritage and Biodiversity	<p><b>P-BD-1</b> Protect, conserve, enhance and sustainably manage the natural heritage, biodiversity, geological heritage, landscape and environment of County Sligo.</p> <p><b>P-BD-2</b> Protect and, where possible, enhance the plant and animal species and their habitats that have been identified under EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), the EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477/2011) as amended, Flora (Protection) Order 2015, the Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), and the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 as amended, including all statutory instruments made under each act.</p> <p><b>P-BD-3</b> Ensure that the ecological impact of all development proposals on habitats and species are appropriately assessed by suitably qualified professionals, in accordance with best practice guidelines, taking full account of the precautionary principle where uncertainty exists.</p> <p><b>P-BD-4</b> Minimise adverse impacts of proposed developments on existing habitats (whether designated or not) by including mitigation and/or compensation measures as appropriate.</p> <p><b>P-BD-5</b> Raise public awareness of the natural heritage and biodiversity of the County and encourage increased public participation in biodiversity conservation by supporting community-led initiatives.</p> <p><b>P-BD-6</b> Support the implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 and any subsequent revisions.</p> <p><b>O-BD-1</b> Implement, in partnership with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, relevant stakeholders and the community, the objectives and actions of both the County Sligo Biodiversity Action Plan and the National Biodiversity Action Plan as it relates to the remit and functions of Sligo County Council.</p> <p><b>O-BD-2</b> Prepare and support the implementation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy for County Sligo.</p> <p><b>O-PS-1</b> Undertake surveys, as appropriate, to establish the location of protected flora and fauna in the Plan area through the County Heritage Plan and the County Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p><b>P-DSNC-1</b> Protect and maintain the conservation status of all-natural heritage sites designated or proposed for designation in accordance with European and national legislation and agreements. These include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Natural Heritage Areas (NHA), proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA), Ramsar Sites, Statutory Nature Reserves, as identified by the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, and any other sites that may be proposed for designation during the lifetime of this Plan. In addition, the Council will identify, maintain and develop non-designated areas of high nature conservation value which serve as linkages or 'stepping stones' between protected sites in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>P-DSNC-2</b> Promote the maintenance and, as appropriate, achievement of 'favourable conservation status' of habitats and species in association with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).</p> <p><b>P-DSNC-3</b> Carry out an appropriate level of assessment for all development plans, land-use plans and projects that the Council authorizes or proposes to undertake or adopt, to determine the potential for these plans or projects to impact on designated sites, proposed designated sites or associated ecological corridors and linkages in accordance with the Habitats Directive. All appropriate assessments shall be in compliance with the provisions of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).</p> <p><b>P-DSNC-4</b> Ensure that all development proposals are subject to the process of Screening for Appropriate Assessment and subsequent stages of Appropriate Assessment, as relevant, carried out to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority, in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service, as appropriate.</p> <p><b>P-PS-1</b> Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact incapable of satisfactory mitigation on plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p><b>P-PS-2</b> Consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (DHLGH) and take account of any licensing requirements when undertaking, approving and authorising development which is likely to affect plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p><b>P-PS-3</b> Provide guidance to developers and others in relation to species protected by law and their protection and management in the context of development.</p> <p><b>P-PS-4</b> Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites, and require an appropriate level of ecological assessment by suitably qualified professionals to accompany any development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.</p> <p><b>P-PS-5</b> Require all new developments to incorporate habitat facilities for wildlife species, including Swifts, in or on buildings or their facades, where appropriate.</p> <p><b>O-DSNC-1</b> Identify any areas of high nature conservation value which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive, and which have not been previously identified.</p>

<sup>92</sup> The measures generally benefit multiple environmental Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects i.e., a measure providing for the protection of water could beneficially impact upon the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna, for example. All of the measures included in this table would benefit the protection of European sites.

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p><b>O-DSNC-2</b> Undertake appropriate surveys and collect data to provide an evidence-base to assist the Council in meeting its obligations under Article 6 of the Habitats Directives (92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish Law, subject to available resources.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-1</b> Minimise the impact of new development on habitats of natural value that are key features of the County's ecological network. Developments likely to have an adverse effect on recognised sites of local nature conservation importance will be required to demonstrate the impacts on the ecological value of the site and will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there are reasons for the development that outweigh the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the site.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-2</b> Ensure that development proposals, where relevant, improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network and encourage the retention and management of landscape features that are of major importance for wild fauna and flora as per Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-3</b> Ensure that proposals for development protect and enhance biodiversity, wherever possible, by minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats and by including mitigation and/or compensation measures, as appropriate, which ensure that biodiversity is enhanced.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-4</b> Applications for development may be required to be accompanied by an ecological impact assessment (EcIA), to ensure that such proposed development will not affect the integrity and conservation value of important biodiversity sites.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-5</b> Ensure that no ecological networks, or parts thereof which provide significant connectivity between areas of local biodiversity, are lost without remediation as a result of implementation of this Plan.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-6</b> Provide guidance for developers and the general public in relation to nature conservation outside designated sites and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geological heritage in general.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-7</b> Integrate biodiversity considerations into Local Authority plans, programmes and activities where appropriate.</p> <p><b>O-NCODS-1</b> Continue the County Habitat Mapping project, thereby generating the necessary information to identify landscape features that are of major importance for wild fauna, flora and County Biodiversity Sites, as key features of the county's ecological network.</p> <p><b>O-NCODS-2</b> Identify and protect, in co-operation with the relevant statutory agencies and other relevant groups, County Biodiversity Sites which are not otherwise protected by legislation.</p> <p><b>O-NCODS-3</b> Ensure that the findings of the County Habitat Mapping project (when completed) are utilised to inform the development management process.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-1</b> Protect woodlands, hedgerows and trees from development that would impact adversely upon them. Promote new tree and woodland planting and the enhancement of existing hedgerows by seeking increased coverage, in conjunction with new development using native species of local provenance, where possible.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-2</b> Discourage the felling of mature trees to facilitate development and, where appropriate make use of tree preservation orders to protect important trees and groups of trees which may be at risk or have an important amenity or historic value.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-3</b> Require the planting of native broadleaved species, and species of local provenance, in new developments and as part of the Sligo County Council's own landscaping works.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-4</b> Encourage the retention of hedgerows and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas, and prevent loss and fragmentation where practically possible. If removal of a hedgerow, stone wall or other distinctive boundary treatment is unavoidable, reinstatement of the same type of boundary shall be required.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-5</b> Promote awareness and require the retention and protection of hedgerows which mark townland boundaries, in recognition of their historic value and archaeological importance.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-6</b> Protect native and semi-natural woodlands, groups of trees and individual mature trees in line with best practice, and encourage their effective management and retention. Tree surgery rather than felling will be required, where possible, when undertaking, approving or authorising development.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-7</b> When undertaking, approving, or authorising development, ensure or require the protection of trees subject of Tree Preservation Orders, as well as Champion and Heritage Trees identified on the Tree Register of Ireland.</p> <p><b>P-WHT-8</b> Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders to develop, enhance and explore opportunities to develop woodland sites under the Native Woodland Scheme.</p> <p><b>P-UH-OS-2</b> Require developers to retain significant hedgerows, tree groups and wetlands and incorporate these features into residential developments where possible.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-1</b> Protect and enhance the County's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas subject to flooding and ensure that no removal of sand dunes, beach sand or gravel is undertaken. These areas represent a vital green infrastructure, which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
<p>Peatlands, wetlands and surface water courses and groundwater</p>	<p><b>P-WET-1</b> Have regard to the County Sligo Wetlands Surveys 2008-2011 and subsequent wetland surveys that may be published during the lifetime of this Plan. Protect surveyed wetland sites that have been rated of A (International), B (National) and C+ (County) importance.</p> <p><b>P-WET-2</b> Ensure that an ecological assessment at an appropriate level (including EIA, where appropriate) is undertaken in conjunction with proposals involving drainage, reclamation or infilling of wetland habitats.</p> <p><b>P-INW-1</b> Protect rivers, streams and other water courses and their associated Core Riparian Zones (CRZs) from inappropriate development and maintain them in an open state, capable of providing suitable habitats for fauna and flora. Structures (e.g. bridges) crossing fisheries waters shall be clear-span and shall be designed and built in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland.</p> <p><b>P- INW-2</b> Protect and enhance biodiversity richness by protecting rivers, stream corridors and valleys by reserving land along their banks for ecological corridors, maintaining them free from inappropriate development and discouraging culverting or realignment.</p> <p><b>P- INW-3</b> Ensure that all proposed greenfield residential and commercial developments use sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in accordance with best current practice, ensuring protection of the integrity of wetland sites in the adjoining area, including their hydrological regime.</p> <p><b>P- INW-4</b> Ensure that floodplains and wetlands within the Plan area are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p><b>P- INW-5</b> Ensure that proposed developments do not adversely affect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitats and species.</p> <p><b>O- INW-1</b> Consult with prescribed bodies prior to undertaking, approving or authorising any works or development that may impact on rivers, streams and watercourses.</p> <p><b>O- INW-2</b> Require that runoff from a developed area does not result in deterioration of downstream watercourses or habitats, and that pollution generated by a development is treated within the development area prior to discharge to local watercourses.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-1</b> Support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, National River Basin Management Plan and Blue Dot Catchment Programme, to ensure protection and improvement of all waters in the County.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-2</b> Promote compliance with environmental standards and objectives established for surface and groundwater bodies under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Applications for development must demonstrate that such proposed development would not adversely affect the ability of any water body to meet its objectives under the Water Framework Directive, individually (as a result of the proposed development) or cumulatively (in combination with other developments). Evidence to this effect may include correspondence from Uisce Eireann.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-3</b> Protect the quality of estuarine and coastal waters by controlling land-based discharges to these areas.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-4</b> Prohibit any development which is likely to lead to the deterioration of water quality.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-5</b> Ensure that all development proposals have regard to the Sligo Groundwater Protection Scheme, in order to protect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitats and species.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-6</b> Strictly limit and control new development in or near the catchment areas of water bodies, particularly salmonid rivers and those that are the source of the following drinking water supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lough Gill</li> <li>• Lough Easky</li> <li>• Lough Arrow</li> <li>• Gortnaleck and Lyle streamsKilsellagh Source catchment</li> <li>• Riverstown Source Catchment</li> <li>• Lough Talt</li> <li>• GWS source catchments</li> </ul> <p><b>O-WQ-1</b> Continue to monitor, audit, and review the environmental status with regard to the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-4</b> Ensure compliance with the relevant objectives and measures that will be set out in the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Sligo.</p>
<p>Water services and water quality</p>	<p><b>P-WQ-4</b> Prohibit any development which is likely to lead to the deterioration of water quality.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-6</b> Strictly limit and control new development in or near the catchment areas of water bodies, particularly salmonid rivers and those that are the source of the following drinking water supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lough Gill</li> <li>• Lough Easky</li> <li>• Lough Arrow</li> <li>• Gortnaleck and Lyle streamsKilsellagh Source catchment</li> <li>• Riverstown Source Catchment</li> </ul>



Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lough Talt</li> <li>• GWS source catchments</li> </ul> <p><b>P-WQ-3</b> Protect the quality of estuarine and coastal waters by controlling land-based discharges to these areas.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-1</b> Continue to monitor, audit, and review the environmental status with regard to the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-2</b> Protect, maintain, or improve water quality to the status set out in the national RBMP. All discharges to water bodies shall be licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Water pollution) Acts 1977 &amp; 1990.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-3</b> Implement the Programme of Measures detailed in the national RBMP.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-4</b> Ensure compliance with the relevant objectives and measures that will be set out in the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Sligo.</p> <p><b>P-UHOU-1</b> Ensure that residential development takes place in a manner and at a pace that does not exceed the capacity of water and wastewater treatment infrastructure.</p> <p><b>P-WS-4</b> Promote the use of water conservation measures such as rainwater harvesting and grey water use in all new developments, in order to minimise water wastage and as viable alternative to attenuation.</p> <p><b>P-WS-5</b> Where connection to a public water supply is not possible, or the existing supply does not have sufficient capacity, the provision of a private water supply will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposed water supply meets the standards set out in the EU and national legislation and guidance, would not be prejudicial to public health and would not have a significant negative impact on the source or yield of an existing supply.</p> <p><b>P-WWT-1</b> Co-operate with Uisce Éireann in the provision of adequate wastewater treatment capacity to support the growth of County Sligo’s settlements in accordance with the Core Strategy, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the programme of upgrades / extensions set out in Table 30.B.</li> <li>B. the provision of new or upgraded WWTPs in the settlements of Cliffony, Mullaghmore, Castlebaldwin, Geevagh and Ballintogher through Uisce Eireann, Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme or any superseding programmes.</li> <li>C. the provision of WWTPs in the unserved settlements of Ballygawley and Rathcormac under Measure A8 of the DHLGH Circular L1-22, ‘Wastewater Collection and Treatment needs for Villages and Settlements without access to Public Wastewater Services’ or any superseding circulars.</li> </ol> <p><b>P-WWT-4</b> Require all new developments to connect to the public wastewater treatment plants, where capacity exists in the system. In cases where a settlement is not served by a public wastewater treatment plant, or where no spare capacity exists in the relevant wastewater treatment plants, proposals for single houses using on-site wastewater treatment will be considered subject to appropriate scale, site assessment, design and ground conditions, taking groundwater vulnerability into account and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive. Any such permitted development shall be subject to legally binding maintenance arrangements agreed with the Planning Authority and shall be required to connect to the public wastewater treatment plant when adequate capacity becomes available. However, communal on-site wastewater treatment systems for multiple housing developments (i.e. systems servicing more than one residential unit) will not be permitted.</p> <p><b>P-WWT-5</b> All proposals for on-site treatment systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency’s 2021 Code of Practice: Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤10) and/or Treatment Systems for Small Communities, business, Leisure Centres and Hotels, (EPA, 1999) as amended, and any guidance documents issued by the County Council.</p> <p><b>P-SWD-1</b> Require all new developments, redevelopment of brownfield sites and extensions to existing developments (where appropriate) to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system. Such developments shall connect to existing surface water drainage systems (where available) which, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, have adequate capacity to accommodate additional loading.</p> <p><b>P-SWD-2</b> Require that planning applications are accompanied by a comprehensive SuDS assessment that addresses run-off quantity, run-off quality and its impact on the existing habitat and water quality. In the case of one-off rural dwellings or extensions to dwellings without access to existing surface water drainage systems, surface water shall be disposed of, in its entirety, within the curtilage of the development by way of suitably-sized soakaways. In all instances the use of nature-based solutions is preferred to engineering solutions. Developers will be required to apply the provisions of ‘Nature-Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas’ (water sensitive urban design) Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2001) and any subsequent review.</p>
Tourism	<p><b>P- OR-16</b> Support the sustainable development of water-based leisure, tourism and related activities in County Sligo, subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>SP-S-4</b> Support the Villages with Special Coastal Tourism Functions – Easky, Mullaghmore, Rosses Point – to achieve their full potential for sustainable tourism development.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p><b>P-OR-2</b> Support the provision of a variety of accessible, multifunctional, high-quality open spaces and facilities for active and passive recreation, which meet the needs of residents and visitors to County Sligo, are fit for purpose and are economically and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p><b>P-OR-15</b> Preserve and improve access for the public to lakes, beaches, coastal, riverside, upland and other areas that have traditionally been used for outdoor recreation and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Where feasible, apply or support the application of universal design principles, as recommended in Building for everyone – a Universal Design Approach (NDA, 2012).</p> <p><b>P-TOU-1</b> Promote the development of tourism in a sustainable manner and encourage the provision of a comprehensive range of tourism facilities, subject to location, siting and design criteria, the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and other planning considerations. Development that might be detrimental to scenic and heritage assets, in SACs, SPAs, proposed NHAs, designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes and Visually Vulnerable Areas, and along designated Scenic Routes will be strictly controlled.</p> <p><b>P-TOU-3</b> Ensure that all built elements of agri-tourism developments are appropriately designed, satisfactorily integrated into the landscape, conserve natural heritage, protect the environment and do not have a negative impact on the visual/scenic amenity of the countryside, on natural heritage or on the environment.</p> <p><b>O-TOU-1</b> Secure the establishment of a flagship visitor attraction in the County, subject to normal development control standards and compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>P-CZT-1</b> Ensure that tourism facilities in coastal areas (e.g. car parking at WAW Discovery Points) will not be visually intrusive and will not impact on sensitive coastal environments (e.g. sand dune systems), by requiring appropriate siting, layout, design and natural screening, as well as compliance with the Habitats Directive. On beaches, within dunes and in other vulnerable areas, manage and control car parking, vehicular and pedestrian movements in compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive where relevant.</p> <p><b>P-CZT-2</b> Promote awareness of the sensitivity of the coastal environment through the provision of heritage appreciation programmes, public information boards and other appropriate means.</p> <p><b>P-CZT-3</b> Maintain and develop small piers and harbours along the Sligo Coast, subject to funding and compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>O-WAW-2</b> At designated locations, provide facilities and access points for controlled water-sports activities, in a manner that avoids conflict with nature conservation and activities such as swimming, sailing, fishing and mariculture.</p> <p><b>O-WAW-4</b> Monitor the future development of the County's section of the Wild Atlantic Way touring route to ensure that the scenic and tourism value of this important amenity is maintained. This will be done in co-operation with state agencies, local community groups and other bodies interested in protecting the coastal environment and in improving access and visitor management to the Wild Atlantic Way.</p> <p><b>P-CW-4</b> Consider the use of off-road routes, such as disused railway lines and bridle paths, for both walking and cycling to improve access to rural tourist attractions. Where feasible, provide separate trails for walkers and cyclists in the interests of safety and convenience, with appropriate surfaces for each type of user and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p><b>P-CW-5</b> Provide, improve and extend cycle and pedestrian routes on existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded and green corridors (including river corridors), where feasible and practical and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p>
Built environment	<p><b>P-PS-1</b> Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact incapable of satisfactory mitigation on plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p><b>P-PS-2</b> Consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (DHLGH) and take account of any licensing requirements when undertaking, approving and authorising development which is likely to affect plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p><b>P-BD-3</b> Ensure that the ecological impact of all development proposals on habitats and species are appropriately assessed by suitably qualified professionals, in accordance with best practice guidelines, taking full account of the precautionary principle where uncertainty exists.</p> <p><b>P-BD-4</b> Minimise adverse impacts of proposed developments on existing habitats (whether designated or not) by including mitigation and/or compensation measures as appropriate.</p> <p><b>P-PS-4</b> Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites, and require an appropriate level of ecological assessment by suitably qualified professionals to accompany any development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.</p> <p><b>P-PS-5</b> Require all new developments to incorporate habitat facilities for wildlife species, including Swifts, in or on buildings or their facades, where appropriate.</p> <p><b>P-DSNC-3</b> Carry out an appropriate level of assessment for all development plans, land-use plans and projects that the Council authorizes or proposes to undertake or adopt, to determine the potential for these plans or projects to impact on designated sites, proposed designated sites or associated ecological corridors and linkages in accordance with the Habitats Directive. All appropriate assessments shall be in compliance with the provisions of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p><b>P-DSNC-4</b> Ensure that all development proposals are subject to the process of Screening for Appropriate Assessment and subsequent stages of Appropriate Assessment, as relevant, carried out to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority, in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service, as appropriate.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-1</b> Minimise the impact of new development on habitats of natural value that are key features of the County's ecological network. Developments likely to have an adverse effect on recognised sites of local nature conservation importance will be required to demonstrate the impacts on the ecological value of the site and will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there are reasons for the development that outweigh the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the site.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-2</b> Ensure that development proposals, where relevant, improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network and encourage the retention and management of landscape features that are of major importance for wild fauna and flora as per Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-3</b> Ensure that proposals for development protect and enhance biodiversity, wherever possible, by minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats and by including mitigation and/or compensation measures, as appropriate, which ensure that biodiversity is enhanced.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-4</b> Applications for development may be required to be accompanied by an ecological impact assessment (EcIA), to ensure that such proposed development will not affect the integrity and conservation value of important biodiversity sites.</p> <p><b>P-NCODS-6</b> Provide guidance for developers and the general public in relation to nature conservation outside designated sites and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geological heritage in general.</p> <p><b>P-INV-2</b> Require all development proposals to address the presence of invasive alien species on proposed development sites and (if necessary) require applicants to prepare and submit an Invasive Species Management Plan, in compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015.</p> <p><b>P- INW-3</b> Ensure that all proposed greenfield residential and commercial developments use sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in accordance with best current practice, ensuring protection of the integrity of wetland sites in the adjoining area, including their hydrological regime.</p> <p><b>P- INW-5</b> Ensure that proposed developments do not adversely affect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitats and species.</p> <p><b>O- INW-1</b> Consult with prescribed bodies prior to undertaking, approving or authorising any works or development that may impact on rivers, streams and watercourses.</p> <p><b>O- INW-2</b> Require that runoff from a developed area does not result in deterioration of downstream watercourses or habitats, and that pollution generated by a development is treated within the development area prior to discharge to local watercourses.</p> <p><b>SP-TRA-3</b> Encourage the shift from car use to sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking.</p> <p><b>SP-TRA-4</b> Reduce the demand for travel by integrating land use with transport planning, ensuring that new development takes place in a compact form at locations with the highest levels of accessibility for public transport and active travel (walking and cycling).</p> <p><b>SP-TRA-5</b> Plan for the future traffic and transportation needs in Sligo and ensure that new development does not compromise the expansion of rail, road and cycling corridors in the County. Proposed road realignment/improvement lines, road corridors and national cycle route corridors shall be preserved free from development that would prejudice the implementation of the schemes.</p> <p><b>P-UHOU-2</b> Ensure that appropriate densities are achieved in appropriate locations and circumstances, in accordance with the principles set out in the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas and the Urban Design Manual: A Best Practice Guide (DEHLG, 2009), Urban Development and Building Height Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2018), Circular Letter NRUP 02/2021 and any subsequent statutory guidance.</p> <p><b>P-UH-OS-2</b> Require developers to retain significant hedgerows, tree groups and wetlands and incorporate these features into residential developments where possible.</p> <p><b>P-OR-2</b> Support the provision of a variety of accessible, multifunctional, high-quality open spaces and facilities for active and passive recreation, which meet the needs of residents and visitors to County Sligo, are fit for purpose and are economically and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p><b>P-CW-4</b> Consider the use of off-road routes, such as disused railway lines and bridle paths, for both walking and cycling to improve access to rural tourist attractions. Where feasible, provide separate trails for walkers and cyclists in the interests of safety and convenience, with appropriate surfaces for each type of user and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p><b>P-CW-5</b> Provide, improve and extend cycle and pedestrian routes on existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded and green corridors (including river corridors), where feasible and practical and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p><b>O-A-2</b> Support proposals to upgrade facilities and improve the viability of Sligo Airport, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p><b>P-WWT-4</b> Require all new developments to connect to the public wastewater treatment plants, where capacity exists in the system. In cases where a settlement is not served by a public wastewater treatment plant, or where no spare capacity exists in the relevant wastewater treatment plants, proposals for single houses using on-site wastewater treatment will be considered subject to appropriate scale, site assessment, design and ground conditions, taking groundwater vulnerability into account and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive. Such permitted development shall be subject to legally binding maintenance arrangements agreed with the Planning Authority and shall be required to connect to the public wastewater treatment plant when adequate capacity becomes available. However, communal on-site wastewater treatment systems for multiple housing developments (i.e. systems servicing more than one residential unit) will not be permitted.</p> <p><b>P-WWT-5</b> All proposals for on-site treatment systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's 2021 Code of Practice: Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤10) and/or Treatment Systems for Small Communities, business, Leisure Centres and Hotels, (EPA, 1999) as amended, and any guidance documents issued by the County Council.</p> <p><b>P-SWD-3</b> Seek to minimise the extent of hard surfacing and paving in all development proposals.</p> <p><b>P-SWD-4</b> Ensure that adequately designed oil interceptors are installed in all commercial developments that include car-parks or other oil- and petrol-related activities.</p> <p><b>P-SWD-5</b> Prohibit the alteration of natural and existing drainage systems, in order to preserve and protect historic drainage channels/paths and flow characteristics of existing catchments. In the case of development works, require the provision of acceptable mitigation measures in order to minimise the risk of flooding and negative impacts on water quality (including run-off, erosion and sedimentation).</p> <p><b>P-SWD-6</b> Protect the drainage characteristics of river channels and streams that can facilitate surface water drainage, by ensuring that development is kept at an appropriate distance from stream banks and/or adequate protection measures are put in place.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-2</b> Zone land for development in areas with a high or moderate risk of flooding only where it can be clearly demonstrated, on a solid evidence base, that the zoning will satisfy the <b>justification test</b> set out in chapter 4 of the <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</i>.</p> <p><b>P-CP-1</b> Ensure that visual and environmental considerations are considered in the design of coastal defence works including compliance with the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>P-UR-1</b> Promote the regeneration of the County's town and village centres by directing new development to infill sites, brownfield or underutilised lands before considering edge-of-town sites.</p>
Invasive species	<p><b>P-INV-1</b> Prevent and control the spread of invasive plant and animal species within the county.</p> <p><b>P-INV-2</b> Require all development proposals to address the presence of invasive alien species on proposed development sites and (if necessary) require applicants to prepare and submit an Invasive Species Management Plan, in compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015.</p> <p><b>P-INV-3</b> Promote best practice in the control of invasive species when carrying out statutory functions of the County Council in association with relevant bodies, including TII, the Department of Transport and the Department of Rural and Community Development.</p> <p><b>O-INV-1</b> Undertake studies through the County Heritage Plan and County Biodiversity Plan to quantify the extent of selected invasive species (Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam) within the Plan area, with recommendations of priority species for control or eradication, the degree of threat posed and the resources required for effective management.</p>
Agriculture	<p><b>O- INW-2</b> Require that runoff from a developed area does not result in deterioration of downstream watercourses or habitats, and that pollution generated by a development is treated within the development area prior to discharge to local watercourses.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-1</b> Support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, National River Basin Management Plan and Blue Dot Catchment Programme, to ensure protection and improvement of all waters in the County.</p> <p><b>P-WQ-3</b> Protect the quality of estuarine and coastal waters by controlling land-based discharges to these areas.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-1</b> Continue to monitor, audit, and review the environmental status with regard to the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-2</b> Protect, maintain, or improve water quality to the status set out in the national RBMP. All discharges to water bodies shall be licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Water pollution) Acts 1977 &amp; 1990.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-3</b> Implement the Programme of Measures detailed in the national RBMP.</p> <p><b>O-WQ-4</b> Ensure compliance with the relevant objectives and measures that will be set out in the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Sligo.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
Water abstraction	<p><b>P-WS-6</b> Proposals relating to water abstractions shall be subject to the appropriate environmental assessments and demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and with the Water Framework Directive.</p>
Flood Risk Management	<p><b>P- INW-4</b> Ensure that floodplains and wetlands within the Plan area are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-1</b> Protect and enhance the County's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas subject to flooding and ensure that no removal of sand dunes, beach sand or gravel is undertaken. These areas represent a vital green infrastructure, which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-2</b> Zone land for development in areas with a high or moderate risk of flooding only where it can be clearly demonstrated, on a solid evidence base, that the zoning will satisfy the <b>justification test</b> set out in chapter 4 of the <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</i>.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-3</b> Contribute towards the general maintenance of a 20-metre-wide flood protection zone around lakes and along both sides of all rivers, and a 100-metre-wide flood protection zone from soft shorelines. Development proposals will be required to maintain these flood protection zones generally free from development.</p> <p>Exceptions may be considered for strategic road projects, river bank enhancement works, bridge and road repair works, in the case of brownfield sites, development on lands zoned subject to policy P-FRM-2 and in cases where the maintenance of the flood protection zone is not practically achievable. Such cases will be assessed on an individual basis and subject to compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-5</b> Restrict development in areas at risk of flooding unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is demonstrated that there are wider sustainability grounds for appropriate development;</li> <li>• the flood risk can be managed to an acceptable level without increasing flood risk elsewhere;</li> <li>• the overall flood risk is reduced, where possible.</li> </ul> <p>Developments considered necessary in order to meet the objectives of this Plan, or required on wider sustainability grounds, will be subject to the development management justification test outlined in chapter 5 of the <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</i>.</p> <p>Measures such as flood compensation storage works or new hard-engineered flood defences alone will not be acceptable as justification for development in flood risk areas. Such measures will be subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and will only be considered as part of a proposal if the development is warranted by the justification test on planning and sustainability grounds in the first instance, and where no alternative site is available.</p> <p><b>P-FRM-6</b> Require development proposals, where appropriate, to be accompanied by a detailed flood risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of the DoEHLG's Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities and to address flood risk management in the detailed design of development, as set out in Appendix B of the Guidelines.</p> <p><b>P-CP-1</b> Ensure that visual and environmental considerations are considered in the design of coastal defence works including compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p><b>P-CP-2</b> Require that any development within the coastal zone is appropriately sited and designed, having regard to coastal flooding, future shoreline erosion, predicted sea-level rise and OPW flood mapping.</p> <p><b>P-CP-3</b> Require that detailed flood risk assessment is carried out in relation to development proposals within the coastal zone and particularly on all low-lying areas, where appropriate.</p>
Forestry	<p><b>P-FOR-1</b> Support sustainable forestry development in County Sligo, subject to the protection of scenic landscapes and views, water quality, heritage features, residential amenity and public safety.</p> <p><b>P-FOR-2</b> Discourage new forestry development, except for broadleaf, in proposed/candidate and adopted NHAs, SACs and SPAs, in designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes and Visually Vulnerable Areas, along designated Scenic Routes and in water quality-sensitive areas. (Broadleaf forestry will be open to consideration in these areas and in all proposed and adopted NHAs, SPAs and SACs, will be subject to consultation with the DECLG and shall have regard to any management plans prepared by the Department.)</p>
Fisheries / aquaculture	<p><b>P-AMF-1</b> Facilitate sustainable fishing, aquaculture and mariculture development associated with job creation, in a manner that is compatible with other uses of the Sligo coast, and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive, the provisions of the EC (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations and objectives of Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes.</p>
Light, air & noise pollution	<p><b>Section 33.2.14</b> The limitation of light pollution is important for nature conservation, residential amenity and energy efficiency. If external illumination is proposed, applicants shall provide documentation showing that light or glare from such illumination will not adversely affect pedestrian and vehicular traffic or adjacent properties. External illumination shall be designed to minimise the incidence of light spillage into the surrounding environment. The design, however, should comply with the standards required for security, health and safety. Therefore, all external lighting:</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall be properly cowed and directed away from the public roadway;</li> <li>• shall not be visible from any point more than 200 metres away from the light;</li> <li>• shall not point upwards;</li> <li>• shall be sensor controlled;</li> <li>• should be energy efficient;</li> <li>• shall be sensitive to protected species, where applicable.</li> </ul> <p>Floodlighting in rural areas, and as part of advertising schemes in urban areas, will be discouraged.</p> <p><b>Section 33.2.9</b> Sligo County Council supports the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 and will seek to minimise noise disturbance by implementing the Sligo Noise Action Plan 2018 (and all updates thereafter), including provisions relating to the design and operation of developments and associated relevant noise management standards and guidance.</p> <p>The Council promotes the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/5/0/EC) and will ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards as out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (SI No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p>
Geology	<p><b>O-SGI-1</b> Protect from inappropriate development, and maintain the character, integrity and conservation value of those features or areas of geological interest that are listed in this Plan or that may be proposed by the DHLGH and/or the GSI in the lifetime of this Plan.</p>
Extractive Industry	<p><b>P-MEQ-1</b> Ensure that extraction and associated processes are carried out in a sustainable manner, which minimises the impact on residential amenities, natural environment and water quality, and do not impinge on existing rights-of-way or walking routes.</p> <p><b>P-MEQ-2</b> Seek the reuse of worked out quarries for recreational, industrial, ecological and other uses, following appropriate restoration.</p> <p><b>P-MEQ-3</b> In respect of development proposals on or in the proximity of quarry sites, the Council will require that appropriate investigations are carried out into the nature and extent of old quarries (where applicable), the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development works. Adequate measures to mitigate these risks shall be submitted as part of the planning application.</p>
SEVESO	<p><b>Section 28.1.5</b> The Chemicals Act (Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 209 of 2015), known as the “COMAH Regulations”, implement the Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU). These Regulations lay down rules for the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances and seek to limit the consequences of such accidents for human health and the environment.</p> <p>This Development Plan does not designate sites or zones for uses that might be classified as Seveso establishments and no such establishments exist at present. However, such developments may occur during the Plan’s life.</p> <p>The Council will comply with the Seveso III Directive in reducing the risk and limiting the potential consequences of major industrial accidents. Any proposal for a Seveso development will be considered only in low-risk locations, within acceptable distances from relevant environmental sensitivities.</p> <p>Such development proposals will be referred to the Health and Safety Authority, whose technical advice will be taken into account in the overall assessment of the proposals, in addition to normal planning criteria.</p>
Climate	<p><b>SP-CA-1</b> Support the implementation of the government’s climate action policy in accordance with the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, the national Climate Action Plan 2023, the National Adaptation Framework 2018 and all subsequent relevant updates.</p> <p><b>SP-CA-2</b> Ensure that Sligo County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy, Climate Action Plan and County Development Plan are fully aligned.</p> <p><b>SP-CA-3</b> Integrate appropriate climate mitigation and adaptation considerations and measures into all relevant development management and development planning processes.</p> <p><b>SP-TRA-3</b> Encourage the shift from car use to sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking.</p>



Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p><b>SP-TRA-4</b> Reduce the demand for travel by integrating land use with transport planning, ensuring that new development takes place in a compact form at locations with the highest levels of accessibility for public transport and active travel (walking and cycling).</p> <p><b>SO-TRA-6</b> Facilitate the roll-out of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, in line with the NDP Strategic Investment Priority for Transport target of nearly one million electric vehicles on the road by 2030, and with the Implementation Plan associated with the Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2025 (and subsequent reviews).</p>
Renewable Energy	<p><b>P-EN-1</b> Support the sustainable development, upgrading and maintenance of energy generation, transmission, storage and distribution infrastructure, to ensure the security of energy supply and provide for future needs, as well as protection of the landscape, natural, archaeological and built heritage, and residential amenity.</p> <p><b>P-EN-2</b> Facilitate the production of energy from renewable sources and secure the maximum potential from wind energy resources within County Sligo, subject to strict location, siting and design criteria. All such development proposals will be assessed for their potential impact on urban and rural communities, Natura 2000 sites, designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes, Visually Vulnerable Areas, Scenic Routes and scenic views, and all other normal planning considerations.</p> <p><b>P-EN-3</b> Support the development of energy from biomass, such as solid fuels (e.g. wood pellets), liquid fuels or biogas (e.g. biomethane), including the cultivation, processing and conversion of energy crops.</p> <p><b>P-EN-4</b> Support existing and new enterprises that wish to use renewable energy to serve their own needs by on-site energy production, subject to normal planning considerations</p> <p><b>P-EN-5</b> Collaborate with urban and rural communities in the development of community-level energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, subject to visual, landscape, heritage, environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <p><b>P-ENE-1</b> Encourage the use of renewable energy sources in buildings and the retrofitting of buildings for higher energy efficiency in line with national retrofitting goals. The retrofitting of protected structures and buildings located within ACAs or in historic streetscapes will be facilitated where it is shown that the proposed works will not negatively impact upon the character of the structure or streetscape.</p> <p><b>P-ENE-2</b> Promote the incorporation of energy-efficiency measures in the design of new buildings, such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and vegetation (e.g. green roofs), as well as other design solutions that make effective and sustainable use of water, aggregates and other resources. The proposed energy-efficiency measures or design solutions should be included as part of the documentation submitted at planning application stage..</p> <p><b>O-REN-1</b> Prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for County Sligo during the life of the Development Plan, following the publication of the Regional Renewable Electricity Strategy and the revised Methodology for Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategies, as provided for in the Climate Action Plan 2023.</p>
Green / Blue Infrastructure	<p><b>P-OR-2</b> Support the provision of a variety of accessible, multifunctional, high-quality open spaces and facilities for active and passive recreation, which meet the needs of residents and visitors to County Sligo, are fit for purpose and are economically and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p><b>P-OR-15</b> Preserve and improve access for the public to lakes, beaches, coastal, riverside, upland and other areas that have traditionally been used for outdoor recreation and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Where feasible, apply or support the application of universal design principles, as recommended in <i>Building for everyone – a Universal Design Approach (NDA, 2012)</i>.</p> <p><b>P-CW-4</b> Consider the use of off-road routes, such as disused railway lines and bridle paths, for both walking and cycling to improve access to rural tourist attractions. Where feasible, provide separate trails for walkers and cyclists in the interests of safety and convenience, with appropriate surfaces for each type of user and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p><b>P-CW-5</b> Provide, improve and extend cycle and pedestrian routes on existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded and green corridors (including river corridors), where feasible and practical and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p>
Waste Management	<p><b>Section 33.2.8</b> Sligo County Council supports the sustainable management of waste and seeks to enable a significant reduction in the production of waste in County Sligo, in line with the principles of the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2021).</p> <p>The identification and provision of facilities for the reception of C&amp;D waste should be integrated into the project planning and design processes. In order to ensure that this occurs, conditions will be included in the permissions granted to particular developments, requiring resource and waste management plans be drawn up prior to the commencement of the development. These plans will be subject to approval by the Planning Authority and will include site inspections to ensure that all wastes generated during development are being handled in an environmentally-sound and sustainable manner. The plans must be prepared and carried out in accordance with the EPA's Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource &amp; Waste Management Plans for Construction &amp; Demolition Projects (2021).</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects <sup>92</sup>	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>The Council will continue to fulfil its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p> <p><b>Section 33.2.11</b> Any new commercial or residential development, urban or rural, must be designed and constructed with adequate space to securely store organic food/garden waste, dry recyclables and residual domestic waste in separate receptacles. The waste receptacles should be protected from vandals and vermin, should not create a nuisance to adjacent receptors and should not be in a public place. Adequate space and height should be provided to allow for unhindered access of refuse collection vehicles. In the case of apartment schemes, the planning and design of the scheme shall have regard to the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH, 2022) and any future revision of these standards.</p>

