



CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE &
PLANNING

KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

Natura Impact Report

Prepared for:
Kerry County Council



Comhairle Contae Chiarraí
Kerry County Council

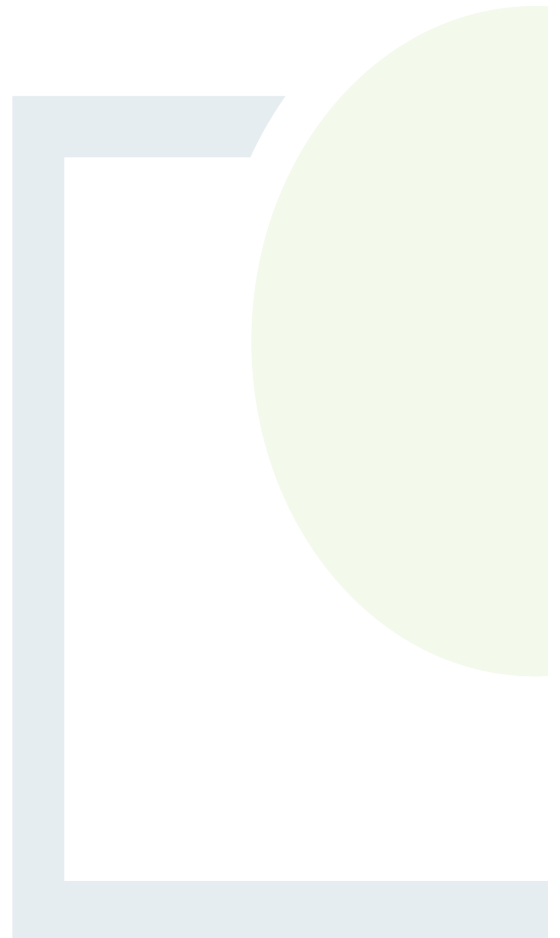
Date: October 2023

Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773, Ireland

T: +353 21 496 4133 | E: info@ftco.ie

CORK | DUBLIN | CARLOW

www.fehilytimoney.ie



Natura Impact Report for the Kerry Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

User is responsible for Checking the Revision Status of This Document

Rev. No.	Description of Changes	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Date:
0	For Issue	SOD/EM/AMW	RD	AT	13/10/2023

Client: Kerry County Council

Keywords: Appropriate Assessment, AA, Natura Impact Report, LACAP, Climate Action Plan Implementation Plan.

Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this Natura Impact Report for the Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Legislative Context	1
1.3 Approach	1
2. DESCRIPTION OF DRAFT LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN	4
2.1 Overview.....	4
2.2 Context	4
2.3 Plan Content.....	5
2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes	6
3. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT	7
3.1 Introduction to Screening.....	7
3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites	7
3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening	10
3.3.1 Is the Draft LACAP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?	10
3.3.2 Elements of the Draft LACAP with Potential to Give Rise to Significant Effects.....	10
3.3.3 Screening of Sites.....	11
3.4 In-combination effects with Other Plans and Programmes.....	44
3.5 AA Screening Conclusion	44
4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT	46
4.1 Introduction.....	46
4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected	46
4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects	46
4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects.....	48
5. MITIGATION MEASURES	69
6. CONCLUSION	89

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Background information to European sites

Appendix 2 – Relationship with other plans and programmes

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 3-1: European sites with connectivity pathways to the county boundary considered within the assessment process.....	12
Figure 3-2: Hydrological connectivity from the administrative boundary to European considered within the assessment process	13

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 2-1: Draft LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives	5
Table 3-1: Screening of European sites which have ecological pathways for potential effects	14
Table 4-1: Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the subject land area	55
Table 5-1: Recommendations integrated into the Plan	71
Table 5-2: Environmental Mitigation Measures related Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section	88



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Kerry Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2028 [the Draft LACAP] 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 Draft LACAP. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when Kerry County Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Draft LACAP.

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 which form the Natura 2000 Network.

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 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe’s most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

1.3 Approach

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature¹ was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

In addition to being informed by these reports, the NIR was also informed by the Council’s new Draft County Development Plan and accompanying the SEA Environmental Report and the Council’s current County Development Plan and associated SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report.

¹ Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.



All of these data sources are likely to be useful for AAs that must be undertaken for lower-tier plans/projects under the Plan.

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Draft LACAP comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15km of the Draft LACAP boundary with identification of potential pathways links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the Draft LACAP boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European sites with identification of potential pathways from the Draft LACAP area; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

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 effects on European sites by identifying possible effects early in the plan-making process and avoiding such effects. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse effects on the site(s) remain. If potential effects 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 model², 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 Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP.

The NIR 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 significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC”, European Commission Environment DG, 2002; and
- “Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC”, European Commission, 2000; and
- Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management; OPR Practice Note PN01; Office of the Public Regulator, 2021.

The scope of the AA was informed by the submissions received on the scope of the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment³ (SEA) process being undertaken on the Draft LACAP, including a submission from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht that provided various information and suggestions relevant to the AA.

² 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

³ 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.



2. DESCRIPTION OF DRAFT LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2.1 Overview

The KCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAP should have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan should be defined by local authorities for their own organisation which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the Draft LACAP will be from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It must be consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans must also be aligned with their LACAP.

2.2 Context

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns or average temperatures. In Ireland this is demonstrated by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and changes in the eco-system. Extensive research and a significant body of evidence has shown a correlation between the increasing global average temperature and the increasing quantity of GHG released into the atmosphere, particularly from anthropogenic sources.

Changes in weather patterns and climate can have significant adverse impacts on the environment and human beings. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in 2022*. Included in this report is an outline of observed impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings. These include impacts from inland flooding, damages to infrastructure, impacts from infectious disease, displacement, animal and livestock health and productivity, mental health and water scarcity derived from climate change.

The seriousness of the potential impacts and risks associated with climate change is reflected in the vast quantity of international, European and national legislation that has been introduced to mitigate those impacts and risks.

The Irish Climate Act provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings.

It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The successful delivery of climate action and the achievement of these targets will require significant, unanimous effort across all sectors of society.



A key element of the Climate Act is the requirement under Section 16 for local authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs will be to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. The Act acknowledges that local authorities are key drivers in advancing and delivering on climate policy.

2.3 Plan Content

The Draft LACAP focusses on several theme areas which are considered to be key for achieving a climate resilient and climate neutral future at organisational and community level. A number of main objectives have been developed for each theme area. Multiple specific actions have been defined to support the achievement of these main objectives. An overview of the theme areas and main objectives under the Draft LACAP is presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Draft LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives

Theme Area	Main Objective
Built Environment and Transport	Meet energy efficiency and emissions targets across KCC assets
	Reduce thermal energy usage across KCC building stock
	Reduce transport emissions and support decarbonisation of KCC fleet
	Support decarbonisation of transport in the county
	Increase the availability and utilisation of sustainable transport infrastructure
	Ensure the Planning Authority integrates climate action into Land Use Planning and Development Management
	Improve understanding of our built and cultural heritage and its vulnerability to climate change impacts
Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure	Align with relevant actions adopted in Kerry's County Council Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2028
	To lead by example in the use of nature-based solutions in responding to the challenges of climate change
	Protect the coastal environment in order to adapt to climate change
	Support climate action, particularly carbon sequestration, in Agriculture/Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
Sustainability and Resource Management	Continue to promote initiatives to reduce, reuse, recycle
	Continue to promote initiatives/measures to conserve, protect and sustainably manage environmental resources
	Facilitate a local circular economy
Communities, Resilience and Transition	Implement and deliver the Community Climate Action Programme
	Give communities a capacity to act and engage with climate action
	Pursue funding for research, training and education in climate action
	Ensure a Just Transition for all members of the community
	Communicate a clear message on climate action in the county



Theme Area	Main Objective
Governance and Leadership	Climate Action is integrated and embedded across LA Sections/Business Units
	Ensure capacity within the Local Authority to deliver on climate action targets
	Proactively plan to adapt to climate change
	Lead by example in energy efficiency and reduction of emissions across KCC assets, services and events
	Follow Green Public Procurement Guidelines and support sustainability across all sectors in the county
	Advocate for and support all sectors in the county to meet their climate action targets

2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

The overall vision of the Draft LACAP for KCC is to meet the environmental, economic and social challenges of climate change. Through Just Transition, the county will adapt to a decarbonised, climate neutral, resilient and biodiversity rich future. This will be achieved by protecting the environment and building strong partnerships and collaborations with their communities.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the Draft LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.



3. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any potential significant effects 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 habitat⁴ or species⁵ 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 buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed the conclusion to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Draft LACAP will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. The assessment process also considers hydrogeological processes and possible effects to ground water with respect to ground water sensitive habitats and species.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.



Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of the Draft LACAP boundary are provided in Table 3-1. European sites and EPA Rivers Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3-1 below. 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) have been considered by both the AA screening assessment (provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service documents:

- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC [IE0000090] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Caha Mountains SAC [IE0000093] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Sheep's Head SAC [IE0000102] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for St. Gobnet's Wood SAC [IE0000106] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for The Gearagh SAC [IE0000108] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC [IE0000332] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC [IE0000335] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Castlemaine Harbour SAC [IE0000343] Version 2.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC [IE0000353] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilgarvan Ice House SAC [IE0000364] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC [IE0000365] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC [IE0000370] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Mount Brandon SAC [IE0000375] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC [IE0000382] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cleanderry Wood SAC [IE0001043] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC [IE0001342] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Mucksna Wood SAC [IE0001371] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC [IE0001873] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Glanmore Bog SAC [IE0001879] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Maulagowna Bog SAC [IE0001881] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Mullaghanish Bog SAC [IE0001890] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC [IE0002041] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC [IE0002070] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC [IE0002098] Version 1.



- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballyseedy Wood SAC [IE0002112] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Kenmare River SAC [IE0002158] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC [IE0002170] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Blasket Islands SAC [IE0002172] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC [IE0002173] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Mish Mountains SAC [IE0002185] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Drogawn Lough SAC [IE0002187] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Farranamanagh Lough SAC [IE0002189] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Magharee Islands SAC [IE0002261] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC [IE0002262] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Kerry Head Shoal SAC [IE0002263] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Kilkee Reefs SAC [IE0002264] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glanlough Woods SAC [IE0002315] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC [IE0002343] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Moanveanlough Bog SAC [IE0002351] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Puffin Island SPA [IE0004003] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Skelligs SPA [IE0004007] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Blasket Islands SPA [IE0004008] Version 9.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Castlemaine Harbour SPA [IE0004029] Version 2.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Killarney National Park SPA [IE0004038] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA [IE0004066] Version 9.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Eirk Bog SPA [IE0004108] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for The Gearagh SPA [IE0004109] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Illaunonearaun SPA [IE0004114] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Loop Head SPA [IE0004119] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Magharee Islands SPA [IE0004125] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Dingle Peninsula SPA [IE0004153] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Iveragh Peninsula SPA [IE0004154] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Beara Peninsula SPA [IE0004155] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA [IE0004156] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA [IE0004161] Version 9.



- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA [IE0004162] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA [IE0004175] Version 9.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Tralee Bay Complex SPA [IE0004188] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Kerry Head SPA [IE0004189] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Callows SPA [IE0004094] Version 9.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Estuary SPA [IE0004028] 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 Draft LACAP against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

3.3.1 Is the Draft LACAP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Draft LACAP is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide for coherent and coordinated approach to climate action within the County. Therefore, the Draft LACAP is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Draft LACAP with Potential to Give Rise to Significant Effects

The Draft LACAP provides a framework for the implementation of climate action within the Council boundary area. There are a number of environmental sensitivities within the area and an assessment of effects indicates the potential effects relate to the following:

- *Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:*
 - *Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna;*
 - *Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and*
 - *Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species.*
- *Potential interactions if effects upon environmental vectors such as water and air.*
- *Adverse effects from tourism, amenity and recreation.*
- *Damage to the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.*
- *Adverse effects upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.*
- *Increase in the risk of flooding.*
- *Emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions.*



The elements of the Draft LACAP with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Any development associated with actions included within the LACAP will be completed in compliance with the Kerry County Development Plan (2022-2028) and any relevant planning legislation.