## Section 6 Conclusion

This AA Natura Impact Report demonstrates that the Draft Plan has the potential to result in potential significant effects to the ecological integrity of 35 (no.) European sites, if unmitigated.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests and Conservation Objectives of the European sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures into the Draft Plan that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate against the identified potential significant effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Plan will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects are considered and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan are seen to be robust to ensure that there will be no significant effects as a result of the implementation of the Plan either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures into the Draft Plan, it has been demonstrated that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects to designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>93</sup>. This demonstration has been made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats and/or species, for which these sites have been designated.

This Stage 2 AA Natura Impact Report will, alongside any other inputs from the Plan-preparation/AA process, inform Sligo County Council, the competent authority, when it undertake the final Appropriate Assessment determination at adoption of the Plan.

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<sup>93</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:  
a) no alternative solution available,  
b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and  
c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

## Appendix I Background information on European sites

### List of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary; with corresponding Qualifying features and Site Sensitivities/Pressures

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature <sup>94</sup>	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000191	St. John's Point SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Alkaline fens [7230], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Limestone pavements [8240], Reefs [1170]	G05.01, G01.07, A04.02.01, G01.02, F04.02.02, G01.03.02	Trampling, overuse, scuba diving, snorkelling, non-intensive cattle grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hand collection, off-road motorized driving
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510]	K03.04, A04.03, J02.01, G05.01, A04.01, F03.01, A10.01, D01.01, C01.03.02, B02.02, J02.05.02, A07, A04.02.05, G01, A03.03, J02.11, J02.04.01, B06, J02.05, A08, A03	Predation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, trampling, overuse, intensive grazing, hunting, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, flooding, grazing in forests or woodland, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355]	H01.05, B02, A08, A10.01, A04, I01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, forest and plantation management & use, fertilisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, grazing, invasive non-native species
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Active raised bogs [7110], Limestone pavements [8240], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Alkaline fens [7230], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	J02.04, L08, H02.06, A08, I01, K03.05, E01.03, H01.08, F02.03, G01.02, B02, J02.11.02, D03.01.02, G02.09, G01.01, A04, F03.01, H06.03, A03.03	Flooding modifications, inundation (natural processes), diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, antagonism arising from introduction of species, dispersed habitation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, leisure fishing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest and plantation management & use, other siltation rate changes, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, wildlife watching, nautical sports, grazing, hunting, thermal heating of water bodies, abandonment or lack of mowing
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Humid dune slacks [2190], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	G01.02, G02.02, M01.03, J02.04, E01, G02.08, F02.03, H01.08	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, skiing complex, flooding and rising precipitations, flooding modifications, urbanised areas, human habitation, camping and caravans, leisure fishing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters
000463	Balla Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	F03.01, A04, A08	Hunting, grazing, fertilisation
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A08, F03.01, A04	Fertilisation, hunting, grazing
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	C01.03, A08, A04, D01.02, A10, D05	Peat extraction, fertilisation, grazing, roads, motorways, restructuring agricultural land holding, improved access to site
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous	K01.01, C01.01.02, G01.03, J02.04	Erosion, removal of beach materials, motorised vehicles, flooding modifications

<sup>94</sup> Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests  
CAAS for Sligo County Council

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature <sup>94</sup>	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]		
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], European dry heaths [4030], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	A01, I02, J01, A04.02.03, G05.07, B01.02, H01.05, G05.09, A04.01.03, G01.02, B, D01.02, F03.02.02, G05.01, H05.01, A04.01.02, K01.01, B02.01, G01.03.02, D01.01, C01.03, A07	Cultivation, problematic native species, fire and fire suppression, non-intensive horse grazing, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fences, fencing, intensive horse grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), trampling, overuse, garbage and solid waste, intensive sheep grazing, erosion, forest replanting, off-road motorized driving, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, peat extraction, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	E03.01, J02.05, X, I01, C01.03.02	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat
000595	Callow Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.15, X, C01.03.02, J02.04, J01.01, B	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, mechanical removal of peat, flooding modifications, burning down, silviculture, forestry
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	I01, E03.01, A04, J02.05	Invasive non-native species, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, grazing, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
000607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	G05, X	Other human intrusions and disturbances
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A04, F03.01, A08	Grazing, hunting, fertilisation
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	C01.03.02, J02.04, X, B	Mechanical removal of peat, flooding modifications, silviculture, forestry
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Humid dune slacks [2190], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	I01, J02.12.01, K01.01, G02.01, G01.02, J02.01.02, E01.02, F01.03, A04.03, G05.01, F02	Invasive non-native species, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, erosion, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discontinuous urbanisation, bottom culture, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> ) [8120], Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Alkaline fens [7230], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	X, I01, L05, C01.03.02, A04.03, K01.01, A04.01.02, D01.01, G01.03.02	Invasive non-native species, collapse of terrain, landslide, mechanical removal of peat, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, intensive sheep grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Reefs [1170], Alkaline fens [7230], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Humid dune slacks [2190], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0]	A04.02.02, A10.01, A05.02, G01.02, K01.01, J02.01.03, A08, A04.01.01, A02.01, F03.02.04, J02.12.01	Non-intensive sheep grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, stock feeding, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, fertilisation, intensive cattle grazing, agricultural intensification, predator control, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature <sup>94</sup>	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Estuaries [1130]	G02.01, E01.03, J01.01, G05.01, G02.09, J02.12.01, D03.01, E03.03, F01.01, I01, G01.02, J02.11.01, A02.01, G02.08, G01.03.02, D03	Golf course, dispersed habitation, burning down, trampling, overuse, wildlife watching, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, port areas, disposal of inert materials, intensive fish farming, intensification, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, agricultural intensification, camping and caravans, off-road motorized driving, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Geyer`s whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092]	J01.01, C03.03, B01, C01.03.02, X, A04	Burning down, wind energy production, forest planting on open ground, mechanical removal of peat, grazing
000634	Lough Nabrickeagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	A08, B02, C01.03.01, F03.01, A02.01, A03.03, X, J01, D01.01, E01.03	Fertilisation, forest and plantation management & use, hand cutting of peat, hunting, agricultural intensification, abandonment or lack of mowing, fire and fire suppression, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, dispersed habitation
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	J02.02.01, C01.03.02, A04.02.01, K02.01, I01, B02	Dredging or removal of limnic sediments, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive cattle grazing, species composition change (succession), invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Turloughs [3180]	X, B02.01, A02.01, K02	Forest replanting, agricultural intensification, biocenotic evolution, succession
000638	Union Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	B02.02, G01.02, G05.09, B06, B02.01.01, I01	Forestry clearance, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fences, fencing, grazing in forests or woodland, forest replanting (native trees), invasive non-native species
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> ) [8120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	D01.01, G01.03.02, B02, L05, K01.01, C01.01.01, J01.01, I01, C01.03.01, C01.03.02, A04.02.02	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management & use, collapse of terrain, landslide, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, burning down, invasive non-native species, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive sheep grazing
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	D01.02, E01.03, A04, E03.01, F02.03, A08, C01.03.02, C01.03.01, J02	Roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, leisure fishing, fertilisation, mechanical removal of peat, hand cutting of peat, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Geyer`s whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013]	A04.03, A02, A04.02.01, J01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, modification of cultivation practices, non-intensive cattle grazing, fire and fire suppression
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Turloughs [3180], Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> ) [8120], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065]	A02.01, F06, A10.01, J01.01, A04.02.01, A10, A04.01.02, D01.01, C01.03.02	Agricultural intensification, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, intensive sheep grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Killarney fern ( <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> ) [1421]	D02.01.02, K01.01, B02, F03.01, A04.01.02, X	Underground or submerged electricity and phone lines, erosion, forest and plantation management & use, hunting, intensive sheep grazing
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	D03.01.02, X, J02.01.03, G02, I01, A10.01	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, sport and leisure structures, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Shifting dunes along the	G01.02, G01.03.02, G01.01, C01.01.01, X, G02.08, G05.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, nautical sports, sand and gravel quarries, camping and caravans, trampling, overuse



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		shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014]		
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Active raised bogs [7110]	F02.03, I01, J02.07.02, J02.15, A03.02, F03.01, A04.03, A03.03, G02.09, H02.06	Leisure fishing, invasive non-native species, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, non-intensive mowing, hunting, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing, wildlife watching, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
001898	Unshin River SAC	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355]	J02.10, I01, B02, A02.01, A04.02.02	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, agricultural intensification, non-intensive sheep grazing
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A04, F02.03, A03, B, J01	Grazing, leisure fishing, mowing or cutting of grassland, silviculture, forestry, fire and fire suppression
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	B02.02, I01, B04	Forestry clearance, invasive non-native species, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	J02.05.02, I01, B, E01.01, A10.01, B06, E01.03, G01.01.01, D01.01, J02.10, E03.03, X	Modifying structures of inland water courses, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry, continuous urbanisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, dispersed habitation, motorized nautical sports, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Marsh saxifrage ( <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> ) [1528], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013]	B01, L09, C03.03, X, C01.03.01, C01.03.02, D05, D01.02, A04	Forest planting on open ground, fire (natural), wind energy production, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, improved access to site, roads, motorways, grazing
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410]	G01.02, C01.03.02, D01, J02.06.02, C03.03, A04.03, J01.01, I02, A04.01.02, B, A04.02.01, A07, A10, F03.02.04, K03.02, B01, D02.02, B02, A04.02.02, F03.02.02, C01.01.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mechanical removal of peat, roads, paths and railroads, surface water abstractions for public water supply, wind energy production, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, burning down, problematic native species, intensive sheep grazing, silviculture, forestry, non-intensive cattle grazing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, restructuring agricultural land holding, predator control, parasitism (fauna), forest planting on open ground, pipe lines, forest and plantation management & use, non-intensive sheep grazing, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), sand and gravel quarries
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Reefs [1170], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) [1349], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Mudflats and sandflats not	F01, E03, G01.01, E01, F03.01, K02.03, J02.01.02, J02.10, A04, J02.12.01, C01.01.02, A08, D01.01, I01, H04, J02.01.01, F02.03, B, C01.03.01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, discharges, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, eutrophication (natural), reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, removal of beach materials, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, polderisation, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, hand cutting of peat

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		covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Estuaries [1130], Coastal lagoons [1150], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]		
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [9130], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Alkaline fens [7230], Limestone pavements [8240]	H01.08, J02.01.03, C01, D01.01, A04.01, J02.10, M01.01, K02.03, H01, J02, M01.03, G01, D03.01.02, B02.01.01, G02.09, K02.01, I02, I01, A04.02.05, A08, A10.01, M01.02	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, mining and quarrying, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes), eutrophication (natural), pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, flooding and rising precipitations, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, forest replanting (native trees), wildlife watching, species composition change (succession), problematic native species, invasive non-native species, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, fertilisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, droughts and less precipitations
002298	River Moy SAC	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Active raised bogs [7110], Alkaline fens [7230], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355]	B05, H01.05, I01, F03.02.04, D04.02, F03.02, J02.04, A02.01, C01.03, B01, F02.03	Use of fertilizers (forestry), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, predator control, aerodrome, heliport, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), flooding modifications, agricultural intensification, peat extraction, forest planting on open ground, leisure fishing
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]	K02, X, A08, A10.01, A02.01	Biocenotic evolution, succession, fertilisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, agricultural intensification
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	I01, E03.01, X, J02.05	Invasive non-native species, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J02.04, A04.02.01, B, X	Flooding modifications, non-intensive cattle grazing, silviculture, forestry
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F01, A08, A04, E01.03, G01.02	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, grazing, dispersed habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	J02.01.02, E02, A08, F02.03, D01.02, E01, H, F01, D03.02	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, industrial or commercial areas, fertilisation, leisure fishing, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157]	A08, F02.03, G01.02, E01	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	A08, B, X	Fertilisation, silviculture, forestry
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Little Grebe ( <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ) [A004], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061]	F02.03, A08	Leisure fishing, fertilisation
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193]	F03.01, A08, G01.01, F02.03	Hunting, fertilisation, nautical sports, leisure fishing
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> ) [A125], Common tern ( <i>Sterna</i>	A04, B, I01, G01.02, F03.01, G01.01, F02.03, A08	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation

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		<i>hirundo</i> [A193], Little Grebe ( <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ) [A004], Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) [A053]		
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ) [A045], Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194]	G01.02, X	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Scaup ( <i>Aythya marila</i> ) [A062], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140]	F01, D03.02, E01, A08, G01.01, E02, E03	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas, discharges
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Corncrake ( <i>Crex crex</i> ) [A122], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038]	D01.01, D01.05, A04, A03, G01.01, G01.02, F02.03, A04.03, A08, F03.01, E01	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fertilisation, hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	F02.03, F03.01, A04, G01.01, B	Leisure fishing, hunting, grazing, nautical sports, sylviculture, forestry
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	D01.02, J02.05.02, C01.03, A04, B01	Roads, motorways, modifying structures of inland water courses, peat extraction, grazing, forest planting on open ground
004115	Inishduff SPA	Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018]	X	No threats or pressures
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157]	F03.01, E01.01, F01, A08	Hunting, continuous urbanisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	A04	Grazing
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ) [A045]	X	No threats or pressures
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144]	F01, A04, G01.01, A08, E01.01, D01.02, G01.02	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, grazing, nautical sports, fertilisation, continuous urbanisation, roads, motorways, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Chough ( <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> ) [A346], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103]	G02.08, G01.04, C01.03.02, I01, G01.02, B01, C01.01, A04.03, K01.01, C01.01.01, E01.01, A04	Camping and caravans, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest planting on open ground, sand and gravel extraction, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, continuous urbanisation, grazing
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061]	B, I01, F02.03, A08	Sylviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, leisure fishing, fertilisation
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ) [A045]	D04.01, E01, X	Airport, urbanised areas, human habitation

**List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects**

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> )	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> )	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> )	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g., pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1065]	Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> )	The pressures facing this species are associated with conversion of land into agricultural land or forestry, under-grazing and abandonment of land.	A01, A07, A10, B01	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> )	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, X0	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> )	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1106]	Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
[1110]	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	No significant pressures were identified acting on this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro-particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.



EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> )	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1365]	Harbour Seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> )	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1395]	Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime.



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					Coastal development and reclamation.
[1421]	Killarney Fern ( <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.
[1528]	Marsh Saxifrage ( <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> )	Land abandonment, modification, land drainage and peat extraction are also considered pressures facing this species.	A06, A31, B27, C05	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction	None identified.
[1833]	Slender Naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> )	The species is pressured by enrichment (eutrophication), acidification, peatland damage and the physical alteration of water bodies.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, F33, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes ( <i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i> )	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes ( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> )	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ( <i>grey dunes</i> )	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks ( <i>Humid dune slacks</i> )	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g., walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.		species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	
[21A0]	Machairs ( <i>* in Ireland</i> )	Pressures on the habitat include ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and disturbance.	A02, A09, A10, A20, A30, F01, F07, L01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture, conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Mismanaged recreational activity.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3130]	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation ( <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> )	The majority of pressures this habitat is under is associated with drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3140]	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass ( <i>Chara spp.</i> )	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters.	A25, A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12, F13, F33, I02	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3150]	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	Most of the pressures on this habitat are as a result of pollution from agriculture, forestry activities and wastewater.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[3180]	Turloughs	The main pressures associated with this habitat are related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing.	A09, A26, A31	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation ( <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> )	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[5130]	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) *important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g., land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6510]	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing),	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton ( <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i> )	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8120]	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> )	Pressures facing this habitat are associated with overgrazing.	A09	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb ( <i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb ( <i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8330]	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	There are no pressures facing this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	There are no pressures acting on this resource.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) and beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91D0]	Bog woodland	Pressures facing this habitat are related to drainage, invasive species and burning.	A11, B09, C05, I02, K01	Burning for agriculture, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, peat extraction, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), Indian balsam ( <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> ) and currant species ( <i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i> ) as well as some native species such as brambles ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.
[91J0]	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) and traveller's joy ( <i>Clematis vitalba</i> ), with overgrazing by deer also posing a pressure to the habitat.	A09, I02, I05	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.



## Special Conservation Interests and Vulnerabilities of SPAs that have undergone assessment

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution
A045	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	A11, C03, D02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines
A048	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications
A054	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A056	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A062	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A122	Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	A03.01, A04.01, K03.04, M01.03	Intensive mowing or intensification, intensive grazing, predation, flooding and rising precipitations
A125	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	C03, G01, H01	Renewable abiotic energy use, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A143	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions



Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A164	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A184	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, changes in abiotic conditions
A346	Red-Billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	A02, A04, E06, G01	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
A395	Greater White-Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	A02, A04, A06, A11, B01, C03, D02, D05, F01, F03, G01, H03, H07, K03, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, annual and perennial non-timber crops, agriculture activities not referred to above, forest planting on open ground, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, improved access to site, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, interspecific faunal relations, changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions
A674	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other human intrusions and disturbances, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, other ecosystem modifications

# Appendix II Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>European Level</b>			
<b>SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</li> <li>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.</li> <li>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission.</li> <li>Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects.</li> <li>Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme.</li> <li>Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive.</li> <li>Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</li> <li>Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.</li> <li>For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III.</li> <li>The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor.</li> <li>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest.</li> <li>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species.</li> <li>Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored to a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</li> <li>Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present.</li> <li>Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.</li> <li>Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation.</li> <li>The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.</li> <li>Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas).</li> <li>Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes.</li> <li>Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)</b>	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year</li> <li>set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk</li> <li>set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a</li> </ul>	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an integrated approach</li> <li>best available techniques,</li> <li>flexibility; and</li> <li>public participation</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and

	high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.		align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products.</li> <li>Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets.</li> <li>All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets.</li> <li>The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables.</li> <li>EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans.</li> <li>Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption.</li> <li>The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor.</li> <li>Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive;</li> <li>Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014;</li> <li>Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels;</li> <li>Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)</b>	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</b>	Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures</li> <li>EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs</li> <li>The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services</li> <li>Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy</li> <li>Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering</li> <li>National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits</li> <li>Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it</li> <li>Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)</b>	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals;</li> <li>The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism;</li> <li>The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure;</li> <li>Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law;</li> <li>Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management

<p><b>Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)</b></p>	<p>The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value.</li> <li>• An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss.</li> <li>• A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making.</li> <li>• Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>EU Green Infrastructure Strategy</b></p>	<p>Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas.</li> <li>• Supporting EU-level GI projects.</li> <li>• Improving access to finance for GI projects.</li> <li>• Improving information and promoting innovation.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>UN Kyoto Protocol (2<sup>nd</sup> Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</b></p>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II).</li> <li>• EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP.</li> <li>• Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020.</li> <li>• Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels.</li> <li>• Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%.</li> <li>• Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>Four pieces of complimentary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps.</li> <li>• Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU.</li> <li>• Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020.</li> <li>• Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries.</li> <li>• Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.</li> </ul>	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS).</li> <li>• New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries.</li> <li>• First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive)</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).</li> <li>• Sets new air quality objectives for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives.</li> <li>• Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values.</li> <li>• Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM<sub>10</sub>) or up to five years (NO<sub>2</sub>, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> <li>• The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</li> <li>• Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.</li> <li>• Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures.</li> <li>• Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public.</li> <li>• Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases.</li> <li>• Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>

<p><b>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</b></p>	<p>The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels;</li> <li>• Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and</li> <li>• Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks</li> <li>• Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment</li> <li>• Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3.</li> <li>• Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above.</li> <li>• Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats.</li> <li>• Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies.</li> <li>• Promote sustainable water usage.</li> <li>• The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive</li> <li>○ Sampling Drinking Water Directive</li> <li>○ Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive</li> <li>○ Shellfish Directive</li> <li>○ Freshwater Fish Directive</li> <li>○ Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive</li> <li>○ Dangerous Substances Directive</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>• Achieve “good status” for all waters.</li> <li>• Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts.</li> <li>• Involve the public and streamline legislation.</li> <li>• Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas.</li> <li>• Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas.</li> <li>• Recover costs for water services.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, control and conserve groundwater.</li> <li>• Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</li> <li>• Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive.</li> <li>• Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption.</li> <li>• Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I.</li> <li>• Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a).</li> <li>• Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5.</li> <li>• Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.</li> <li>• Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action.</li> <li>• Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health.</li> <li>• Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</li> <li>• The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment.</li> <li>• Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.</li> </ul>	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU</b>	Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent.</li> <li>Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures.</li> <li>Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7.</li> <li>The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive.</li> <li>The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator.</li> <li>The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met.</li> <li>The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</b>	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)</b>	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.</li> <li>The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.</li> <li>A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</li> <li>Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage.</li> <li>Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal.</li> <li>Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society.</li> <li>Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Landscape Convention 2000</b>	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes.</li> <li>Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management



<p><b>The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)</b></p>	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better implementation of legislation.</li> <li>Better information by improving the knowledge base.</li> <li>More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy.</li> <li>Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies.</li> </ul> <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To make the Union's cities more sustainable.</li> <li>To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)</b></p>	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats</li> <li>to promote cooperation between states</li> <li>to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</li> </ul>	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control.</li> <li>Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.</li> <li>Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies.</li> <li>Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon.</li> <li>Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations.</li> <li>Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Bali Road Map (2007)</b></p>	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and</li> <li>To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mitigation</li> <li>adaptation</li> <li>technology</li> <li>financing</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Cancun Agreements (2010)</b></p>	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation</li> <li>Transparency of actions</li> <li>Technology</li> <li>Finance</li> <li>Adaptation</li> <li>Forests</li> <li>Capacity building</li> </ul>	<p>Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Doha Climate Gateway (2012)</b></p>	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020);</li> <li>Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets;</li> <li>Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt;</li> <li>Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and</li> <li>Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>EU Common Agricultural Policy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and</li> <li>To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future;</li> <li>Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources;</li> <li>Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.</li> </ul>	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration,</li> <li>Evaluation,</li> <li>Authorisation; and</li> <li>Restriction of chemicals.</li> </ul> <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>