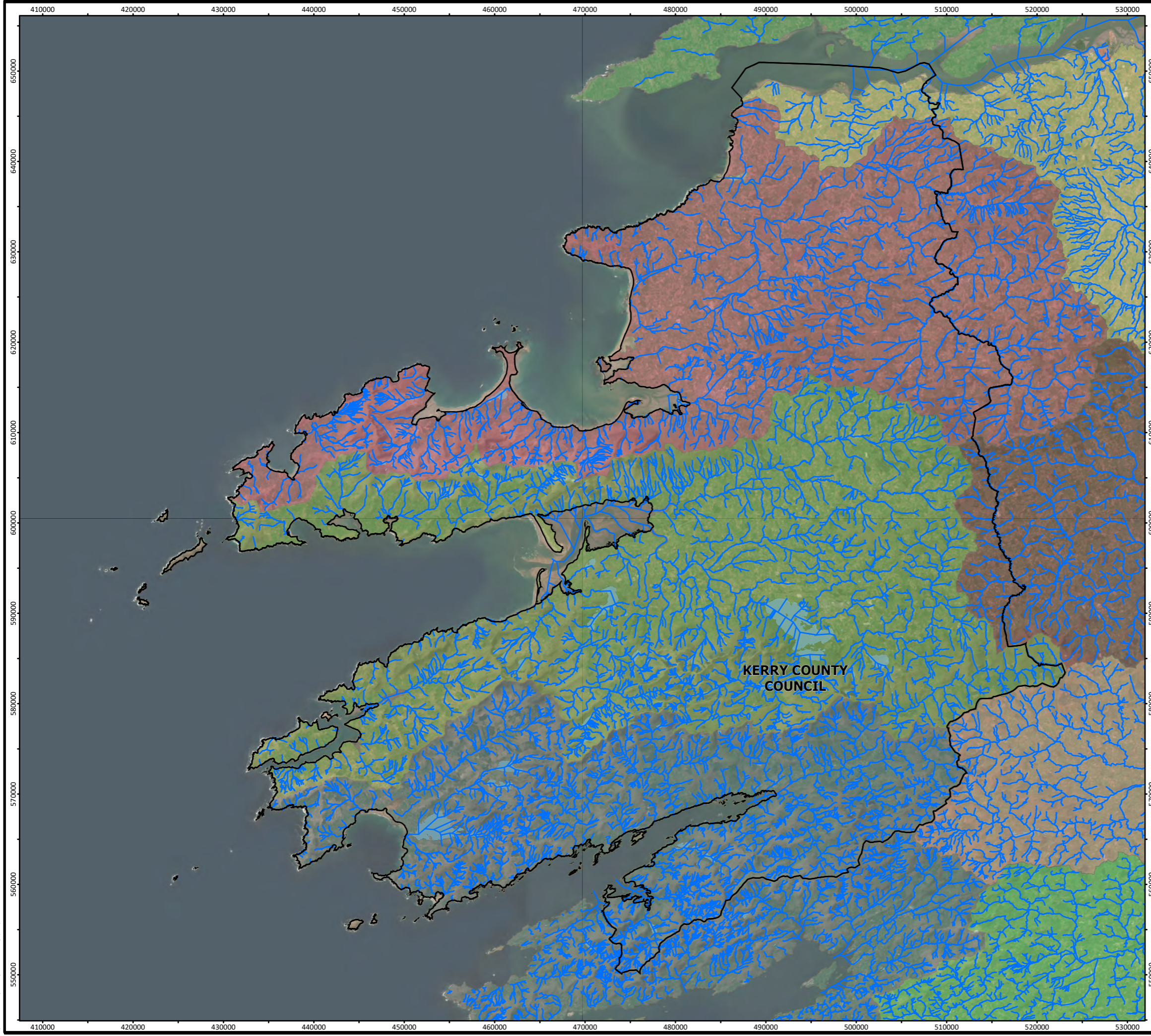
The operational phase elements of the Draft LACAP are consistent with the existing condition of the area. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European sites identified. Considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the 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 potential for significant effects on European sites considering information provided above, including Appendix I. Sites are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

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

Mapping Reproduced Under Licence from the Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. CHAL50216750 Government of Ireland Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) Licence <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.
 Imagery: Earthstar Geographics, CNR Aero, GeBC, IGN, Swisstopo, Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap (map) contributors, CC-BY-SA, © Mapbox



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Rivers

WFD Catchments

Catchment Name

- Bandon-Ilen
- Blackwater (Munster)
- Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
- Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
- Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
- Shannon Estuary North
- Shannon Estuary South
- Tralee Bay-Feale

Hydrology	
KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL Local Authority Climate Action Plans	
FIGURE NO:	3.2
CLIENT: KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL	
DATE: 15/08/2023	SCALE: 1:415,000 @ A3

**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

Cork | Dublin | Carlow
www.fehilytimoney.ie



Table 3-1: Screening of European sites which have ecological pathways for potential effects

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	0	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110]	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	0	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], European dry heaths [4030], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Humid dune slacks [2190], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	0	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	0	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Humid dune slacks [2190], Estuaries [1130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion</i>	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			albae) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395]			
000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	0	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130], Killarney Shad (<i>Alosa fallax killarnensis</i>) [5046], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [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], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], European dry heaths [4030], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Marsh Fritillary	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			(Euphydrias aurinia) [1065], Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Slender Naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130]			
000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarri g SAC	0	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) [2150], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	0	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], European dry heaths [4030], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			[8210], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130]	Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC	0	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Lesser	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024]	interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site is located immediately adjacent to the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	0	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	0	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Estuaries [1130], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], 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 covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Reefs [1170], Humid dune slacks [2190], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310],	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]			
002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	0	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]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002158	Kenmare River SAC	0	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], European dry heaths [4030], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Reefs [1170], Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330]	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	0	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Coastal	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			lagoons [1150], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Reefs [1170], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], 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]	interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	0	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Estuaries [1130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals	The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			colonising mud and sand [1310], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]	Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002172	Blasket Islands SAC	0	Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) [1364], European dry heaths [4030]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], European dry heaths [4030], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	0	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	0	Coastal lagoons [1150]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>		
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	0	Reefs [1170]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	0	Reefs [1170], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	0	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004003	Puffin Island SPA	0	Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004007	Skelligs SPA	0	Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004008	Blasket Islands SPA	0	Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	0	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax</i>	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			pyrrhocorax) [A346], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Greenshank (Tringa nebularia) [A164], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Scaup (Aythya marila) [A062], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	0	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	0	Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Pintail (Anas acuta)	The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			[A054], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004108	Eirk Bog SPA	0	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	0	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			aristotelis) [A018], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194]	interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	0	Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Northern fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	0	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	0	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	<p>The European Site overlaps with the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	0	Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	0	Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Oystercatcher	<p>The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			(Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004189	Kerry Head SPA	0	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Northern fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009]	The European Site is located within the Kerry County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	0.36	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>		
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	1.01	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], 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], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 1.01 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	No	No
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	3.6	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 3.6 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	3.89	Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	4.47	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 4.47 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002263	Kerry Head Shoal SAC	5.79	Reefs [1170]	<p>There European Site is located approximately 5.79 km from the area of Kerry County LACAP and is separated by marine waters.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	No	No
002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	7.94	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Reefs [1170]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 7.94 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	No	No
004114	Illaunonearaun SPA	8.04	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>		
002343	Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC	10.45	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 10.45 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP and a potential groundwater connection is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	10.47	European dry heaths [4030], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 10.47 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p>	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	11.19	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.</p> <p>Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004119	Loop Head SPA	13.17	Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.</p> <p>Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000108	The Gearagh SAC	13.33	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 13.33 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP, and a hydrological connection of 28.1 km (in-stream distance) is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004109	The Gearagh SPA	13.57	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	13.77	Coastal lagoons [1150], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 13.77 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present.</p>	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>		
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	14.46	Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Kerry County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	61.4	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 61.4 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP, and a hydrological connection of 84 km (in-stream distance) is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Significant Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>		
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	84.4	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 84.4 km between this European Site and the area of Kerry County LACAP, and a hydrological connection of 132 km (in-stream distance) is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



3.4 In-combination effects with Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European sites. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

The Draft LACAP 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 direction for the next 20 years. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSESs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSES for the Southern 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 Draft LACAP. As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft LACAP is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower level strategic actions, such as the that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Draft LACAP (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.

All projects within the Draft LACAP 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 LACAP. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Draft LACAP, 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 in-combination effects relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix 2.

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The likely significant effects that could arise on European Sites from the implementation of the Draft LACAP have been assessed. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for AA, it is concluded that the Draft LACAP could give rise to likely significant effects for the following reasons:

- The LACAP Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site;

Further to the nature and scope of the LACAP, and

- The LACAP may, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on 57 (no.) European sites.



Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Draft LACAP (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority accompanies this report and the Draft LACAP.



4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the Draft LACAP alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 57 European sites brought forward from screening (those considered on Table 3-1 for which there is “Potential Pathway for Significant Effects” and/or “Potential for In-Combination Effects”), with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives.

4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified 57 European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the ALL European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites’ vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website⁶.

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts⁷:

- 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.

⁶ Last accessed 17th July 2023; <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

⁷ 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”.



- 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 SSCO 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.'

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 cSACs:

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 effects on European sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3). The 2001 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. Each of these potential changes are considered below and 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 LACAP provides for action related to climate action and generally seeks to reduce CO₂ emissions through coordination, advocacy, awareness etc. Many of the actions also relate to land use change or the provision of infrastructure developments such as green energy and active travel projects. The exact spatial location of these projects is not fully developed within the plan. The development of all infrastructural have associated construction phase effects which include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution, excessive noise etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects due to construction on the ecological integrity of any European site.

As identified above LACAP boundary has several European sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European sites through potential changes/diversification in land uses and direct habitat loss on foot of the implementation of the Draft LACAP; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Draft LACAP to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European site; namely list of actions to avoid habitat loss 2.1.3⁸, 2.1.7⁹, 2.1.10¹⁰, 2.2.3¹¹, 2.3.1¹², 2.3.5¹³, DZ16¹⁴ and DZ17¹⁵ etc.

Additionally, the environmental governance section of the LACAP sets out a number of measures which will ensure the protection of biodiversity throughout the implementation of the plan such as:

- Promote climate action projects that support and maximize environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.

⁸ Identify sites for additional native tree planting, reduced mowing, hedge planting and/or other actions to create diverse habitats in public parks and open spaces.

⁹ Prepare a guidance document and training for Council staff on the importance of the sustainable management of hedgerows and riparian areas.

¹⁰ Develop a strategy to identify public areas that are in need of treatment of invasive species which may threaten important habitats and species.

¹¹ Flood alleviation projects and coastal protection schemes to investigate the use of Nature Based Solutions; having due regard for environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.

¹² Work with stakeholders to protect coastal environments through the use, where possible, of such measures as beach wardens; bye-laws, controlled parking and Nature Based Solutions

¹³ Work with communities to pursue regenerative/sustainable tourism initiatives in coastal areas.

¹⁴ This opportunity has the potential to support the protection and enhancement of coastal habitats, including sand dunes habitats, leading to positive effects on important habitats, protected species (potentially) and biodiversity generally.

¹⁵ This opportunity has the potential to support the protection and enhancement of coastal habitats, including sand dunes habitats, leading to positive effects on important habitats, protected species (potentially) and biodiversity generally.



- Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
- Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have significant negative effects on the receiving environment shall be supported.
- Flood projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
- Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorized physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorized or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
- Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.
- Promote climate action projects that support protected trees, hedgerows and other habitats such as wetlands, flood zones which contribute to green infrastructure.
- Support opportunities to improve ecological connectivity of non-designated habitats and sites to improve overall ecosystem resilience and functioning while supporting climate action within the county.
- Ensure all projects supported by the council have taken the necessary precautions to identify and manage invasives species, particularly with regard to Schedule III species. No climate action related development project that is likely to cause the spread of invasives species listed in Schedule III shall be supported.

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 throughout the lifetime of the plan.

4.3.1.2 *Habitat or species Fragmentation*

As previously stated, the Draft LACAP supports infrastructure developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss, removal of stepping stone habitats etc. This is particularly relevant for linear projects such as active travel schemes. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European site.



The Draft LACAP recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Draft LACAP provides actions to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as hedgerows; mitigation measures such as 2.1.3⁸, 2.1.7⁹, 2.2.2¹⁶, 2.4.1¹⁷, DZ16¹⁴ and DZ17¹⁵ etc. (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Lighting is a particular issue for biodiversity - particularly with regard to linear projects, therefore the following action was required to ensure there would be no significant impacts in this regard: 1.1.7¹⁸.

Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Draft LACAP.

4.3.1.3 *Disturbance to Key Species*

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, which could be influenced by the Draft LACAP due to the provision of active travel schemes and other green initiatives within the Draft LACAP; from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European sites.

¹⁶ Support Green and Blue Infrastructure at appropriate locations in the county and increase connectivity of the protected areas network using appropriate buffer zones, corridors, stepping-stones and/or flyways; having due regard to opportunities to promote climate action co-benefits, and environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity European sites and cultural heritage considerations.

¹⁷ Support the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine's 2020 scheme for Woodland Creation on Public Lands in appropriate locations, whilst promoting the creation of native woodlands specifically.

¹⁸ Continue roll out of Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project; whilst ensuring lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.



The Draft LACAP accounts for noise pollution effects through its policies and objectives affording protection to European sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Draft LACAP avoid or minimise noise in compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive and associated National Regulations through the Kerry County Council Noise Action Plan 2019 - 2023. Actions to ensure the protection of habitat quality with respect to disturbance effects from noise and other sources have been built into the Draft LACAP; namely 1.3.6¹⁹, 1.4.3²⁰, 1.5.4²¹, 1.5.5²², 1.5.6²³, 1.5.7²⁴, 1.5.8²⁵, 4.4.5²⁶ and DZ1²⁷ etc. (further details see Section 5).

These measures are robust to ensure that any sensitive habitat features or species will be identified and only compliant applications will be granted. All of the policies related to positive effects for Biodiversity are detailed in Section 5.

¹⁹ Change suitable KCC vehicles to electric having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality.

²⁰ Work with partners to roll-out and also record EV infrastructure including multi-modal travel/e-mobility hubs at appropriate locations; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, and cultural heritage.

²¹ ²¹ Deliver active travel programme/projects including those supported under the Active Travel Investment Programme (i.e. Pedestrian Zone Schemes etc/multi-modal travel/e-mobility hubs.); whilst ensuring these programmes are:
- Designed and developed appropriately and in a manner that will not result in the occurrence of development-related negative environmental effects.

²² Ensure plan-led integration between public transport routes/infrastructure with active travel programme, including park and ride/bike parking/park'n stride; whilst ensuring these plans are:
- Designed and developed appropriately and in a manner that will not result in the occurrence of development-related negative environmental effects.

²³ Support the roll out of Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan throughout the county; whilst ensuring these plans are:
- Designed and developed appropriately and in a manner that will not result in the occurrence of development-related negative environmental effects.

²⁴ Continue to roll out Safe Routes to School initiative with interested schools; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, existing traffic and transport conditions and amenity value.

²⁵ Collaborate on a Traffic Management Plan to investigate sustainable transport options to address visitor traffic movement throughout the Dingle Peninsula; whilst promoting the need to consider planning and environmental factors during active travel design, planning and construction, including the need to protect Biodiversity and European sites.

²⁶ Support local sustainable transport initiatives for all users of all abilities; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.

²⁷ Dingle Peninsula Sustainable Mobility Pathfinder Project - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.



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 Draft LACAP introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, visitor movements/access, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the Draft LACAP contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Council boundary 2.1.2²⁸, 2.1.3⁸, 2.1.4²⁹, 2.4.1¹⁷, 4.2.3³⁰, 5.6.1³¹, DZ16¹⁴ and DZ17¹⁵ etc. Similarly, the Draft LACAP the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as 2.1.3⁸, 2.1.4²⁹, 2.1.7⁹, 2.1.10¹⁰, 2.4.5³², DZ16¹⁴ and DZ17¹⁵ etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5).

In addition to this the Draft LACAP identifies actions to protect and improve water quality interactions (see below for further details) which can influence species densities. There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards etc. These measures are detailed across the Draft LACAP.

²⁸ Ensure public green spaces are managed to support pollinator friendly habitats; whilst promoting the use of native species in all habitats.

²⁹ Work in partnership with local Biodiversity Action Groups and other stakeholders to build future resilience of habitats and species and identify habitats for carbon sequestration

³⁰ Support community groups seeking to undertake community climate projects at appropriate locations and further to environmental assessment

³¹ Work with agricultural partners to support their actions for renewable energy use; emissions reduction; biodiversity and water quality, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection during the design and operation of supported renewable energy systems.

³² Continue to enforce the provisions of the Planning and Development Act and Regulations, as amended, as they relate to the protection of natural heritage, including habitats classed as wetlands.



4.3.1.5 *Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value*

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The Draft LACAP contains many robust actions to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. It is also noted that any development or activities supported by the LACAP will be subject to separate compliance with various environmental legislation including the Habitats Directive and Water Frameworks Directive. Finally, there are actions within the LACAP that specifically relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European sites include 2.1.7⁹, 2.1.8³³, 2.2.1³⁴, 2.2.4³⁵, 3.2.1³⁶, 3.2.2³⁷, 3.2.3³⁸, 5.6.1³¹, 5.6.3³⁹ and DZ14 etc. Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European sites; however, the Draft LACAP contains actions – such as 1.3.6¹⁹, 1.4.3²⁰, 1.5.2⁴⁰, 1.5.3⁴¹, 1.5.4²¹, 1.5.5²², 1.5.6²³, 1.5.7²⁴, 1.5.8²⁵ and 1.6.2⁴² etc. – which account for this.

Additionally, the actions provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as 2.1.7⁹, 2.3.1¹², 2.4.5³², DZ16¹⁴ and DZ17¹⁵ etc.

³³ Support existing citizen science initiatives, including those focusing on water quality, through the National Biodiversity Data Centre biodiversity recording scheme.

³⁴ Integrate Nature Based Solutions, including biodiversity and water protection measures, into Local Authority Own Developments including public realm/Section 38 and Active Travel projects; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity European sites and cultural heritage considerations.

³⁵ Any works to be undertaken by KCC in the drainage and/or maintenance of waterbodies will be environmentally assessed

³⁶ Work with partners to implement the objectives of the Water Framework Directive

³⁷ Regulate and inspect activities and operations in the water quality, waste management and air quality sectors.

³⁸ Work with partners, including Uisce Eireann and the National Federation of Ground Water Schemes, to support initiatives seeking to protect and sustainably manage water resources to ensure climate resilience; whilst promoting the need for any supported activities or development to comply with relevant environmental protection requirements.

³⁹ Engage with the marine sector to meet their emissions targets

⁴⁰ Develop Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (Greenways) underpinned by universal access design, environmental protection considerations, and opportunities to promote climate action co-benefits and nature-based solutions.

⁴¹ Collaborate with Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) to secure funding for Greenway infrastructure in Kerry; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.

⁴² Ensure Land Use Plans support a equitable and inclusive modal shift and sustainable transport policy via the integration of land use and transport planning, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, existing traffic and transport conditions and amenity value.



4.3.1.6 *Climate change*

The Draft LACAP is specifically focused on climate action and most of the actions within the plan are aimed at reducing GHG emissions including a move towards renewable energy sources and adapting to the expected impacts of climate change; 1.1.2⁴³, 1.1.3⁴⁴, 1.1.4⁴⁵, 1.1.6⁴⁶, 1.1.7¹⁸, 1.2.2⁴⁷, 1.3.2⁴⁸, 1.3.4⁴⁹, 1.3.6¹⁹ and 1.6.1⁵⁰ etc.

Therefore, there are no sources for significant effects to climate change factors identified within the Draft LACAP having regard for the measures identified above and in Section 5 below. Therefore, there are no changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European sites considered.

⁴³ Install, where viable, solar PV on Council buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including potential glint and glare impacts and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.

⁴⁴ Maintain KCC accreditation to ISO 50001

⁴⁵ Undertake energy efficiency upgrades on facilities as identified as Significant Energy Users- ISO 50001, whilst having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including biodiversity and European sites, and the need to conserve protected structures.

⁴⁶ Continue to follow OPW programme in reducing energy usage in KCC buildings

⁴⁷ Install Heat Pumps (or other forms of renewable heating) in place of fossil fuel systems in other suitable buildings as identified in organisation wide building audit Ensuring that works are carried out having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as biodiversity.

⁴⁸ Undertake fleet efficiency actions identified in KCC's decarbonisation roadmap

⁴⁹ Pursue EV and alternative sustainable fuel options for KCC Fleet

⁵⁰ Include specific climate action policy and objectives into Land Use Plans



Table 4-1: Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the subject land area

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to invasive species, mining/ resource extraction, habitat fragmentation, agriculture, recreation, and burning.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000108	The Gearagh SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to hydrological interactions, waste management, agriculture, and forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, agriculture, land use management, and mining/ resource extraction.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, recreation, infrastructure, land use management, habitat fragmentation, and mining/ resource extraction.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, invasive species, recreation, aquaculture, mining/ resource extraction, land use management, infrastructure, and habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to land use management and forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to habitat fragmentation, forestry, invasive species, recreation, agriculture, burning, erosion, infrastructure, land use management, direct interaction with species and populations, and mining/ resource extraction.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to mining/ resource extraction, habitat fragmentation, invasive species, forestry, and land use management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, agriculture, land use management, burning, mining/ resource extraction, habitat fragmentation, erosion, infrastructure, and forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, infrastructure, and land use management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to waste management, grazing, forestry, agriculture, invasive species, recreation, and burning.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to invasive species and forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, infrastructure, burning, energy production, land use management, and agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry, agriculture, invasive species, hydrological interactions, waste management, mining/ resource extraction, recreation, and burning.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation and agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, hydrological interactions, and land use management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to land use management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, land use management, recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, succession, aquaculture, mining/ resource management, waste management, and habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry, recreation, and habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, invasive species, habitat fragmentation, and infrastructure. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002158	Kenmare River SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to hydrological interactions, waste management, agriculture, infrastructure, invasive species, aquaculture, direct interaction with species and populations, recreation, land use management, burning, and commercial fishing.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to hydrological interactions, waste management, mining/ resource extraction, aquaculture, agriculture, land use management, recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, forestry, infrastructure, coastal protection, land use change, and invasive species.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, transport, land use change, forestry, agriculture, waste management, invasive species, recreation, land use management, erosion, and mining/ resource extraction.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002172	Basket Islands SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, infrastructure and recreation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry, agriculture, mining/ resource extraction, infrastructure, and habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, burning, mining/ resource extraction, land use management, military maneuvers, and habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to changes in abiotic conditions and mining/ resource extraction.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	<p>There are no known threats or pressures that relate to this SAC.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to aquaculture, recreation, coastal protection, and direct interaction with species and populations.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002343	Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, agriculture, mining/ resource extraction, and burning.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
002351	Moanveanlugh Bog SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, mining/ resource extraction, waste management, burning, infrastructure, land use management, and invasive species.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004003	Puffin Island SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004007	Skelligs SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004008	Basket Islands SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to habitat fragmentation and agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to infrastructure, land use management, recreation, agriculture, and direct interaction with species and populations.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, infrastructure, land use management, aquaculture, habitat fragmentation, invasive species and recreation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to infrastructure, recreation, land use management, competition, forestry, and agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	<p>There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, commercial shipping, aquaculture, agriculture, infrastructure, land use management, and waste management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, recreation, infrastructure, and land use management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004108	Eirk Bog SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004109	The Gearagh SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to direct interaction with species and populations, hydrological interactions, flooding, and agriculture.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		<p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004114	Illaunonearaun SPA	<p>There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004119	Loop Head SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture and recreation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation and agriculture.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, predation, infrastructure, and competition.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture and predation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	<p>There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, competition, and predation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to mining/ resource extraction, habitat fragmentation, infrastructure, irrigation, and forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to habitat fragmentation, mining/ resource management, infrastructure, and forestry.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	<p>There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, agriculture, infrastructure, land use management, and mining/ resource extraction.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004189	Kerry Head SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to land use management, agriculture, infrastructure, and waste management.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



5. MITIGATION MEASURES

This section outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Draft LACAP in order to mitigate against potential effects to European sites as identified above. The Draft LACAP was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. These mitigation measures ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European site from implementation of the Draft LACAP. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European sites are identified in Table 5-1 below⁵¹. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current Plan through the SEA and AA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

Some of the key text integrated into the Draft LACAP as a direct result of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA recommendations for the Draft LACAP are detailed on Table 5.2.

The plan making process was carried out in parallel with the SEA and AA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan making team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA and AA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the plan making team during the plan making process. As necessary, environmental mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. Much of the environmental mitigation was embedded in the plan early on in the process as a result of this. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal plan making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the plan so as to facilitate maximizing identified positive environmental effects of the Draft LACAP.

Mitigation measures have been proposed that maximize the co-benefits of climate action for other environmental components such local air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e., win-win solutions).

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

In addition to this, additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. Again, This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

⁵¹ 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.



Environmental mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP to prevent, reduce and fully offset any potential significant negative environmental effects, and to maximize potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Draft LACAP. The reader is asked to refer to the SEA ER Appendix 3.2 - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation, for an understanding of the potential environmental effects associated with each individual action which are being mitigated (in the case of negative environmental effects) or maximized (in the case of positive environmental effects).

Due to the inter-relationship between various environmental components, environmental mitigation measures defined for one component can also serve to benefit another environmental component.

All actions included within the LACAP will be completed in compliance with the Kerry County Development Plan (2022-2028) and any relevant planning legislation and/or other consents as required. The Kerry County Development Plan (2022-2028) making process was carried out in parallel with SEA and AA processes.