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<p><b>Stockholm Convention</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention</li> <li>Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention</li> <li>Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention</li> <li>Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner</li> <li>Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Ramsar Convention</b></p>	<p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p>	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;</li> <li>Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management;</li> <li>Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>European 2020 Strategy for Growth</b></p>	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;</li> <li>Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;</li> <li>Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.</li> </ul>	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;</li> <li>3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&amp;D;</li> <li>the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right);</li> <li>the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree;</li> <li>20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.</li> </ol>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011</b></p>	<p>The aim of the Act is to create a planning system which is quicker, clearer and more accessible, with resources better matched to priorities. The Act also gives effect to local government reform changes which transferred the majority of planning functions and decision-making responsibilities for local development plans, development management plus planning enforcement to locally accountable councils.</p>	<p>The enactment of the Planning Act (NI) 2011 provided the legislative basis for the most significant reforms of the Northern Ireland planning system in a generation. These reforms impacted on every aspect of planning, including how development plans are drawn up, how development proposals and applications are managed and the way in which these functions are delivered. The key reforms set out to deliver the complete overhaul and redesign of the development plan and development management systems with the aim of improving efficiency and effectiveness. Significant changes were also made in relation to planning appeals and enforcement.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995</b></p>	<p>The Order is one of the primary pieces of legislation used to protect archaeological sites and built heritage.</p>	<p>State Care sites and monuments are those in the ownership of NIEA. The Order (Article 13) provides the statutory remit for NIEA to acquire historic monuments to secure their protection and manage them for the benefit of present and future generations, by providing public access. The Order (Article 3) allows NIEA to schedule monuments for protection. These monuments remain in their existing ownership, but give NIEA powers to control works through Scheduled Monument consent, help to look after sites through Management Agreements or pursue prosecution where damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 (NI)</b></p>	<p>An Act to secure the protection of wrecks in territorial waters and the sites of such wrecks, from interference by unauthorised persons; and for connected purposes.</p>	<p>Section 1 of the act provides for wrecks to be designated because of historical, archaeological or artistic value. Section 2 provides for designation of dangerous sites. Wreck sites must have a known location in order to be designated.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 - Spatial strategy for Northern Ireland</b></p>	<p>The RDS provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors. It does not redefine other Departments' strategies but complements them with a spatial perspective.</p>	<p>The 8 aims of the RDS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of Northern Ireland;</li> <li>Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and Londonderry as the principal city of the North West;</li> <li>Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential;</li> <li>Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities;</li> <li>Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places;</li> <li>Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake;</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change; and</li> <li>• Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world.</li> </ul>	
<b>Archaeology 2030 - A Strategic Approach for Northern Ireland</b>	This document sets out a strategic approach and recommendations as to how society develop engagement with and understanding of archaeology.	This document is the collaborative product of four cross-sectoral working groups, co-ordinated by a steering group, and involved people from a wide range of disciplines working in, or related to archaeology. Convened as 'The Way Forward for Archaeology in Northern Ireland', the aim was to conduct a review of the current position of archaeology in NI, and through a series of workshops, survey and dialogue, to develop a sector-wide, strategic approach, with recommendations for the future.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and relevant Planning Policy Statements (PPS) for Northern Ireland</b>	The Department of the Environment's 'Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland' - Planning for Sustainable Development (SPPS), sets out the Department's regional planning policies for securing the orderly and consistent development of land in Northern Ireland.	The provisions of the SPPS must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans, and are also material to all decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.  Statements of national policy and principles towards certain aspects of the town planning framework. (It should be noted that the PPS's will be superseded by Local Development Plans when they are adopted).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland 2020</b>	A strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy.	The Strategy sets out how Northern Ireland plans to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy. It builds upon the first Biodiversity Strategy published in 2002 but adopts the modern and internationally agreed approach that emphasises the management of biological systems to deliver the materials and services upon which people depend – the ecosystem services approach.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Draft Environment Strategy (NI)</b>	The Environment Strategy is intended to be an overarching document setting out Northern Ireland's environmental priorities for the coming decades and will form part of the Green Growth agenda.	The Environment Strategy covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air and water quality</li> <li>• A healthy environment we can enjoy</li> <li>• Nature and wildlife</li> <li>• Using our environment to make things without damaging it</li> <li>• Waste and recycling</li> <li>• Our changing climate</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Draft Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy 2021-2040</b>	The draft Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy 2021-2040 Consultation Document provides an outline of the policy drivers for the development of this strategy, the ecosystem services that semi-natural peatlands in Northern Ireland provide, details the current factors affecting our semi-natural peatlands and sets out the objectives and actions which we consider necessary to ensure that our semi-natural peatlands are conserved and restored to functioning ecosystems.	The Draft Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy provides information on a series of Strategic Objectives and Actions that the Department and its partner organisations intend to take forward. The UK Peatland Strategy was published in 2018 and identifies a common way forward and sets the context for the devolved administrations strategic peatland action plans.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Draft Green Growth Strategy Consultation on the draft Green Growth Strategy for Northern Ireland</b>	This Green Growth Strategy sets out an ambitious vision and a framework for delivery with which all other NI government policies and strategies must align. It provides us with a vitally important opportunity to embed wider climate change, a green economy and environmental considerations into decision-making.	This draft Strategy establishes the NI Green Growth vision and principles and sets out commitments to tackling the climate crisis. A detailed Climate Action Plan is currently being developed, which will set out what will be delivered.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050</b>	The long-term vision of the Energy Strategy is to have net zero and affordable energy, compatible with the 2015 Paris Agreement, and one which makes a fair contribution to the UK Government's legally binding target of "net zero" emissions by 2050.	The Energy Strategy sets out a pathway for energy to 2030 that will mobilise the skills, technologies and behaviours needed to take us towards our vision of net zero carbon and affordable energy by 2050. It outlines a roadmap to 2030 aiming to deliver a 56% reduction in our energy-related emissions.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management

<b>The UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS)</b>	The UK Marine Policy Statement provides the policy framework for the marine planning system and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.	The Marine Policy Statement will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom marine area. It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The Guidance to the UK Marine Policy Statement from 1 January 2020 explains how references to EU law in the UK MPS should be interpreted from 1 January 2021 following the UK's withdrawal from the EU.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland</b>	The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland will inform and guide the regulation, management, use and protection of our marine area. It is a single document made up of two plans, one for the inshore region and one for the offshore region.	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 (The Marine Act), require the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) as the Marine Plan Authority (MPA), to prepare marine plans. The Marine Plan has been developed within the framework of the UK Marine Policy Statement (UK MPS). This will facilitate the sustainable development of the marine area. The UK Government has published a 25-year Environment Plan that aims to having UK Marine Plans in place by 2021.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006-2026</b>	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) aims to establish sustainable levels of economic and social activity in our coastal areas while protecting the coastal environment.	ICZM seeks to reconcile the different policies that have an effect on the coast and to establish a framework that facilitates the integration of the interests and responsibilities of those involved in the development, management and use of the coast.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022</b>	The Act sets targets for the years 2050, 2040 and 2030 for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland.	The Act commits Northern Ireland to a target of 48% reduction in emissions and 80% renewable electricity by 2030 and carbon net zero by 2050.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002</b>	Aims to prevent and control pollution in Northern Ireland.	The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution prevention and control</li> <li>• Air pollution prevention and control</li> <li>• Pollution prevention and control in areas of special scientific interest (ASSI)</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.</b>	The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity.	The Act defines the functions of Northern Irish public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity as well as containing provisions for the conservation of flora, fauna and habitats.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Northern Irelands River Basin Management Plans</b>	River Basin Management Plans are the key tools for implementing the Water Framework Directive and to achieving its objectives.	DAERA has published the Draft River Basin Management Plan for the 3rd cycle period which runs from 2021-2027. The draft plan covers the North Western, Neagh Bann and North Eastern river basin districts (RBD) and includes detailed status updates on each RBD.  The 3rd cycle of River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for the period of 2022-2027 is currently being prepared by Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in line with the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) at the time of compiling this report.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</b>	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 introduced a revised system of Marine Management and Licensing, including marine planning.	The eight key elements are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO)</li> <li>• Creation of a strategic marine planning system</li> <li>• A streamlined marine licensing system</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine nature conservation</li> <li>• Fisheries management and marine enforcement</li> <li>• Migratory and freshwater fisheries</li> <li>• Coastal access</li> <li>• Coastal and estuarine management</li> </ul>	needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010</b>	The UK Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 require the UK to take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) through the development of a UK Marine Strategy.	The UK Marine Strategy, made up of Parts One, Two and Three, sets out a comprehensive framework for assessing, monitoring and taking action across our seas to achieve the UK’s shared vision for ‘clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse ocean and seas’. In October 2019, the updated UK Marine Strategy Part One: UK updated assessment and Good Environmental Status was published. In March 2021 the updated UK Marine Strategy Part Two: UK updated monitoring programmes was published and the UK Marine Strategy Part 3: Programme for Measures is being reviewed after being out for consultation (6/09/21-29/11/21).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985</b>	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order provides for the protection of certain animals, birds and plants.	Attention is drawn to Article 10 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended) under which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb, capture, injure a Common seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ), Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> ) or Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ). In addition it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly, injure or kill a wild animal included in Schedule 5 of this Order. This includes Angel shark ( <i>Squatina squatina</i> ), Common skate ( <i>Dipturus batis</i> ), Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> ), Spiny seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> ), Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elaphus</i> ) and Fan mussel ( <i>Atrina fragilis</i> ). It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection,</li> <li>• damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place which any such animal uses for shelter or protection,</li> <li>• damages or destroys anything which conceals or protects any such structure; or</li> <li>• to have in possession or control any live or dead wild animal included in Schedule 5 or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995</b>	The Regulations aim to transpose the Habitats Directive in relation to Northern Ireland to provide protection to habitats and species in need of conservation.	Attention is drawn to regulation 34 of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), which states that it is an offence to deliberately disturb, capture, injure or kill a wild animal of a European Protected Species included in Schedule 2 to these Regulations. This includes all species of dolphins, porpoises and whales and the marine turtle species. It is also an offence to; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deliberately obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of such an animal,</li> <li>damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal,</li> <li>keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead wild animal of a European protected species, or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal.</li> </ol>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013</b>	Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes.	The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland’s seas based on: a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Planning</li> <li>• Nature Conservation</li> <li>• Marine Licensing</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)</b>	Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland. Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment</b>	In recognising the importance of sustaining local identity, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) has commissioned Landscape Character Assessments of Northern Ireland from environmental consultants, which resulted in the identification of distinct character areas within Northern Ireland.	The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment provides a strategic overview of the landscape in Northern Ireland and subdivides the countryside into 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas based upon information on people and place and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans

			etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Assessment</b>	The aim of this study is to provide a strategic understanding of different areas of regional seascape character along the entire Northern Ireland coast, complementing similar assessments undertaken elsewhere in the UK. This will contribute to the aims of the European Landscape Convention through promoting the protection, management and planning of the seascape, and to support the European cooperation in landscape issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and map the different regional seascape character areas.</li> <li>Describe the key features and characteristics of each seascape character area.</li> </ul> Relate the description of each seascape character area to its neighbouring terrestrial landscape character areas (as described in the NI Landscape Character Assessment, 2000) and take account of boundaries identified in relation to neighbouring seascape areas for the British and Irish coastline.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Level</b>			
<b>Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan</b>	<p>The National Planning Framework is the Government’s high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between.</p> <p>The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.</p>	National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compact Growth</li> <li>Enhanced Regional Accessibility</li> <li>Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities</li> <li>Sustainable Mobility</li> <li>A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills</li> <li>High-Quality International Connectivity</li> <li>Enhanced Amenity and Heritage</li> <li>Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society</li> <li>Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources</li> <li>Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services</li> </ol>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040</b>	Planning Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO) is the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport’s (DTTAS) response to the new NPF and NDP. The objective of PLUTO is to update the existing framework for transport investment published in 2015 to ensure alignment with Project Ireland 2040.	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term;</li> <li>Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and,</li> <li>Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.</li> </ol>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland</b>	<p>The high-level strategic framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network.</p> <p>This new framework is the Department of Transport’s contribution to Project Ireland 2040, Government’s long-term strategy for accommodating population growth in a sustainable manner and making Ireland a better country for all of its people. It has been developed to ensure that our transport sectoral strategy is underpinned by and supports the achievement of the spatial objectives and National Strategic Objectives set out in the National Planning Framework.</p>	The framework establishes high-level investment priorities to efficiently and effectively address key transport challenges identified by the background analysis and to ensure that transport investment is aligned with and supports Government’s overarching spatial and climate change objectives, as articulated in the National Planning Framework and Climate Action Plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)</b>	The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas.</li> <li>There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission.</li> <li>Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects.</li> <li>Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011</b>	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment – commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning.</li> <li>These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning.</li> <li>Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004).</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)</b>	These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.</li> </ul>	needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</b>	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)</b>	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997).</li> <li>Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives.</li> <li>Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)</b>	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution.</li> <li>Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values.</li> <li>Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)</b>	These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3 <sup>rd</sup> Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources	The Regulations include measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited</li> <li>Limits on the land application of fertilisers</li> <li>Storage requirements for livestock manure; and</li> <li>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, as amended</b>	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective,</li> <li>The policy of the Government on climate change,</li> <li>Climate justice,</li> <li>Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and</li> <li>The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Climate Action Plan 2023</b>	The National Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on Ireland's climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated periodically to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans

<p><b>The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.</li> <li>Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications.</li> <li>Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels.</li> </ul> <p>Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</li> <li>Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off.</li> <li>Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains.</li> <li>Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth.</li> <li>Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management.</li> </ul> <p>The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	<p>etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p> <p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</li> <li>The Plan provides a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs;</li> <li>Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes, and further develop national implementation of the Goals;</li> <li>Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and</li> <li>Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)</b></p>	<p>€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.</li> <li>It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)</b></p>	<p>These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in Natura 2000 sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries;</li> <li>Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required;</li> <li>Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation;</li> <li>Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan;</li> <li>Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan;</li> <li>Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment;</li> <li>Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities;</li> <li>Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and</li> <li>Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)</b></p>	<p>The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC.</p>	<p>The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers.</li> <li>Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs.</li> </ul>	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing on and offshore wind,</li> <li>Building a sustainable bioenergy sector,</li> <li>Fostering R&amp;D in renewables such as wave &amp; tidal,</li> <li>Growing sustainable transport; and</li> <li>Building out robust and efficient networks.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans</p>

			etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017</b>	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Action Policy Framework</li> <li>Decarbonising Electricity Generation</li> <li>Decarbonising the Built Environment</li> <li>Decarbonising Transport</li> <li>An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]</b>	The Clean Air Strategy will provide the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation.</li> <li>The Strategy should also help tackle climate change.</li> <li>The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture.</li> <li>In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022</b>	EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland; <i>"Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>EirGrid Transmission Development Plan 2021-2030</b>	The primary objective of the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) is to describe the transmission network reinforcements planned for the next ten years. The TDP outlines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drivers of network development;</li> <li>The network investment needs; and</li> <li>The planned network developments required to address these needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TDP 2021 is EirGrid's Plan to develop the network through specific projects over the next ten years.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users.</li> <li>It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure;</li> <li>Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity;</li> <li>Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and</li> <li>Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and</li> <li>Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment.</li> <li>The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.</li> <li>The preparation of the NWRP has been divided into two phases, the combination of which will become the final NWRP. The NWRP Framework Plan (Phase 1) has now been adopted. Phase 2 of the NWRP (four Regional Water Resources Plans), currently in preparation, will address the needs across the 535 individual water supplies and identify the solutions to address these needs.</li> </ul>	The key objectives of the plan are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions</li> <li>Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry</li> <li>Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources</li> <li>Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events</li> <li>Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water</li> <li>Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-</b>	Vision: <i>"Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU</i>	General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020):	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-

<p><b>2020)</b></p>	<p><i>average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU."</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development</li> <li>Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability</li> <li>Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products</li> </ul>	<p>combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry.</li> <li>The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.</li> </ul>	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong;</li> <li>Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements;</li> <li>The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects;</li> <li>Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms;</li> <li>Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety;</li> <li>Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and</li> <li>Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)</b></p>	<p>The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.</p>	<p>The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions.</li> <li>Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i></li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development;</li> <li>Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape;</li> <li>Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape;</li> <li>Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020 and National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027</b></p>	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally;</li> <li>To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste;</li> <li>To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export;</li> <li>To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.</li> </ul>	<p>The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention</li> <li>Collection</li> <li>Self-sufficiency</li> <li>Regulation</li> <li>Legacy issues</li> <li>North-south cooperation</li> <li>Guidance and awareness</li> <li>Implementation</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</b></p>	<p>The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.</p>	<p>The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>

<p><b>HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025</b></p>	<p>The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i></p>	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life</li> <li>• Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities</li> <li>• Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012</b></p>	<p>A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved.</li> <li>• Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To reduce overall travel demand.</li> <li>○ To maximise the efficiency of the transport network.</li> <li>○ To reduce reliance on fossil fuels.</li> <li>○ To reduce transport emissions.</li> <li>○ To improve accessibility to transport.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment</li> <li>○ ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking</li> <li>○ improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies</li> <li>○ strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport</b></p>	<p>SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades.</p>	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition);</li> <li>• Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and</li> <li>• Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network.</li> </ul> <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts;</li> <li>• Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and</li> <li>• To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland.</li> <li>• Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Security of Supply</li> <li>○ Sustainability of Energy</li> <li>○ Competitiveness of Energy Supply</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand</li> <li>• Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland</li> <li>• Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation</li> <li>• Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks</li> <li>• Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production</li> <li>• Being prepared for energy supply disruptions</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans</b></p>	<p>NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)</b></p>	<p>Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.</p>	<p>Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans</p>

			etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)</b>	This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland.	The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Wildlife Act of 1976</b> <b>Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000</b>	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems</li> <li>• Give statutory protection to NHAs</li> <li>• Enhances wildlife species and their habitats</li> <li>• Includes more species for protection</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021)</b> <b>Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan</b>	Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors.</li> <li>• To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.</li> <li>• To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</li> <li>• To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.</li> <li>• To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.</li> <li>• To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species.</li> <li>• To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Broadband Plan (2012)</b>	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband.</li> <li>• Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered.</li> <li>• The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets.</li> <li>• A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</b> <b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</b> <b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation.</li> <li>• Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water.</li> <li>• Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans.</li> <li>• Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs.</li> <li>• Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies.</li> <li>• Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body.</li> <li>• Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances.</li> <li>• Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater.</li> <li>• Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies.</li> <li>• Outlines surface water quality standards.</li> <li>• Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)</b>	Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality.</li> <li>• Sets groundwater quality standards.</li> <li>• Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</b>	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosecute for water pollution offences.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters.</li> <li>• Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution.</li> <li>• issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices;</li> <li>• Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects.</li> <li>• Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.</li> </ul>	combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Water Services Act 2007</b></p> <p><b>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</b></p> <p><b>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides the water services infrastructure.</li> <li>• Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services.</li> <li>• Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply.</li> <li>• Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.</li> </ul>	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector.</li> <li>• Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced.</li> <li>• Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards</li> <li>• Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020-2024)</b></p>	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term.	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet Customer Expectations.</li> <li>• Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply.</li> <li>• Provide Effective Management of Waste water.</li> <li>• Protect and Enhance the Environment.</li> <li>• Support Social and Economic Growth.</li> <li>• Invest in the Future.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Uisce Éireann's National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan</b></p>	The National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan (NWSMP) outlines Uisce Éireann's strategy to ensure a nationwide standardised approach for managing wastewater sludge over the next 25 years. This national and sustainable approach to wastewater sludge management will ensure efficiency and ongoing improvements to the benefit of the public and the environment we all live in.	<p>As part of the development of the NWSMP, Uisce Éireann has looked at how wastewater sludge is currently managed and has set out sustainable proposals for the investment in future treatment, transport and reuse or disposal of the sludge in keeping with the following objectives: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To avoid endangering human health or harming the environment;</li> <li>• To maximise the benefits of wastewater sludge as a soil conditioner and source of nutrients;</li> <li>• To ensure that all regulatory and legislative controls are met, and due regard is given to non-statutory Codes of Practice and industry guidance;</li> <li>• To establish long term, secure and sustainable reuse/disposal methods;</li> <li>• To ensure cost-effective and efficient treatment and reuse/disposal techniques;</li> <li>• To reduce potential for disruption from sludge transport and sludge facilities;</li> <li>• To extract energy and other resources where economically feasible; and</li> <li>• To drive operational efficiencies, e.g. through the use of Sludge Hub Centres.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas</b></p>	Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning.</li> <li>• Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Agri-Food Strategy 2030</b></p>	This 10-year Strategy sets out four high-level "Missions" to be achieved in order to develop such a system in Ireland: 1. A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector 2. Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Wellbeing 3. Food that is Safe, Nutritious and Appealing, Trusted and Valued at Home and Abroad 4. An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Sector, driven by Technology and Talent	Each of the Missions has a set of Goals which are underpinned by a series of Actions.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</b></p>	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	not applicable	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan



			needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<p><b>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)</b></p> <p><b>Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</b></p> <p><b>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection.</li> <li>GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation.</li> <li>Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats.</li> <li>Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment.</li> <li>Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans.</li> <li>Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Rural Development Programme</b>	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation;</li> <li>Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and</li> <li>Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)</b>	Represents Ireland’s proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	<p>Measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afforestation and Creation of Woodland</li> <li>NeighbourWood Scheme</li> <li>Forest Roads</li> <li>Reconstitution Scheme</li> <li>Woodland Improvement Scheme</li> <li>Native Woodland Conservation Scheme</li> <li>Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions</li> <li>Producer Groups</li> <li>Innovative Forest Technology</li> <li>Forest Genetic Reproductive Material</li> <li>Forest Management Plans</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027</b>	This River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures that are necessary to protect and restore water quality in Ireland. The overall aim of the plan is to ensure that our natural waters are sustainably managed and that freshwater resources are protected so as to maintain and improve Ireland’s water environment.	The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of Ireland’s waters. These plans are prepared in 6-year cycles, during which a programme of measures must be implemented so as to achieve water quality objectives. Good water quality contributes to protecting human health by improving the quality of drinking water sources and bathing waters.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</b>	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To give direction to Ireland’s approach to peatland management.</li> <li>To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils.</li> <li>To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions.</li> <li>To ensure that Ireland’s peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly.</li> <li>To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use.</li> <li>To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme</b>	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management

<p><b>Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020</b></p>	<p>The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.</p>	<p>Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs.</li> <li>To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy.</li> <li>To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016</b></p>	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity generation on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030</b></p>	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFV forecasts</li> <li>Electricity targets</li> <li>Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets</li> <li>Hydrogen targets</li> <li>Biofuels targets</li> <li>LPG targets</li> <li>Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)</b></p>	<p>Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.</p>	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>85% increase in exports to €19 billion.</li> <li>70% increase in value added to €13 billion.</li> <li>60% increase in primary production to €10 billion.</li> <li>The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland</li> <li>Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020</li> <li>Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable.</li> <li>By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors.</li> </ul>	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce overall travel demand</li> <li>Maximise the efficiency of the transport network</li> <li>Reduce reliance on fossil fuels</li> <li>Reduce transport emissions</li> <li>Improve accessibility to transport</li> </ul> <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021</b></p>	<p>The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.</p>	<p>The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Context</li> <li>Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination</li> <li>Enhancing the Visitor Experience</li> <li>Research in the Irish Tourism Sector</li> <li>Supporting Local Communities in Tourism</li> <li>Wider Government Policy</li> <li>International Context</li> <li>Co-ordination Structures</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>

<p><b>Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025</b></p>	<p>The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.</p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year</li> <li>• net of inflation excluding carrier receipts;</li> <li>• 250,000 people employed in tourism; and</li> <li>• 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE)</b></p>	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030</b></p>	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFV forecasts</li> <li>• Electricity targets</li> <li>• Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets</li> <li>• Hydrogen targets</li> <li>• Biofuels targets</li> <li>• LPG targets</li> <li>• Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025</b></p>	<p>The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly;</li> <li>• Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them;</li> <li>• Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers;</li> <li>• Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and</li> <li>• Collecting evidence to track change and measure success.</li> </ul>	<p>This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Draft Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan II– A Framework for the Sustainable Development of Ireland’s Offshore Renewable Energy Resource (OREDP II)</b></p>	<p>The key objectives for the OREDP II are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the resource potential for ORE in Ireland’s maritime area.</li> <li>• Provide an evidence base to facilitate the future identification of Broad Areas most suitable for the sustainable deployment of ORE in Ireland’s maritime area.</li> </ul> <p>Identify critical gaps in marine data or knowledge and recommend prioritised actions to close these gaps</p>	<p>The OREDP II provides a framework and evidence base to facilitate the future identification of Broad Areas most suited for the development of fixed wind, floating wind, wave and tidal as part of the enduring plan-led regime.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Ireland’s Long Term Renovation Strategy 2020</b></p>	<p>This document sets out Ireland’s Long-Term Renovation Strategy as required by Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.</p>	<p>This Long-Term Renovation Strategy has been developed based on the guidance issued by the European Commission.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Policy on the Provision of Tourist and Leisure Signage on National Roads 2011</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this document is to outline the National Roads Authority’s policy on the provision of tourist and leisure information signs on national primary and national secondary roads in Ireland.</p>	<p>The primary objectives of the Authority’s Tourist and Leisure Signage Policy are to (a) provide a basis for a coherent system of tourist signage on national roads so as to effectively guide visitors to their intended destinations, and (b) avoid the unsightly proliferation of advertising and tourist signage, particularly for commercial related activities and tourist accommodation, on the national road network.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>