Table 5-1: Recommendations integrated into the Plan

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
1.1.2	Install, where viable, solar PV on Council buildings	Developing such infrastructure facilitates reductions in GHG emissions. The development of PV panels on buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors and could impact on the conservation status of protected structures.	Install, where viable, solar PV on Council buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including potential glint and glare impacts and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.
1.1.4	Undertake energy efficiency upgrades on facilities as identified as Significant Energy Users- ISO 50001	Retrofitting is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. Construction works associated with this action may result in the generation of localized environmental effects, including dust and noise impacts. The works involved in retrofitting of old buildings, if not appropriately designed or implemented, could potentially lead to potentially significant, unintended, negative effects on Annex II and IV species such as Daubenton's Bat through disturbance and habitat loss.	Undertake energy efficiency upgrades on facilities as identified as Significant Energy Users- ISO 50001, whilst having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including biodiversity and European sites, and the need to conserve protected structures.
1.1.7	Continue roll out of Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project	This action will support the local authority in reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. The spectrum of light from LED sources has the potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore there is also scope for there to be slight negative effects if unmitigated.	Continue roll out of Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project; whilst ensuring lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
1.2.1	Undertake Fabric Upgrades in suitable KCC buildings as identified in Green Campus Plan	Changing from fossil fuel heating to renewable heating will have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. Construction works associated with this action may result in the generation of localized environmental effects, including dust and noise impacts.	Undertake Fabric Upgrades, in suitable buildings as identified from organisation wide buildings audit, whilst having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including biodiversity and European sites, and the need to conserve protected structures.
1.2.2	Replace fossil fuel systems, in suitable KCC buildings as identified in Green Campus Plan	Changing from fossil fuel heating to renewable heating will have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. Construction works associated with this action may result in the generation of localized environmental effects, including dust and noise impacts.	Install Heat Pumps (or other forms of renewable heating) in place of fossil fuel systems in other suitable buildings as identified in organisation wide building audit Ensuring that works are carried out having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as biodiversity.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
1.3.1	Undertaken a Decarbonisation Fleet Roadmap as recommended in the 2023 Local Authority Fleet – Strategy to Decarbonisation.	The creation of a roadmap will have no environmental effect when considered in isolation. This will underpin the effective action in 1.3.2	Undertake a Decarbonisation Fleet Roadmap as recommended in the 2023 Local Authority Fleet – Strategy to Decarbonisation, ensuring such a roadmap promotes procurement of sustainably source fuel for fleet vehicles.
1.3.4	Pursue EV and alternative fuel options for KCC Fleet	This action has the potential to support the reduction of vehicle related emissions in the County Council. The scalable adoption of alternative fuels may lead to upstream environmental impacts, including land use related impacts, if such fuels are procured from unsustainable sources.	Pursue EV and alternative sustainable fuel options for KCC Fleet
1.3.5	Trial the use of an alternative fuel option in KCC Fleet	This action has the potential to support the reduction of vehicle related emissions in the County Council. The scalable adoption of alternative fuels may lead to upstream environmental impacts, including land use related impacts, if such fuels are procured from unsustainable sources.	Trial the use of an alternative sustainable fuel option in KCC Fleet
1.3.6	Change suitable KCC vehicles to electric	The development of this strategy has the potential to lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Change suitable KCC vehicles to electric having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality.
1.4.1	Develop Kerry's EV Infrastructure Charging Strategy in	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area.	Develop Kerry's EV Infrastructure Charging Strategy in line with National Guidelines; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	line with National Guidelines	<p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.
1.4.2	Work with partners to then identify most suitable locations for public EV charging Infrastructure in line with county specific EV Strategy	<p>The expansion of the public EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Work with partners to then identify most suitable locations for public EV charging Infrastructure in line with county specific EV Strategy; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage.
1.4.3	Work with partners to roll-out and also record EV infrastructure including multi-modal travel/e-mobility hubs at appropriate locations	<p>This action supports the (potentially significant) development of infrastructure throughout the County. This will serve to assist modal shift from less sustainable ICE-based private vehicles to electric alternatives. It may therefore produce moderate impacts with regards GHG emissions associated with such vehicles.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of</p>	Work with partners to roll-out and also record EV infrastructure including multi-modal travel/e-mobility hubs at appropriate locations; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, and cultural heritage.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	
1.4.4	Ensure, where possible that EV infrastructure is integrated with public transport and active travel infrastructure	<p>The integration of the public EV charging network with public transport and active travel infrastructure will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Ensure, where possible that EV infrastructure is integrated with public transport and active travel infrastructure; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.
1.5.1	Undertake Local Transport Plans (LTP) for key towns and larger population/employment centres in the county in line with TII's Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA)	Undertaking a plan will have no real environmental effects in and of itself.	Undertake Local Transport Plans (LTP) for key towns and larger population/employment centres in the county in line with TII's Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA), having appropriate regard to planning and environmental constraints and considerations.
1.5.2	Develop Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (Greenways) underpinned by	Development of a plan will have no real environmental effects when considered in isolation.	Develop Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (Greenways) underpinned by universal access design, environmental protection considerations, and opportunities to promote climate action co-benefits and nature-based solutions.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	universal access design		
1.5.3	Collaborate with Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) to secure funding for Greenway infrastructure in Kerry	<p>This is a financial action which will have no real environmental impact when considered in isolation. Funding gained supports the development of additional green infrastructure.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of such infrastructures have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion).</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded, safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Collaborate with Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) to secure funding for Greenway infrastructure in Kerry; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.
1.5.4	Deliver active travel programme/projects including those supported under the Active Travel Investment Programme (i.e. Pedestrian Zone Schemes etc/multi-modal travel/e-mobility hubs.)	<p>This action will underpin and promote the carrying out of active travel related development, which has the potential to create a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action has the potential to promote the use of active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Deliver active travel programme/projects including those supported under the Active Travel Investment Programme (i.e. Pedestrian Zone Schemes etc/multi-modal travel/e-mobility hubs.); whilst ensuring these programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed and developed appropriately and in a manner that will not result in the occurrence of development-related negative environmental effects. - Support the carrying out of environmental/biodiversity enhancement during the active travel development process.
1.5.5	Ensure plan-led integration between public transport routes/infrastructure with active travel programme, including	<p>This action will underpin and promote the carrying out of active travel related development in order to integrate active travel routes with public transport routes, which has the potential to create a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the</p>	<p>Ensure plan-led integration between public transport routes/infrastructure with active travel programme, including park and ride/bike parking/park'n stride; whilst ensuring these plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed and developed appropriately and in a manner that will not result in the occurrence of



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	park and ride/bike parking/park'n stride	<p>generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action has the potential to promote the use of active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	development-related negative environmental effects.
1.5.6	Support the roll out of Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan throughout the county	<p>This action encourages modal shift and the use of public transport. It supports the potential roll-out of new public transport routes which may lead to decreases in traffic levels and a lowering of associated GHG emissions. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable travel.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action has the potential to promote the use of active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Support the roll out of Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan throughout the county; whilst ensuring these plans are:</p> <p>- Designed and developed appropriately and in a manner that will not result in the occurrence of development-related negative environmental effects.</p>
1.5.7	Continue to roll out Safe Routes to School initiative with interested schools	<p>This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional pedestrian or cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.</p> <p>The action has the potential to have a positive impact on population and human health by reducing traffic risk at schools.</p>	Continue to roll out Safe Routes to School initiative with interested schools; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, existing traffic and transport conditions and amenity value.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
1.5.8	Collaborate on a Traffic Management Plan to investigate sustainable transport options to address visitor traffic movement throughout the Dingle Peninsula	<p>This action has the potential to improve traffic flow and reduce GHG emissions associated with the congested movement of traffic through the Dingle peninsula. It promotes the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional sustainable transport infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Collaborate on a Traffic Management Plan to investigate sustainable transport options to address visitor traffic movement throughout the Dingle Peninsula; whilst promoting the need to consider planning and environmental factors during active travel design, planning and construction, including the need to protect Biodiversity and European sites.
1.6.2	Ensure Land Use Plans support a equitable and inclusive modal shift and sustainable transport policy via the integration of land use and transport planning	<p>This action encourages modal shift and the use of public transport, which may lead to decreases in traffic levels and a lowering of associated GHG emissions. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable travel. The action may also support the development of additional active travel infrastructure.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions.</p> <p>This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Ensure Land Use Plans support a equitable and inclusive modal shift and sustainable transport policy via the integration of land use and transport planning, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, existing traffic and transport conditions and amenity value.
1.6.3	Ensure Land Use Plans support renewable energy generation,	This action encourages the development and use of renewable energies within the County.	Ensure Land Use Plans support renewable energy generation, storage, distribution and use and integrate spatial and energy planning - having due



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	storage, distribution and use and integrate spatial and energy planning	This action may support the development of renewable energy infrastructure, which could lead to a variety of slight to potentially significant environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity, the receiving noise environment; or construction related effects.	regard to environmental constraints and considerations associated with such energy development.
1.6.4	Ensure land use zonings in the county support the Core Strategy; principles of "town centre first" and consolidated/compact settlement growth pattern with improved permeability and accessibility for all	<p>This action has the broad potential to promote good spatial planning and support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation.</p> <p>The action has the potential to support utilising existing built environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development.</p> <p>Any associated building refurbishment works has the potential to impact on the status of building that constitute protected structures and protected species that may be present in derelict dwelling, such as protected bat species.</p>	Ensure land use zonings in the county support the Core Strategy; principles of "town centre first" and consolidated/compact settlement growth pattern with improved permeability and accessibility for all; having due regard to the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and the need to not negatively impinge on any protected species.
1.6.5	Ensure the Planning Authority implements the OPW 's The Planning System and Flood Risk Assessment Guidelines	<p>Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such works could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems.</p> <p>The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p>	Ensure the Planning Authority implements the OPW's The Planning System and Flood Risk Assessment Guidelines; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.
1.6.6	Ensure flood alleviation schemes listed in OPW flood management plans are facilitated and supported.	Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.	Ensure flood alleviation schemes listed in OPW flood management plans are facilitated and supported; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites,



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>In the absence of any mitigation, such works could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems.</p> <p>The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p>	<p>riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.</p>
1.7.2	Continue to seek funding from the Community Monument Funds (CMF) to undertake works to local authority owned sites identified at risk from climate change	<p>Seeking/acquiring funding will have no environmental impact in and of itself. If successful, and meaningful action is taken, this action could lead to improvements being made to heritage sites in the county. This may include some degree of construction work which may adversely impact the surrounding environment if not mitigated against. There is the potential for light and air pollution during any works that may be undertaken as part of this programme. Works may also negative effect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.</p>	<p>Continue to seek funding from the Community Monument Funds (CMF) to undertake works to local authority owned sites identified at risk from climate change; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.</p>
1.7.4	Continue to improve energy performance and build climate resilience in local architectural heritage through management and administration of the Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund and any other relevant funds introduced	<p>This action supports improving local heritage sites in the County. There is the potential for light and air pollution during any retrofitting works that may be undertaken.</p> <p>Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.</p> <p>The works involved in retrofitting of old buildings, if not appropriate designed or implemented, could potential lead to potentially significant, unintended, negative effects on Annex II and IV species such as Daubenton's Bat through disturbance and habitat loss.</p>	<p>Continue to improve energy performance and build climate resilience in local architectural heritage through management and administration of the Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund and any other relevant funds introduced; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as protected species, European sites and biodiversity.</p>
2.1.2	Ensure public green spaces are managed to support pollinator friendly habitats	<p>This action serves to benefit biodiversity. The planting of non native/ invasive species may negatively impact biodiversity.</p>	<p>Ensure public green spaces are managed to support pollinator friendly habitats; whilst promoting the use of native species in all habitats.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
2.1.3	Identify sites for additional tree planting, reduced mowing, hedge planting and/or other actions to create diverse habitats in public parks and open spaces	This action serves to benefit biodiversity. The planting of non native/ invasive species may negatively impact biodiversity.	Identify sites for additional native tree planting, reduced mowing, hedge planting and/or other actions to create diverse habitats in public parks and open spaces.
2.1.6	Work with community groups linking food production and biodiversity and support allotment network in the county	Support local food production could potentially increase the amount of locally produced food bought and consumed, and decrease the amount of food sourced from afar. This action therefore has the potential to reduce lifecycle GHG emissions associated with food production and supply, leading to a slight positive effect on climate. The carrying out improper or unsustainable food production practices in a local context may result in negative environmental effects, including negative effects on water quality, the receiving environment or biodiversity.	Work with community groups linking sustainable food production and biodiversity and support allotment network in the county.
2.2.1	Integrate Nature Based Solutions, including biodiversity and water protection measures, into Local Authority Own Developments including public realm/Section 38 and Active Travel projects	The development of nature based solutions has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The development of such green infrastructure, in particular construction related activity has the potential to have a range of unintended, negative environmental impacts if carried out. In the absence of any mitigation, the development of such green infrastructure could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems.	Integrate Nature Based Solutions, including biodiversity and water protection measures, into Local Authority Own Developments including public realm/Section 38 and Active Travel projects; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity European sites and cultural heritage considerations.
2.2.2	Support Green and Blue Infrastructure at appropriate locations in the county and increase connectivity of the protected areas network using appropriate buffer	This action will promote the protection and further development of green and blue infrastructure. The protection and development of such infrastructure has the potential to have wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, and slight to significant positive effects on water quality and hydrology. Green/blue infrastructure can also support GHG sequestration leading to a slight positive effect on the climate environment.	Support Green and Blue Infrastructure at appropriate locations in the county and increase connectivity of the protected areas network using appropriate buffer zones, corridors, stepping-stones and/or flyways; having due regard to opportunities to promote climate action co-benefits, and environmental sensitivities such as the receiving



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	zones, corridors, stepping-stones and/or flyways	In absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of green/blue infrastructure could potentially result in negative environmental effects, including negative construction related effects, negative effects on biodiversity or negative effects on cultural heritage assets.	water environment, biodiversity European sites and cultural heritage considerations.
2.2.3	Flood alleviation projects and coastal protection schemes to investigate the use of Nature Based Solutions	<p>The progression of a flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise).</p> <p>Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.</p> <p>The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p>	Flood alleviation projects and coastal protection schemes to investigate the use of Nature Based Solutions; having due regard for environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.
2.4.1	Support the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine's 2020 scheme for Woodland Creation on Public Lands in appropriate locations	<p>This action has the potential to have light to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.</p> <p>The planting of non native/ invasive species may negatively impact biodiversity.</p>	Support the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine's 2020 scheme for Woodland Creation on Public Lands in appropriate locations, whilst promoting the creation of native woodlands specifically.
2.4.2	Work with partners to identify other sites in the community for woodland creation and promote tree planting across other publicly owned land,	<p>This action has the potential to have light to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.</p> <p>The planting of non native/ invasive species may negatively impact biodiversity.</p>	Work with partners to identify other sites in the community for native woodland creation and promote native tree planting across other publicly owned land, schools and businesses



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	schools and businesses		
3.2.3	Work with partners, including Uisce Eireann and the National Federation of Ground Water Schemes, to support initiatives seeking to protect and sustainably manage water resources to ensure climate resilience	This action will promote good water resourcing and management. The action may support development of green infrastructure. Any related construction activity has the potential to have a range of unintended, negative environmental impacts if carried out.	Work with partners, including Uisce Eireann and the National Federation of Ground Water Schemes, to support initiatives seeking to protect and sustainably manage water resources to ensure climate resilience; whilst promoting the need for any supported activities or development to comply with relevant environmental protection requirements.
3.3.1	Undertake research with partners to facilitate a local circular economy for material reuse in construction to reduce emissions, costs and improve sustainability	This research-based action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community. The improper or inappropriate management of C&D waste could lead to unintended negative environmental effects, including effects on soil and water quality, environmental nuisance related effects, or effects on biodiversity.	Undertake research with partners to facilitate a local circular economy for material reuse in construction to reduce emissions, costs and improve sustainability, whilst promoting the need to ensure compliance with the Waste Management Act, including Articles 27 and 28 of the Act, as appropriate.
3.3.5	Support re-use/re-generation of the existing built environment, including historic fabric, in planning policy/development management	This action can lead to several positive climate effects, including positive effects on cultural heritage and landuse. It can also serve to offset embodied carbon associated with constructing new development. Regeneration works that may be supported by this action could lead to unintended negative environmental effects on protected species, such as bats, that may be present in derelict structures, and on protected structures or the context in which they site.	Support re-use/re-generation of the existing built environment, including historic fabric, in planning policy/development management, whilst promoting the need to conserve protected species, biodiversity, European sites and cultural heritage.
3.3.6	Continue to require justification for the demolition an existing	The implementation of this action is likely to promote effective material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions	Continue to require justification for the demolition of existing structures , and if applicable request a



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	structure, and if applicable request a Construction & Development Waste (CDW) Report to mitigate waste generated.	associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.	Construction & Development Waste (CDW) Report to mitigate waste generated.
3.3.8	Work with partners to research, pursue and support opportunities in the bio-economy	This research- and support-based action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	Work with partners to research, pursue and support opportunities in the bio-economy, whilst promoting the need for bio-economy related activities and development to be planned and implemented appropriately in accordance with planning and environmental protection requirements.
4.2.1	Increase community resilience by raising awareness of the likely impacts of climate change	This action serves to raise awareness of climate-related issues which may lead to behavioural changes and slight positive environmental effects in terms of GHG emissions.	Increase community resilience by raising awareness of the likely impacts of climate change; whilst also focussing on remedial actions that may be taken within the community.
4.4.2	Undertake social housing retrofits in line with Housing for All	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Works involved in retrofitting of old buildings, if not appropriate designed or implemented, could potential lead to potentially significant, unintended, negative effects on Annex II and IV species such as Daubenton's Bat through disturbance and habitat loss. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	Undertake social housing retrofits in line with Housing for All; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as protected species, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to conserve protected structures.
4.4.5	Support local sustainable transport initiatives for all users of all abilities	This action promotes inclusive modal shift and the use of public/more sustainable modes of transport when compared with alternative ICE-based private vehicles. This may lead to slight reductions in GHG emissions and improvements in local air quality. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional sustainable travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust),	Support local sustainable transport initiatives for all users of all abilities; having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.	
4.4.9	Support the sustainable implementation of the national strategy "Making Remote Work", through the facilitation of remote working infrastructure in the county.	This action facilitates the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting using ICE based vehicles, which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	Support the sustainable implementation of the national strategy "Making Remote Work", through the facilitation of remote working infrastructure in the county, whilst promoting the need for such infrastructure to be developed in line with relevant development standards and environmental protection requirements.
5.4.2	Develop and promote flagship social housing retrofit projects	This action is generally supportive of retrofit projects and may contribute toward achieving GHG emission reductions if successfully implemented. Such retrofit projects may generate light and air pollution and may negatively impact on the conservation of protected structures, in the absence of appropriate mitigation.	Develop and promote flagship social housing retrofit projects; whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
5.4.3	Seek out opportunities to work with regional partners on pathfinder projects across all sectors	This action is generally supportive of retrofit projects and may contribute toward achieving GHG emission reductions if successfully implemented. Such retrofit projects may generate light and air pollution and may negatively impact on the conservation of protected structures, in the absence of appropriate mitigation.	Seek out opportunities to work with regional partners on pathfinder projects across all sectors whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
5.6.1	Work with agricultural partners to support their actions for renewable energy use; emissions reduction; biodiversity and water quality	This action has the potential to lead to slight to moderate positive effects on climate action, the soils environment, the water environment and biodiversity. The promotion of emissions reduction will support climate action	Work with agricultural partners to support their actions for renewable energy use; emissions reduction; biodiversity and water quality, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection during the design and operation of supported renewable energy systems.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
5.6.4	Encourage community and sectoral participation in the SEAI Sustainable Energy Communities programme	<p>This action will support the reduction of GHG emissions within KCC LA. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p> <p>Upgrade or retrofitting works associated with this action may result in the generation of localized environmental effects, including dust and noise impacts.</p> <p>The works involved in retrofitting of old buildings, if not appropriately designed or implemented, could potentially lead to potentially significant, unintended, negative effects on Annex II and IV species such as Daubenton's Bat through disturbance and habitat loss.</p>	Encourage community and sectoral participation in the SEAI Sustainable Energy Communities programme, whilst promoting the need for supported projects to comply with relevant planning and environmental protection requirements, including biodiversity, protected species, European site and heritage conservation requirements.
DZ1	Dingle Peninsula Sustainable Mobility Pathfinder Project	<p>This opportunity will underpin and promote the carrying out of active travel and public transport related development in the Dingle area, which has the potential to create a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects.</p> <p>The opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift and GHG emission reductions associated with ICE based vehicle use.</p>	Dingle Peninsula Sustainable Mobility Pathfinder Project - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.
DZ2	ESB / Failte Ireland Mobility Hub Report	<p>This opportunity will underpin and promote the carrying out of active travel and public transport related development in the Dingle area, which has the potential to create a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects.</p> <p>The opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift and GHG emission reductions associated with ICE based vehicle use.</p>	ESB / Failte Ireland Mobility Hub Report - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.
DZ3	West Kerry Dairy Farmers SEC	<p>This opportunity is supportive of solar development at farms and farm building energy efficiency upgrades. The opportunity has the potential to lead to Agriculture sector GHG emission reductions and thereby create a positive effect on climate.</p> <p>The opportunity may support development that could lead to a variety of unintended negative environmental effects, including landscape character and visual impacts, biodiversity impacts or heritage impacts.</p>	West Kerry Dairy Farmers SEC - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the potential glint and glare impacts, biodiversity and European sites, and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.
DZ4	Corca Dhuibhne Tourism and Hospitality SEC	<p>This opportunity is supportive of renewable energy development and energy efficiency upgrades in the tourism sector. The opportunity has the potential to lead to GHG emission reductions and thereby create a positive effect on climate.</p> <p>The opportunity may support development that could lead to a variety of unintended negative environmental effects, including landscape character and visual impacts, noise impacts, biodiversity impacts or heritage impacts.</p>	Corca Dhuibhne Tourism and Hospitality SEC - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the potential landscape and visual impacts, noise impacts, biodiversity and European sites.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
DZ5	Réiteach Home Renovation Services for the Dingle Peninsula	<p>This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p> <p>There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively effect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.</p>	Réiteach Home Renovation Services for the Dingle Peninsula - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as protected species, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to conserve protected structures.
DZ6	Decarbonisation of KCC Fleet	<p>This opportunity has the potential to support the reduction of vehicle related emissions in the County Council.</p> <p>The scalable adoption of alternative fuels may lead to upstream environmental impacts, including land use related impacts, if such fuels are procured from unsustainable sources.</p>	Decarbonisation of KCC Fleet - Ensure the procurement of sustainably source fuel for fleet vehicles.
DZ7	Ongoing retro-fitting/upgrading of KCC building stock, including social housing, within the DZ	<p>This opportunity will support the reduction of organizational GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p> <p>There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively effect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.</p>	Ongoing retro-fitting/upgrading of KCC building stock, including social housing, within the DZ - Have regard to environmental sensitivities such as protected species, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to conserve protected structures.
DZ8	Sustainable Development of Dingle/Daingean Uí Chúis town – Public Realm; Active Travel and Opportunity Sites.	<p>This opportunity supports public realm and active travel development</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of such development has the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion).</p> <p>Public realm development, if in appropriately designed or constructed, may impact on structures or areas that have important architectural or heritage value.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded, safe active travel network has the potential to have a significant positive effect on population and human health through the promotion of modes of travel that benefit human health.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded, safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the</p>	Sustainable Development of Dingle/Daingean Uí Chúis town – Public Realm; Active Travel and Opportunity Sites. - Ensure supported development is designed and planned to mitigate potential environmental impacts associated with supported public realm projects or active travel infrastructure, and in a manner that promotes nature-based solutions and climate action co-benefits,



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p> <p>The delivery of such development has the potential to generate very significant positive tourism, recreation and cultural heritage related benefits/effects.</p>	
DZ9	Active Travel Initiatives including Safe Routes to School Programme	<p>This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This opportunity supports the development of additional pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional pedestrian or cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This opportunity also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.</p> <p>The opportunity has the potential to have a positive impact on population and human health by reducing traffic risk at schools.</p>	Active Travel Initiatives including Safe Routes to School Programme - Have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, existing traffic and transport conditions and amenity value.
DZ11	Research in the Bioeconomy	<p>This is a research based opportunity that may support the development of a bio-economy, which in turn will support circularity and GHG emission reductions, leading to positive material asset and climate related effects.</p> <p>The opportunity may support local bio-economy related development. The construction and operation of such development may lead to unintended negative environmental impacts, including odour, soil quality, water quality or biodiversity related impacts.</p>	Research in the Bioeconomy - Promote the need for bio-economy related activities and development to be planned and implemented appropriately in accordance with planning and environmental protection requirements.



Table 5-2: Environmental Mitigation Measures related Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section

Promote climate action projects that support and maximize environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have significant negative effects on the receiving environment shall be supported.
Flood projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorized physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorized or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.
Promote climate action projects that support protected trees, hedgerows and other habitats such as wetlands, flood zones which contribute to green infrastructure.
Support opportunities to improve ecological connectivity of non-designated habitats and sites to improve overall ecosystem resilience and functioning while supporting climate action within the county.
Ensure all projects supported by the council have taken the necessary precautions to identify and manage invasives species, particularly with regard to Schedule III species. No climate action related development project that is likely to cause the spread of invasives species listed in Schedule III shall be supported.



6. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Draft Kerry Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has been carried out. Implementation of the Draft LACAP has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of any 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 that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Draft LACAP will themselves be subject to AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects was considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the plan are seen to be robust to ensure there will be no significant adverse effects to the integrity of European sites as a result of the implementation of the Draft LACAP either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Draft Kerry Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 shall not adversely affect the integrity of a European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁵². This conclusion is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

The AA is ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan. The next step is to carry out public consultation which requires publishing a notice of the proposed plan and to invite submission/observations within 6 weeks from Thursday October 19th, 2023 and Friday 1st, December, 2023 (both dates inclusive).

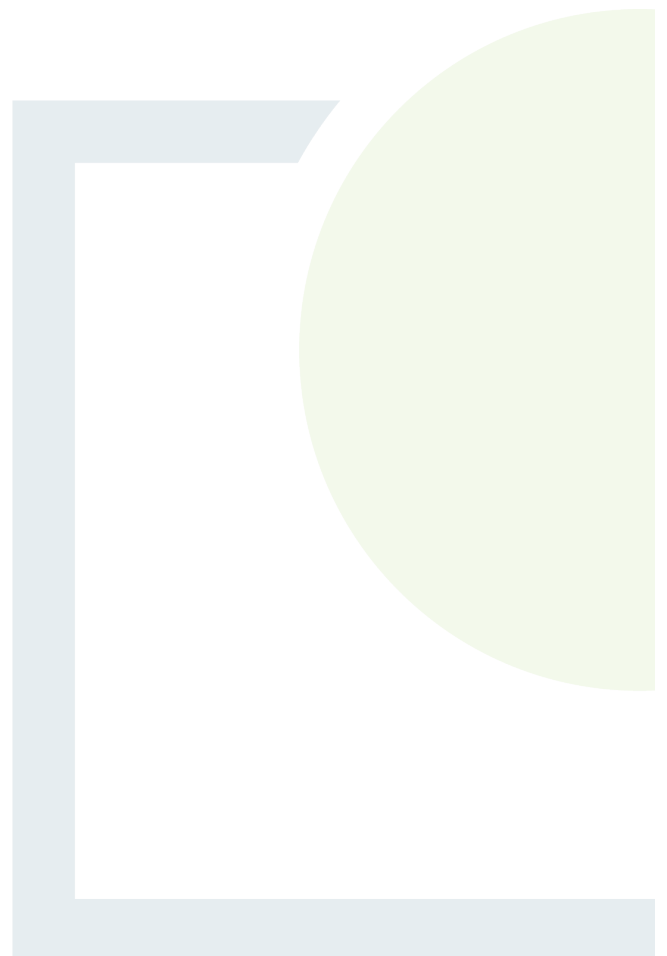
⁵² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.



CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING

APPENDIX 1

Background information to
European sites





Appendix 1 - Table 1 Quality and site characteristics of European sites considered in the assessment

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Exceptional diversity of high quality semi-natural and natural habitats. Extensive hyper-oceanic oak woods with <i>Arbutus unedo</i> and <i>Taxus baccata</i> have well developed bryophyte and lichen floras and support important species-rich invertebrate fauna including <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i> and several rarities. Good examples of alluvial forests occur along the Glengarriff and Coomarkane rivers. Rocky islets in the harbour support one of the largest colonies of <i>Phoca vitulina</i> in Ireland and contain a small breeding colony of <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> . The site supports a population of <i>Lutra lutra</i> . The site is one of the most important in the south-west for <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> and includes three summer and three winter roosts the numbers at one of which exceed the summer and winter thresholds for international importance. The quality and extent of the oakwoods and the diversity of habitats and species including many rarities make the site of international importance.	A wooded glacial valley opening out into a sheltered bay with rocky islets. Underlying rock is Old Red Sandstone with soils varying from acid brown earths to alluvial brown earths and peat. Hyper-oceanic climate. Site supports a complex mosaic of terrestrial habitats mostly old oak woodland conifer plantations and complexes of rock outcrop heath and scrub blanket bog <i>Molinia</i> grassland and rivers and streams. The sheltered bay is highly indented with many islets and a rocky shoreline.
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	Although mixed with planted exotics this woodland still retains the essential structural and floristic elements of old oak wood. The damp ground layer supports a typical and diverse range of herbs and bryophytes and the site is locally important for birds.	A small oak wood mixed with planted conifers developed on glacial drift and located on the coast at the mouth of the Kenmare River.
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	A fine example of a mountain blanket bog which occurs in association with other upland habitats. The site is apparently intact and is largely untouched by anthropogenic influences.	Situated on the south-eastern slopes of Knockboy Mountain (707m) this site contains the headwaters of the Cummerdarrig River and the Derryduff Stream which flow east and south to the head of Bantry Bay. The site is an undulating complex of blanket bogs heath upland grassland and rock outcrops. Small loughs and numerous streams are a feature. Most of the bogs are small (1-3 ha) but they occur with a regularity on a series of gently sloping shelves across the mountain side. <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> occurs on site. Sheep grazing occurs but at a low density - otherwise there are no landuse activities.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	A small headwater blanket bog in an apparently natural state. Surface fairly uniform with few hummocks and no pool systems. No known rare plants recorded from site. There are few examples of this type of blanket bog in County Kerry.	This site is located in the Caha Mountains in the extreme south-west of County Kerry. The underlying geology is sandstone. The site lies beneath a series of rocky crags which partly surround Lough Cummer. The blanket bog occurs in association with upland heath and grassland. Small streams and exposed rock create habitat diversity.
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	The site contains many Annexed habitats including the most extensive area of estuarine habitat in Ireland. A good range of Annexed species are also present including the only known resident population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> in Ireland all three Irish species of lamprey and a good population of <i>Salmo salar</i> . A number of birds listed on the EU Birds Directive either winter or breed in the site. The site is internationally important for waterfowl with more than 50000 individuals occurring in winter. Several species listed in the Irish Red Data Book are present perhaps most notably the only known Irish populations of <i>Scirpus triqueter</i> .	A very large long site approximately 14 km wide and 120 km long encompassing: the drained river valley which forms the River Shannon estuary; the broader River Fergus estuary plus a number of smaller estuaries e.g. Poulmasherry Bay; the freshwater lower reaches of the Shannon River between Killaloe and Limerick plus the freshwater stretches of much of the Feale and Mulkear catchments; a marine area at the mouth of the Shannon estuary with high rocky cliffs to the north and south; ericaceous heath on Kerry Head and Loop Head; and several lagoons. The underlying geology ranges from Carboniferous limestone (east of Foynes) to Namurian shales and flagstones (west of Foynes) to Old Red Sandstone (at Kerry Head). The salinity of the system varies daily with the ebb and flood of the tide and with annual rainfall fluctuations seasonally.
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Although small the lagoon habitat is almost completely natural and is representative of a type of lagoon (sedimentary with inlet) of which there are only six known in the country. <i>Ruppia</i> sp. is abundant. The fauna is relatively poor but typically brackish (<i>Palaemonetes varians</i> <i>Neomysis integer</i> <i>Jaera nordmanni</i>) with two rare species (<i>Allomelita pellucida</i> <i>Stenus lustrator</i>). This is a good example of a lagoon in miniature situated in an area of varied habitats. The site also displays a good and sizeable example of a cobble and boulder curved barrier. This stony bank is well vegetated on the plateau and landward side and long-term stability is indicated by the presence of lichens.	Farranamanagh Lough is a small shallow (2 m) sedimentary lagoon situated on the south side of the Sheep's Head peninsula in west Co. Cork. It is separated from the sea by a stony ridge. Seawater enters through a narrow outlet by percolation and overtopping the stony barrier at high tide and during storms. Salinity varies considerably (2-25 ppt) depending on rainfall and seawater incursions. Bedrock is Old Red Sandstone and soils are generally peaty podzols and acid brown earths. Land surrounding the lagoon is a mix of rocky heath wet grassland marsh vegetation and wet scrub. Salt marsh fringes the lagoon along the eastern shore.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	Site has important examples of infralittoral reef communities. These are varied being exposed to wave action on the west coasts of the islands and more sheltered on the east coasts with tideswept areas due to the currents between the islands. Site is of national importance for breeding terns. Has <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (2.2% of national total in 1995) and <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (1.5% of national total in 1995). <i>Cephus grylle</i> occur in nationally important numbers.	This marine site lies about 2 km north of the Magharee Peninsula and is centred around the Magharee Islands a group of seven main islands. The site includes two of the smaller islands Illaunnabarnagh and Mucklaghmore which lie about 5 km to the north-east of the main group of islands. The islands are exposed on their west coasts and more sheltered on their east coasts with moderately strong currents between them. The islands are composed of Carboniferous limestone. A maritime grassy sward occurs on the islands.
002263	Kerry Head Shoal SAC	The Kerry Head reef has extremely high conservation value. It contains a rich and diverse flora and fauna that is characterized by rare erect and encrusting sponges. Several species occur in associations that are unique in Ireland and the axinellid sponge community is considered to be Ireland's best example (pers. comm. B.Picton). Two sponge species were not recorded anywhere else in Ireland by BioMar (<i>Tetilla cranium</i> and <i>Quasillina brevis</i>). The populations of nine other rare and notable species (<i>Tetilla zetlandica</i> <i>Thymosia guernei</i> <i>Axinella damicornis</i> <i>Axinella flustra</i> <i>Spongionella pulchella</i> <i>Hexadella racovitzae</i> <i>Terebratulina retusa</i> <i>Diazona violacea</i> and <i>Aldisa zetlandica</i>) represent a very high proportion of the total populations in the national territory. Four other species have conservation importance (<i>Gymnangium montagui</i> <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> <i>Isozoanthus sulcatus</i> and <i>Carpomitra costata</i>).	The Kerry Head Shoal is a deep (20 - 52 m) limestone reef running in a north-east / south-west direction. The reef is situated on the west coast of Ireland to the north of Tralee Bay and to the west of Kerry Head. It is exposed to the full force of swells from the Atlantic. The infralittoral and circalittoral reef communities of the Kerry Head Shoal are extremely exposed to wave action and subject to weak tidal streams. The circalittoral reef topography ranges from big relatively flat terraces cut by gullies to ridged bedrock and angular boulders.
002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Kilkee has good examples of exposed reef communities that contain species worthy of conservation. The purple sea urchin <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> is abundant in shallow pools on the shore. In the infralittoral zone there are scarce species of sponge sea fan and nudibranch. The erect and encrusting sponges anthozoans and nudibranchs in the circalittoral are of particular interest. Species richness can be high: 86 species were recorded by BioMar in the upper infralittoral reef north-east of Ilaunonearaun and 76 species were recorded in the lower eulittoral reef at Duggerna Rock.	This site is situated on the south-west coast of Co. Clare. It stretches for approximately 12 km from Ballard Bay to Castle Point. It is exposed to the full force of Atlantic swells from the west and slopes steeply. A small shallow bay Moore Bay offers some shelter from wave action. Bedrock is Carboniferous Millstone Grit and Flagstone. A few small islands and islets are included the largest being Bishop's Island.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		While poorly documented the site has examples of submerged marine caves that are presumed of good quality and largely undisturbed. Exposed littoral sediment communities and sheltered infralittoral reef communities add habitat diversity to the area.	
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	This site supports an internationally important summer roost of lesser horseshoe bats. The site is in poor condition but provides undisturbed roosting conditions for the bats. Exact foraging areas and winter hibernation sites have not yet been established.	The site consists of an old disused farmhouse located in a fairly isolated area in south Kerry. Adjacent habitats include improved grassland and broadleaved woodland. The woodland provides suitable foraging areas for the bats.
004007	Skelligs SPA	The Skelligs site is one of the most important seabird colonies in the country for populations and species diversity. It has internationally important populations of <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> and <i>Sula bassana</i> . For <i>Sula bassana</i> it is the largest colony in Ireland and one of the largest in the world. It also supports nationally important populations of <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> <i>Uria aalge</i> and <i>Fratercula arctica</i> . References to breeding seabirds date back to the 1700s. It is a traditional site for <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> and <i>Falco peregrinus</i> .	The site comprises Great Skellig and Little Skellig islands and the surrounding seas to a distance of 500 m from the shorelines. These highly exposed and isolated islands are located in the Atlantic ocean some 14 km and 11 km (respectively) off the County Kerry mainland. The geology of the islands is Old Red Sandstone with a little slate. Both islands are precipitous rocky stacks Great Skellig rising to 218 m and Little Skellig to 134 m. Little Skellig is largely unvegetated though Great Skellig supports a sparse maritime flora on shallow soils. The remains of an early Christian monastic settlement present on Great Skellig make it a very important archaeological site. Great Skellig has a lighthouse.
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	The site is of importance as it supports a good diversity of upland and woodland birds as well as wintering waterfowl. It is a traditional site for a population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> - while the numbers are now low the population is still of importance as it is the most southerly in the country and also feeds entirely on bogs. Upland species which breed within the site include <i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Falco columbarius</i> <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> and <i>Turdus torquatus</i> - the latter two species are Red-listed in Ireland. The extensive woodlands support some scarce breeding birds notably <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> and <i>Sylvia borin</i> .	This large site encompasses the lakes and part of the Macgillycuddy's Reeks in the vicinity of Killarney. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone although Carboniferous limestone occurs on the eastern shores of Lough Leane. Lough Leane is the most important and largest (8.6 km along its long axis) of the lakes and is classified as a mesotrophic system. Muckross Lake and the Upper Lake are both high quality oligotrophic systems. Killarney National Park is perhaps best known for its Oak woodlands. They form the most extensive area of native woodland remaining in Ireland and include Derrycunihy Wood described as perhaps the most natural Sessile Oak wood in the country. The woods are typically dominated by <i>Quercus petraea</i> with an understorey of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Several research programmes have been carried out including studies on the bird communities associated with the woodlands and the wildfowl associated with the lakes. A range of other notable animal and plant species are associated with this site including <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> .	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> is a notable component of the woods. The site supports the largest <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland in Ireland. An extensive area of wet woodland or carr occurs within the flood plain of Lough Leane. The higher areas of the site are dominated by blanket bog and wet heath. Outcropping rock cliffs and crags are features of the site.
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	This is the most important coastal wetland site in the country and regularly supports in excess of 50000 wintering waterfowl. It has internationally important populations of <i>Calidris alpina</i> <i>Limosa limosa</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i> . A further 16 species have populations of national importance. The site is particularly significant for <i>Calidris alpina</i> (11% of national total) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (7.5% of total) <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (6.5% of total) <i>Tringa totanus</i> (6.1% of total) and <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (6.0% of total). It has <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> in significant numbers. The site was formerly frequented by a population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> but these have now abandoned the area. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the wintering birds and habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is good.	The River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries form the largest estuarine complex in Ireland. The site comprises all of the estuarine habitat west from Limerick City and south from Ennis extending west as far as Killadysert and Foynes on the north and south shores of the Shannon respectively (a distance of some 25 km from east to west). Also included are several areas in the outer Shannon estuary notably Clonderalaw Bay and Poulnasherry Bay. The site has vast expanses of intertidal flats. The main macro-invertebrate community is a <i>Macoma-Scrobicularia-Nereis</i> community which provides a rich food resource for the wintering birds. Eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) is present in places. The intertidal flats are often fringed with salt marsh vegetation areas which provide important high tide roost sites for the birds. In the innermost parts of the estuaries the tidal channels or creeks are fringed with species such as <i>Phragmites australis</i> and <i>Scirpus</i> spp. <i>Spartina anglica</i> is frequent in parts.
004114	Illaunonearau n SPA	The site is of importance as a haunt for the wintering population of <i>Branta leucopsis</i> which frequents the west Clare coastline (Mutton Island being the main site). Numbers vary though at times exceed the threshold for national importance. This is near the southern limit of the range of <i>Branta leucopsis</i> in Ireland. The site is also of note as a breeding site for seabirds with populations of <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Larus fuscus</i> and <i>Larus marinus</i> .	Illaunonearau is a small island located approximately 300 m off the west Clare coast. It is a low-lying island surrounded by low cliffs and a rocky shore. Several islets occur off the north-west shore. The sea surrounding the island to a distance of 200 m where seabirds forage bathe and socialise is included in the site. The island is dominated by a maritime grassland sward.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	The site supports a nationally important population of breeding Chough a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 106 breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 86 in the 2002/03 survey. Flocks of up to 42 birds were recorded in the 2002 to 2004 period. The site also supports an Peregrine population (5 pairs in 2002); this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site also holds nationally important populations of Guillemot (2860 pairs in 1999-2000) Fulmar (766 pairs in 1999-2000) Kittiwake (1150 pairs in 2000) Great Black-backed Gull (63 pairs in 1999-2000) and Black Guillemot (118 individuals in 1999) as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Razorbill (90 pairs in 1999-2000) Herring Gull (30 pairs in 1999-2000) Cormorant (33 pairs in 1999-2000) and Shag (11 pairs in 1999-2000).	The Iveragh Peninsula SPA is a large site situated on the west coast of Co. Kerry. The site encompasses the high coast and sea cliff sections of the peninsula from just west of Rossbehy in the north around to the end of the peninsula at Valencia Island and Bolus Head and as far east as Lamb's Head in the south. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge and also areas of sand dunes at Derrynane and Beginish. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary except at Doulus Head/Killelan Mountain where the adjacent sea area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base is included. The site is underlain by Devonian sandstones siltstones and mudstones. A small area of igneous rocks (dolerite and gabbro) occurs at Beginish and on the adjacent shore.