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<b>Town Centre First Policy 2022</b>	The Town Centre First policy aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the service, social, cultural and recreational hub for the local community.	The Town Centre First policy sets out a range of Actions which collectively will create the framework required to support towns to achieve the desired outcomes and deliver on their own unique vision. These Actions are centred around improving knowledge and understanding of towns and what they need, enhancing the capacity of delivery agents to implement this policy, building new structures at national and local level, and ensuring that new and existing funds are co-ordinated and targeted towards the implementation of Town Centre First in each town.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Heritage Ireland 2030 – A Framework for Heritage</b>	The objectives of Heritage Ireland 2030 are set out under three themes: Communities and Heritage; Leadership and Heritage; and Heritage Partnerships.	Heritage Ireland 2030 is a framework for the protection, conservation, promotion and management of Ireland’s heritage for the next decade and beyond.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Making Remote Work: National Remote Work Strategy</b>	The vision for this Strategy is to ensure remote working is a permanent feature in the Irish workplace in a way that maximises economic, social and environmental benefits.	The Remote Work Strategy is built on three fundamental pillars which will be bolstered by underpinning conditions: Pillar One is focussed on creating a conducive environment for the adoption of remote work. Pillar Two highlights the importance of the development and leveraging of remote work infrastructure to facilitate increased remote work adoption Pillar Three is centred on maximising the benefits of remote work to achieve public policy goals.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Embracing Ireland’s Outdoors - National Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2023-2027</b>	The strategy will enable inclusive, safe and accessible opportunities to get outdoors. It will focus on increased participation for underrepresented groups, better education on how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly while respecting the environment.	Embracing Ireland’s Outdoors provides a strategic, collaborative framework to facilitate the consolidation and sustainable growth of the outdoor recreation sector. The strategy addresses the challenges facing the sector as well as embracing the many benefits of outdoor recreation for our communities, including the mental and physical health benefits, as well as economic and social benefits.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022 - 2025</b>	This strategy is a pathway for delivery of electric vehicle (EV) charge point infrastructure. Such infrastructure will support the delivery of the Climate Action Plan ambition of almost a million EVs on Irish roads by 2030. The strategy will also help to ensure that EV charge point infrastructure provision remains ahead of demand.	This strategy reflects the urgent need for action to address climate change and the need for a strategic and just transition to sustainable ways of travelling.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>[Draft] Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019</b>	These Guidelines offer advice to planning authorities on planning for wind energy through the development plan process and in determining applications for planning permission.	The guidelines are also intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Regional/ County/Local Level</b>			
<b>Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2020-2032</b>	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Northern and Western Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council; Leitrim County Council; Cavan County Council; Monaghan County Council; Roscommon County Council; Mayo County Council; Sligo County Council; Galway City Council; Galway County Council.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</b>	The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, which established an overall framework for transport investment over the next two	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: • Bus;	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc.,

	decades and was subject to full SEA and Stage 2 AA, is a key policy shaping the six-year Integrated Infrastructure Plan. The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Transport Strategy, focused on improving public and sustainable transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light Rail;</li> <li>• Heavy Rai;</li> <li>• Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment;</li> <li>• Integrated Service Plan; and</li> <li>• Integration and Accessibility.</li> </ul>	individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs</b>	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site</li> <li>• To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest</li> <li>• To describe the site and its management</li> <li>• To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site</li> <li>• To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected.</li> <li>• These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Groundwater Protection Schemes</b>	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Sligo LECP 2023-2030</b>	The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023 (as varied and extended) and other Land Use Plans in force within County Sligo and in other adjoining planning authorities. This includes Development Plans, Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline planning objectives for land use development.</li> <li>• Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies.</li> <li>• Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required.</li> <li>• Protect and enhances amenities and environment.</li> <li>• Guide planning authority in assessing proposals.</li> <li>• Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development.</li> <li>• Aim to promote sustainable development.</li> <li>• Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Draft Sligo Heritage and Biodiversity Plan 2023-2030</b>	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	Plan objectives are to protect and enhance Sligo’s heritage and biodiversity.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>‘The Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan’ (by the National Transport Authority)</b>	The plan aims to improve mobility in rural areas, and it will do this by providing better connections between villages and towns by linking these areas with an enhanced regional network connecting cities and regional centres nationwide.	These principles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing frequency on existing routes to attract more passengers;</li> <li>• Design useful and integrated timetables;</li> <li>• Schedule services to arrive at a centre before 09:00, particularly for work and education trips;</li> <li>• Allow for trips in the middle of the day for those shopping, attending health appointments, or visiting friends and family;</li> <li>• Schedule a return home at around 17:30 and potentially provide later services for socialising and evening retail where there is demand;</li> <li>• Provide services seven days a week;</li> <li>• Provide local routes that connect smaller settlements with the regional public transport network with integrated timetables that allow more interchange opportunities; and</li> <li>• Serve key locations within towns, e.g. hospitals, train stations, educational institutes, etc.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management

<b>County Sligo Landscape Character Appraisal and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining local authorities</b>	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Sligo County Council's Noise Action Plan 2019-2023</b>	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Sligo County Council's Climate Adaption Strategy 2019-2024 ("Climate-Ready Sligo")</b>	Respond to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have. Attempt to climate change adaptation and mitigation.	The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy takes on the role as the primary instrument at local level to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure a proper comprehension of the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change;</li> <li>• Bring forward the implementation of climate resilient actions in a planned and proactive manner; and</li> <li>• Ensure that climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all plans and policies and integrated into all operations and functions of Sligo County Council.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Homeless Action Plan for the North-West Region 2023-2028</b>	There are 4 key Strategic Aims in this Plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To Prevent Homelessness – early intervention to people at risk of homelessness;</li> <li>2. To Protect those experiencing homelessness through emergency accommodation and targeted support;</li> <li>3. Progression – to identify pathways to long-term housing solutions;</li> <li>4. Ensure Proper Governance, Financial Oversight and Funding to deliver homeless services.</li> </ol>	Amongst the pathways contained in Housing for All is the Pathway to Eradicating Homelessness, increasing Social Housing Delivery and Supporting Social Inclusion. This pathway is underpinned by a range of actions to address homelessness with an ultimate goal of working to end homelessness by 2030.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Sligo Age Friendly Strategy 2023-2026</b>	The Age Friendly Programme is built around the following key outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead healthier and active lives for longer</li> <li>• Stay living in our own homes and communities</li> <li>• Get to where we want to go, when we want</li> <li>• Have the information we need to lead full lives</li> <li>• Feel and be safe at home and out and about</li> <li>• Be enabled by the build and social environment</li> <li>• Continue to learn, develop and work</li> <li>• Participate in social, economic and public life</li> <li>• Be truly valued and respected</li> </ul>	The Age Friendly Programme is part of a worldwide, World Health Organisation inspired movement which aims to make sure that as we age, we can continue to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a real say in what happens in our own lives and what happens in the areas in which we live,</li> <li>• Enjoy good health, access to high quality services, and a secure and enabling environment,</li> <li>• Be engaged and have opportunities to participate fully in everything that is going on in our cities and counties.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Sligo Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019 - 2024</b>	Sligo County Council, under the provisions of the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998, is required to prepare and adopt a new Traveller Accommodation Programme.	Under the 1998 Act, Sligo County Council has certain obligations in relation to the preparation, adoption and implementation of a Traveller Accommodation Programme. In summary, Sligo County Council is required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and adopt an Accommodation Programme to meet the existing and projected accommodation needs of Travellers in County Sligo.</li> <li>• Allow for public input to the preparation and amendment of the Programme.</li> <li>• Take appropriate steps to secure implementation of the Programme</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
<b>Sligo County Council's Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026</b>	This Plan sets out housing targets and the methods of delivery for both social and affordable housing.	The Government have issued social housing targets for the term of the strategy to each Local Authority, a target of 517 dwellings in the case of Sligo County Council. Local authorities have been requested to submit a Housing Delivery Action Plan (HDAP) for the period 2022-2026, setting out details on the delivery of housing in their LA over the next five years including locations and types of housing in addition to information on delivery and the delivery partners who will work with the local authorities to meet this target.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management

<p><b>County Sligo Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability 2021-2025</b></p>	<p>The vision of the Co. Sligo Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability (2021-2025) is to facilitate access to the appropriate range of housing and related support services, delivered in an integrated and sustainable manner, which promotes equality of opportunity, individual choice and independent living for people with a disability.</p>	<p>The core goal of the Strategy is to meet the identified housing needs of people with disabilities locally whether they are currently living in the community and/or in a congregated setting.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Sligo PEACEPLUS Action 2023- 2027</b></p>	<p>The overall objective of the PEACEPLUS Programme will be to build Peace and Prosperity and ensure that this Programme will leave a lasting and tangible legacy across Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland. The Programme’s strategy is to continue to take the opportunities and address the needs arising from the peace process in order to boost economic growth and stimulate social and economic regeneration and secondly, to promote social inclusion, particularly for those at the margins of economic and social life.</p>	<p>The Programme will help to address many long-standing social and economic challenges which have, and continue to impact on communities, particularly those in rural border areas, as well as ongoing challenges that exist in urban settings.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Sligo Culture and Creativity Strategy 2023-2027</b></p>	<p>The aim of the Strategy is to champion the importance and value of Sligo’s unique creativity and culture as a catalyst to empower communities and foster new ideas and ways of thinking to achieve Sligo’s ambition to be a sustainable place to live, work, visit and invest in for the benefit of all citizens.</p>	<p>The values for the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration and Partnership</li> <li>• Leadership</li> <li>• Innovation</li> <li>• Teamwork</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Sligo Digital Strategy 2020-2023</b></p>	<p>The primary vision of this digital strategy is to place County Sligo at the forefront of a digital transition. In doing so it will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the climate action agenda,</li> <li>• Promote increased economic activity in the region and within the city centre, and,</li> <li>• Deliver improved social inclusion.</li> </ul>	<p>To place Sligo at the forefront of digital innovation, a series of short to medium term objectives have been developed for the life of this strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate the deployment of digital infrastructure to enable Sligo achieve its Smart City Sligo 2025 ambitions,</li> <li>• Activate a rich ecosystem of public, private, academic and civic partners in a collaborative process to make the digital vision an enduring reality,</li> <li>• Establish an appropriate governance structure to manage the ongoing digital initiatives and deliver value to all stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Sligo Libraries Development Plan 2019 - 2023</b></p>	<p>Five strategies are the key to the successful delivery of this plan five year development plan. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Placing Literacy and Reading at the centre of Service.</li> <li>2. The Library as a Centre of Learning and Information</li> <li>3. Creative Libraries – The Library as an active space leading and facilitating culture and creativity in communities.</li> <li>4. Collections Policy: Update and development of printed and digital collections.</li> <li>5. Placing Literature at the centre of Service.</li> </ol>	<p>Sligo Library Services will continue to be at the heart of the community, providing free library service for all, in a safe and inclusive space. The successful delivery of this Plan will double current membership figures and see a significant increase in numbers at programmes and activities.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Sligo Arts Plan 2020 - 2025</b></p>	<p>The Plan aims to renew Sligo County Council’s role as a leading development agency and strategic partner in arts development. Through a range of responsive and new programmes, the local authority will invigorate the artistic and creative life of Sligo with additional resources including new funding streams, connection and co-ordination and deepened relationships among artists and communities.</p>	<p>County Sligo Arts Service works in partnership with key stakeholders to deliver a high-quality arts service for the people of Sligo and to promote greater public involvement in the arts in a wide range of social and community settings. The Arts Service also works with the arts community to promote culture and creativity as an expression of contemporary Sligo at national and international level.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Connacht-Ulster Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021</b></p>	<p>These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.</p>	<p>To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>



<p><b>Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating 'Ireland's Hidden Heartlands' and 'Wild Atlantic Way' Brands, Regional Tourism Development Strategies and Destination Experience Development Plans (DEDPs) such as "[Draft] Sligo DEDP"</b></p>	<p>Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, the Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland's Ancient East and other brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.</p>	<p>Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p><b>Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes</b></p>	<p>These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.</p>	<p>These projects will contribute towards the development of the Plan area and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>