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	The site supports an nationally important population of Puffinus puffinus (5.2% of all-Ireland total). The site has long been known as a breeding site for Hydrobates pelagicus but there is no recent survey data. Other seabird species which occur in all-Ireland important numbers are Sterna paradisaea Fulmarus glacialis and Larus fuscus. This site also has breeding Phalacrocorax aristotelis Larus argentatus and Cepphus grille. Deenish Island and Scariff Island provides excellent habitat for the seabirds. The islands also have a small breeding population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.	These small to medium sized uninhabited islands are situated between 5 and 7 km west of Lamb's Head off the Kerry coast and thus are very exposed to the forces of the Atlantic. Scariff is the larger of the two. It is very steep sided all the way round rising to a peak of 252 m. The highest cliffs are on the south side. The island vegetation is a mix of maritime grassland bracken and some heath type vegetation. There are ruins of a monastic settlement and a cottage in the north-east sector of the island. Deenish is less rugged than Scariff rising to 144 m in its southern half but the northern half is lower and flatter. The vegetation is mostly grassland with some heath on the higher ground. Old fields are overgrown with bracken and brambles. The sea area to 500 m around the islands is included within the site to provide 'rafting' areas for the Shearwaters.
000108	The Gearagh SAC	Despite the fact that about half of the original area has been destroyed The Gearagh still represents the only extensive alluvial forest in Ireland or Britain or indeed western Europe west of the Rhine.	Site comprises a 7km section of the River Lee and includes the confluence with the River Toon. It is situated in a wide flat valley on a bed of limestone the adjacent valley sides being Old Red Sandstone.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The aquatic riverine vegetation is also well-developed. The wet woodland is complemented by a fine though small example of an intact oak woodland. The flooded areas are important for wintering waterfowl. <i>Lutra lutra</i> occurs throughout the site.	The eastern part of the site has been flooded by a dam and is subject to artificial fluctuations in water levels. The most natural remnants of alluvial forest exist upstream of Toon Bridge. Alluvial grassland is frequent at the margins and the site includes some dry woodland cutaway bog and <i>Ulex</i> scrub. Semi-improved grassland is also included as it is used by the waterfowl attracted to the reservoir. At low water levels within the reservoir a spectacular ephemeral mud flora develops.
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Site is of major ecological importance for its diversity and range of coastal habitats and species. The Inch sand spit is the largest and arguably one of the best remaining ?intact? dune systems in the country. The dune systems are highly dynamic and possess very fine examples of embryonic dunes shifting marram dunes fixed dunes and dune slacks. Salt marshes both of the Atlantic and Mediterranean types are also particularly well developed and extensive in area. The site has one of the largest expanses of intertidal sand and mud flats in the country. A fine stand of native alluvial forests occurs on the River Laune. The fixed dunes have <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> and three Red Data Book vascular plant species are known from the site. Castlemaine Harbour supports important populations of wintering waterfowl with internationally important numbers of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> and nationally important populations of a further 16 species. <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> both listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive occur regularly. The site provides habitat for <i>Bufo calamita</i> a very localised species in Ireland and listed in the Red Data Book. The site is also utilized by <i>Lutra lutra</i> and supports important populations of <i>Salmo salar</i> <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> .	This is a large coastal site occupying the innermost part of Dingle Bay in Co. Kerry. The site comprises the estuaries of the Rivers Maine and Laune both substantial rivers and has very extensive areas of intertidal sand and mud flats. The site has a significant sand dune element in the form of Inch and Rosbehy sand spits. These spits which overlies shingle bars form the western boundary to the site and provide effective shelter for Castlemaine Harbour. The Inch sand spit c.5 km in length has a particularly well developed dune system which grades into salt marsh and <i>Spartina</i> swards on the sheltered east side. A further spit on shingle protrudes into the site at Cromane. Salt marsh fringes this spit and continues almost uninterrupted along the south shore to the mouth of the River Laune. All of the River Laune from the estuary to Lough Leane is included in the site. Other habitats which have a minor presence include wet grassland reedbeds heath scrub and wet woodland. Landuses include fishery and aquaculture activities grazing and recreational activities.
000353	Old Domestic Building Dromore Wood SAC	This is the only artificial hibernation site in Ireland and is therefore of national importance. As >200 Lesser Horseshoe Bats (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) hibernate in this site each year it is a site of international importance.	This site consists of a large three storey stone building situated in Dromore Wood outside Kenmare Co. Kerry. Part of the cellar section was modified in 1989 to create an artificial hibernation site which was soon colonised by small numbers of Lesser Horseshoe Bats.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			<p>The numbers of bats using the site has now increased to >200 each winter. There is a small resident population of <50 bats all year round. The site is surrounded by woodland - providing both suitable foraging habitat and shelter for bats as they commute to the summer site - currently unknown.</p>
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs Uragh Wood SAC	<p>An excellent and important example of a hyper-oceanic semi-natural acidophilous Oak woodland. The woods have a rare lichen <i>Leptogium juressianum</i> plus significant myxomycete bryophyte and invertebrate communities including <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>. The site also has a system of good quality oligotrophic lakes. The lakes have <i>Najas flexilis</i> and <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>. <i>Falco peregrinus</i> breeds within site. A disused cottage provides stable and undisturbed summer roosting conditions for an internationally important population (100+) of <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>.</p>	<p>Situated on the north-western slopes of the Caha Mountains and overlooking the Kenmare River inlet the site comprises a series of linked oligotrophic lakes. Inflowing and connecting rivers and streams are often fast-flowing and some waterfalls are present. The lakes have some marginal fen and swamp vegetation. Uragh Wood is situated on the steep mountain slope on the south-western shore of Inchiquin Lough. Some of the islands on the lakes are wooded. The remainder of the site is a complex of wet grassland heath and some blanket bog. Exposed rock and cliff is a feature of the site. Landuse in the area is mainly grazing by sheep. Commercial afforestation occurs in surrounding areas. Some commercial afforestation is also included since it is used by lesser horseshoe bats for foraging and as a commuting corridor.</p>
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	<p>Site is of importance for the occurrence of several annexed habitats and plant and animal species. Good examples of oligotrophic lakes and floating vegetation of rivers occur and both of these habitats are of good quality. Wet heath is well represented though quality is variable due to overgrazing. The blanket bog is small in extent and also overgrazed though is of some significance as it includes an example of a hanging valley bog. The Annex 11 plant <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> occurs along with a host of rare bryophytes and lichens. A population of <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> occurs in the Ownagappul River. The site has breeding <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>.</p>	<p>This large upland site situated on the Beara Peninsula is underlain by Old Red Sandstone. It rises in altitude from 0 to 602 m and consists mainly of heath upland grassland and exposed rock with a small area of blanket bog. A large lake Glenbeg Lough is a feature of the site and this lake is surrounded by steep scree and rocky slopes. The site is drained by two main rivers. The Ownagappul River flows from Glenbeg Lough to the sea at Cappul Bridge and all of this river is included in the site. Headwater streams of the Glanmore River occur in the eastern part of the site. Grazing by sheep is the main landuse within the site.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	Remarkably intact vegetation for such a high-level blanket bog with no damage from overgrazing or erosion. Contains typical mountain blanket bog community and includes stream headwater flush vegetation with locally uncommon species such as <i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i> .	A small area of intact mountain blanket bog on the summit of Mullaghanish (651m) the highest peak in the Old Red Sandstone range of the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The site contains some stream headwater flushes.
002098	Old Domestic Building Askive Wood SAC	As this site contains > 200 Lesser Horseshoe Bats (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>). It is a site of international importance.	This site consists of a small two storey stone building near Sneem Co. Kerry which is used by >200 Lesser Horseshoe Bats as a summer breeding site. The bats enter the building through spaces above three windows and roost in the upper portion of the building hanging from roof timbers. The site is surrounded by woodland which provides both suitable foraging habitat and shelter for bats as they commute between this site and the winter hibernation site - at present unknown.
002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	A good example of an alluvial forest dominated by <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> . One of the largest of its type in the south-west. Woodland is well structured and very mature in places. Flora is diverse with a number of scarce species notably <i>Carex strigosa</i> . Value of part of the site is lessened by presence of a number of naturalised alien species.	Situated about 3 km south-east of Tralee on the south bank of the lower reaches of the River Lee. The wood is derived from the plantings of the Ballyseedy Estate. There are now few of the original trees remaining and in their place a dense secondary growth has arisen made up of mainly native species. Much of the site is of wet woodland which grades into dry woodland in areas above the flood-plain. The high water table of the woods is maintained more from water draining into the site from the south than from the river itself.
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	The lagoon habitat within the site is an excellent example of a completely natural saline lake lagoon in almost pristine condition and one of the three best representatives of deep silled lagoons in the country. No very rare species of flora have been recorded in the lagoon but the community is typically lagoonal with <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> and <i>Chaetomorpha linum</i> . The fauna is rich (69 taxa) with several lagoonal specialists (<i>Hydrobia ventrosa</i> <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> <i>Palaemonetes varians</i>) and apparently rare species (<i>Jaera forsmanni</i> <i>Erichthonius difformis</i> <i>Lembos longipes</i>).	Situated on the northern side of the Kenmare River Inlet in Co. Kerry Drongawn Lough is a moderate sized saline lake lagoon with a narrow silled inlet. The lagoon is deep (18 m) and tidal exchange is limited by the narrow inlet but salinity remains high (28-32 ppt). The sides of the lagoon near the inlet consist of steeply shelving exposed rock with a gently sloping muddy floor at 6 m. The land around the lagoon is a mix of blanket bog heath and wet grassland. Some of the wet grassland and heath is partly improved for grazing.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	The topography of the Dingle Peninsula with its mosaic of grazed semi-improved and improved pasture extensive well-drained uplands and sand dune systems in close proximity of breeding cliffs favours <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> . Particularly high densities of this species occur at Reenbeg in the south of the site The Three Sisters in the north-west and Ballydavid Head in the north. Large flocks gather particularly in the autumn at inland sites and at coastal locations such as the dune systems at Inch and Castlegregory (which are included in other adjacent SPAs). Marked individuals have provided evidence that young birds converge in these flocks from throughout the peninsula and it is possible that the species gathers in the dunes here from further afield. The sea cliffs also support nationally important populations of breeding <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> .	The Dingle Peninsula SPA is a large site situated on the west coast of Co. Kerry. It encompasses the high coast and sea cliff sections of the peninsula from south of Brandon Point in the north around to the end of the peninsula at Slea Head and as far east as Inch in the south. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge an area of sand dunes near Murreagh and also several upland areas further inland of the coast about Ballybrack Lough Doon Anscaul Lough Arraglen and Ballynane. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary.
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	The site supports an important population of breeding Chough a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 82 breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 73 in the 2002/03 survey. During the winter of 2003/04 flocks of up to 27 birds were recorded within the SPA. The highest densities of breeding Chough are on and around Mizen Head. The site supports an important Peregrine population (8 pairs in 2002); this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site also holds a nationally important population of Black Guillemot (137 individuals) as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Fulmar (57 pairs) Herring Gull (30 pairs) Shag (17 pairs) Kittiwake (20 pairs) and Great Black-backed Gull (1 pair) - all seabird data from 1999 2001 and 2002.	The Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA is large site situated on the south-west coast of Co. Cork. It encompasses the high coast and sea cliffs from Sheep's Head to Mizen Head Brow Head and Crookhaven in the west and from Baltimore to Tragumna Bay Gokane Point and the Toe Head peninsula in the east. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge (inland for 300 m) an area further inland to the east of Dunlough Bay and also areas of sand dunes at Barley Cove and Crookhaven. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian sandstones and mudstones though Carboniferous rocks are also found on the Sheep's Head and Toe Head peninsulas.
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	Although partially degraded through the presence of exotic trees and an area of dense <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> this wood is of value as a good example of old oak woodland. Notable for its particularly rich ground flora including <i>Saxifraga spathularis</i> <i>Euphorbia hyberna</i> and a range of bryophytes. It is also habitat for <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i> and foraging area for seven species of bat.	A relatively large complex of oakwood developed on brown earth brown podzolic & gleyed soils situated on rocky slopes on either side of the River Sullane. Seepage zones small watercourses a narrow rocky defile and areas of rock outcrop occur within the woodlands.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000332	Akeragh Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	The site is of importance mainly for the diversity of sand dune and salt marsh habitats. Of particular note are the fixed dunes which are substantial in area and of good quality in the southern part of site. There is an interesting transition through a series of dune communities including humid dune slacks to salt marsh communities at Carrahane Strand. The site supports important concentrations of wintering waterfowl including <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> both listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. The sand flats salt marsh and dunes support important invertebrate communities including nationally threatened species.	The site covers a 10 km stretch of coast running southwards from Ballyheigue to Fenit Co. Kerry. A good diversity of coastal habitats occur including rocky shore shingle and sandy beaches sand dunes salt marshes intertidal sand and mud flats dry heath and dry grassland wet grassland and reed beds. Akeragh Lough formerly a brackish lagoon has silted up since the 1970s and is now mostly wet grassland and swamp vegetation. The underlying geology is limestone and as a result the sandy soil is calcareous in nature and has a high shell fragment content. Recreation and grazing (cattle and rabbits) are the primary landuses.
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	The site is important for the occurrence of both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt meadows both of which are of good quality. <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> has been known from the site since 1890 and has recently been re-confirmed. The number of plants however is low and potential habitat is limited. A nationally important wintering population of <i>Melanitta nigra</i> occurs in the area and regularly uses the shallow waters within the site. <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> occurs in nationally important numbers along with smaller numbers of other wading birds.	The site is situated in the west of County Kerry and comprises the estuary of the River Inny and the shallow waters of Ballinskelligs Bay (to a depth of c. 16 m). The extent of the site is from Horse Island in the west to Rinneen Point in the south east of the bay. The estuary of the Inny is well sheltered by a protruding sand spit now a golf course on the south side. A small area of sandhills still occurs on the northern side of the estuary. Most of the tidal section of river is included in site. Above the intertidal sand and mud flats and salt marshes there are areas of wet grassland freshwater marsh and swamp vegetation.
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	As more than 300 lesser horseshoe bats <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> hibernate in this site and up to 366 lesser horseshoe bats have been counted in summer it is a site of international importance. Kilgarvan Ice House is probably one of the largest hibernacula for this species in Europe. The site includes year-round roosting and foraging habitat for the bats. One of the most important sites in the country for <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> .	This site includes a small stone structure called an ice house which is situated in Glannaserha Wood on the southern side of the Roughty River Kilgarvan Co. Kerry. This structure was formerly used for food storage but is now used by >300 Lesser Horseshoe bats as a winter hibernation site. The number of bats using the hibernaculum has increased since the entrance was fitted with a grille in 1987. The surrounding woodland which is within the site provides both suitable foraging habitat and some shelter for bats as they commute to two summer roosting sites several kilometres away on either side of the ice house. The summer roosts are a disused cottage and a disused barn each of which are used by over 170 bats.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	<p>The site contains a number of habitats which are listed in the EU Habitats Directive. Over-grazing is widespread and has contributed to the degradation of much of the wet heat oligotrophic lakes and blanket bog. However extensive areas of dry heath of reasonable quality remain within the site along with alpine/sub-alpine heath on the highest ridges. The cliff vegetation is of good quality and is unaffected by the grazing. The site contains an important population of the Annex II fern <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>. One bird species listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive also occurs within the site namely: <i>Falco peregrinus</i>. Two Irish Red Data Book plants also occur namely: <i>Sibthorpha europaea</i> and <i>Stachys officinalis</i>.</p>	<p>The Slieve Mish Mountain Range dominates and forms the backbone of the eastern reaches of the Dingle peninsula from the outskirts of Tralee town in the east to the village of Annascaul in the west. This mountain range is composed of a ridge of predominantly Old Red Sandstone of the main series which abuts the Dingle Beds' sandstones in the north west. Silurian and Ordovician rocks form a high ridge to the north east of Inch and the mountains are flanked by Lower Avonian Shales and the Kiltorcan Beds (of Old Red Sandstone) to the north east and South. The site is intersected particularly on its northern flank by several steep sided glaciated river valleys e.g. Derrymore Glen the head of which features a classical corrie lake which is surrounded by steep cliffs. Steep cliffs and high rocky ridges are features of the site above 650m e.g. the Caherconree Baurtregaum Gormagh ridge. Baurtregaum is the highest peak within the site at 851m. The dominant habitats of this site are wet heath/dry heath/acid grass-heath mosaics on the lower slopes of the mountains dry heaths and upland acid-grasslands on the steeper slopes and alpine heath/scree/dry heath mosaics on the higher mountain ridges and plateaus above 650m. Low plateaus (in the eastern portion of the site to the north of Knockawaddra) and etch plains (to the north west of the site i.e. south west of Camp Village) are dominated by mosaics of wet heath and blanket bog. Other habitats of importance but which cover very small areas within the site include upland oligotrophic lakes cliffs and deciduous woodland.</p>
002343	Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC	<p>The main ecological interest of this site is provided by a small area of uncut raised bog. This area though small is one of the most westerly examples of raised bog habitat in Ireland. Although the raised bog has been subject to cutting the surface is wet and has a healthy <i>Sphagnum</i> cover. The area of active bog is surrounded by degraded raised bog. <i>Rhynchosporion</i> vegetation is also represented but is largely restricted to the areas of wet bog.</p>	<p>Tullaheer Lough and Bog is a large diverse site which is dominated by cutover bog. The site is situated 3 km south-west of Doonbeg village Co. Clare and is underlain by grey siltstone and sandstone. While the main habitat within the site is cutover bog the main ecological interest is provided by areas of raised bog lake and fen habitats. The western margins of the site comprise a mosaic of wet and semi-improved or improved agricultural grassland which are used by feeding geese.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Two small lakes occur and these support a well-developed aquatic flora which includes nationally rare species such as <i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i> and <i>Elatine hexandra</i> . Substantial areas of fen and transition mire occur close to the lakes and these are of good quality. The site is the focal point for a small but well-established population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> . This population is of particular note as it is now the most south-westerly flock in the country. <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> and several other waterfowl species occur in small numbers.	
002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	This site is of importance for the presence of active raised bog degraded raised bog and <i>Rhynchosporion</i> vegetation. Although the condition of these habitats is poor due to peat-cutting and burning and with only a very small area of active bog the site is important because it is the best remaining example of a raised bog in the south-west of the country. The presence of the scarce <i>Sphagnum</i> species <i>S. imbricatum</i> and <i>S. fuscum</i> is also noteworthy.	Moanveanlagh Bog is a medium-sized raised bog located on the Kerry/Limerick border 4 km east of Listowel town. The site overlies Namurian shales and grits which is unusual as most Irish raised bogs overlie limestone. There is intensive peat-cutting along the margins and this has resulted in the widespread drying out of the high bog surface. Part of the cutover had been converted to pasture grassland of varying quality. The insectivorous plant species <i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> has been introduced to the site and now covers a large proportion of the site surface.
004003	Puffin Island SPA	Puffin island is one of the most important seabird colonies in Ireland with an assemblage of over 10000 pairs of breeding seabirds. The site had the largest population of <i>Fratercula arctica</i> and the second largest <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> population recorded in the Seabird 2000 survey plus a large population of <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> (populations of <i>Fratercula arctica</i> and <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> are both of international importance). It also supports nationally important populations of <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> <i>Larus fuscus</i> <i>Larus marinus</i> and <i>Alca torda</i> . It is less important for <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> and <i>Uria aalge</i> . Several pairs of <i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i> breed. The site is owned by BirdWatch Ireland and is a Statutory Nature Reserve.	Puffin Island lies approximately 0.5 km off the northern side of St Finan's Bay in south-west Co. Kerry. It is a long narrow island composed of Old Red Sandstone. The island is almost divided into two halves - the southern half is a long narrow rocky ridge while the northern half broadens into a grassy plateau. The island is surrounded by mostly steep cliffs and slopes. The vegetation of the main part of the island is a typical maritime grassy sward though nine different plant communities have been distinguished including a small area of <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> heath. An <i>Armeria maritima</i> community dominates the slopes. In the past Puffin Island has been grazed quite heavily by sheep and <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> is common. The site encompasses Puffin Island and a seaward extension of 500m which includes the various islets and rocks around the main island.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004008	Blasket Islands SPA	The Blasket Islands have at least 13 species of breeding seabird. It is the most important site in the country for <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> and <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> with internationally important populations of both. Nine other seabird species occur regularly in nationally important numbers with particularly important populations for <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> <i>Larus fuscus</i> and <i>Fratercula arctica</i> . <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> breeds in some years with up to 200 pairs in the past. In addition it is one of the few known sites in the country where <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> has bred and may still breed. The islands are traditional sites for <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and <i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i> (several pairs of each). The Blaskets formerly had wintering populations of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> and <i>Branta leucopsis</i> . The islands have a long history of seabird recording with a major survey being undertaken in 1988. The site is one of the two most important breeding sites in the country for <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. A range of notable lepidoptera species have been recorded on several of the islands.	The Blasket Islands are situated at the western end of the Dingle peninsula in Co. Kerry. The site comprises five of the islands in the group. Four of these Inishtooskert Inishnabro Inishvickillane Tearaght Island are between 7 km and 12 km from the mainland while the smallest island Beginish is within 2 km of the mainland. The bedrock is principally Old Red Sandstone with some outcrops of volcanic and Silurian rocks on Inishvickillane and Beginish. The islands have a very maritime climate being exposed to the prevailing Atlantic wind and swells. Sea cliffs mostly precipitous are the dominant habitat and indeed much of the vegetation of the islands consists of species typical of cliffs or cliff-tops. Other habitats are dry heath bracken dominated areas and grassland used for grazing. There are no permanent inhabitants though the larger islands were inhabited in the past.
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	Castlemaine Harbour SPA is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl in the south-west. The complex is of international importance as it regularly supports in excess of 20000 waterfowl as well as an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> . It supports nationally important populations of at least a further seven species: <i>Gavia stellata</i> <i>Anas acuta</i> <i>Anas penelope</i> <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <i>Calidris alba</i> <i>Limosa lapponica</i> and <i>Tringa nebularia</i> . The population of <i>Anas penelope</i> is over 5% of the national total. The shallow marine waters support divers and sea duck including <i>Melanitta nigra</i> . The site provides both feeding and a range of roosting areas for the birds. <i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i> utilise the dunes at Inch for feeding. It supports a population of <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> a species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.	This is a large coastal site occupying the innermost part of Dingle Bay. It extends from the lower tidal reaches of the Rivers Maine and Laune to west of the Inch and Rossbehy peninsulas (c. 16 km from east to west). The average width of the estuary is 4-5 km though it is c. 11 km at the outer limit. The site comprises the estuaries of the Rivers Maine and Laune both substantial rivers and has extensive areas of intertidal sand and mud flats. Conditions are very sheltered due to the presence of three protruding sand spits (Rossbehy Inch and Cromane) which overlie gravel bars in the outer part of the Harbour. The intertidal flats are mostly muds or muddy sands and have high densities of polychaete worms along with bivalves such as <i>Macoma balthica</i> and molluscs such as <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> . <i>Zostera</i> is common in places. Salt marshes fringe much of the shoreline.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Lutra lutra is also found within the site. The site has several Red Data Book plant species as well as Bufo calamita and Rana temporaria.	A very large dune system occurs on the Inch peninsula. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site.
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	The Bull and the Cow is one of the most important seabird colonies in the country with nationally important populations of Hydrobates pelagicus Sula bassana and Fratercula arctica. For Sula bassana it is the third largest colony in Ireland. It also supports regionally important numbers of Fulmarus glacialis Rissa tridactyla Uria aalge and Alca torda. References to breeding seabirds date back to the 1800s. Both islands are Refuges for Fauna and the Cow is state-owned.	The site comprises two very small rocky islands the Cow and the Bull situated at respective distances of approximately 2.5 km and 4 km from Dursey Head in the extreme south-west of Ireland. The islands which are of Old Red Sandstone rise to over 60 m and are generally precipitous. Vegetation is sparse and comprises a typical maritime flora. The marine area to a distance of 500 m around each island is included within the site for the benefit of the breeding seabirds. The Bull has an automated lighthouse.
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	The site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl. It supports an internationally important population of Cygnus cygnus and nationally important populations of Anas penelope Anas crecca and Limosa limosa. The population of Limosa limosa has exceeded the threshold for international importance at times. Formerly it had a regular population of Cygnus columbarius bewickii but this no longer occurs reflecting a contraction of range at a national level. Egretta garzetta breeds locally and this species is now a regular visitor to the site. The Blackwater system is an important salmonid fishery and is of high conservation value for Salmo salar. It also supports important populations of Lampetra planeri L. fluviatilis Petromyzon marinus and Alosa fallax fallax. Lutra lutra is widespread throughout the site	The site comprises a 23 km stretch of the River Blackwater running in a west to east direction between Fermoy and Lismore. It includes the river channel and strips of seasonally flooded grassland within the flood plain. Sandstone ridges parallel to the river confine the area of flooding to a relatively narrow corridor. The lower stretch from Ballyduff to Lismore is more subject to flooding than the upper part. The river channel has a well-developed aquatic community along with emergent swamp vegetation in places. Most of the land above the banks is improved for agriculture with only occasional areas of fringing marshland wet grassland and wet woodland (mostly Salix spp.) still present. Some arable areas occur.
004109	The Gearagh SPA	The site supports important populations of wintering waterfowl including swans dabbling duck diving duck and some waders. Habitat quality is good and the site provides both feeding and roost sites for the birds. Six of the species have populations of national importance: Cygnus olor Anas penelope Anas crecca Anas clypeata Fulica atra and Pluvialis apricaria. Other species which occur regularly include Cygnus cygnus Aythya fuligula and Vanellus vanellus. The site is a Nature Reserve Ramsar site and Biogenetic Reserve.	This site located c. 2 km south-west of Macroom comprises a stretch of the River Lee that was dammed in the 1950s as part of a hydroelectric scheme. The valley formerly held an extensive area of alluvial forest but only part of the forest now survives. The SPA extends from Annahala bridge westwards to Toon bridge. The principal habitat is now a shallow lake which is fringed by wet woodland scrub and grassland that is prone to flooding. At times of low water a diverse ephemeral pioneering plant community develops on the mud.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004119	Loop Head SPA	The site supports a good diversity of breeding seabirds. <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> and <i>Uria aalge</i> have populations of national importance while there are locally important populations of <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> and <i>Alca torda</i> . <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> (several pairs) breed within the site and use the maritime heath above the cliffs for feeding. It is a traditional site for <i>Falco peregrinus</i> .	Loop Head is situated at the most westerly point of Co. Clare. The site includes the shoreline and cliffs some adjoining maritime grassland and heath and the adjacent marine area to a distance of 500 m from the shore (where seabirds feed bathe and socialise). The vertical cliffs are impressive extending for up to 5 km and rising to approximately 60 m and highly exposed to the open seas of the Atlantic ocean. They are composed of Carboniferous grits and flags. A number of islets and stacks occur notably Gull Island and Dermot and Grania's Rock. A lighthouse is situated on the headland.
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	The site is of international importance for breeding seabirds. There is a long-established tern colony with <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (21% of national total in 1995) <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (7% of national total in 1995) and small numbers of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> . Other breeding seabirds are <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <i>Larus canus</i> <i>Larus fuscus</i> and <i>Cephus grylle</i> . The <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> and <i>Larus canus</i> populations are of national importance. The wintering population of <i>Branta leucopsis</i> is of national importance and is notable as it is the most southerly population in Ireland.	The Magharee Islands or Seven Hogs lie about 2 km north of the Magharees Peninsula. The group includes seven main islands (Illaunimill and Illauntannig being the largest) plus a number of holms and skerries. The islands are exposed on their west coasts and more sheltered to the east with moderately strong currents between them. The islands are composed of Carboniferous limestone the larger ones having a cover of glacial boulder clay. Illaunimill and Illauntannig were at one time inhabited and both are still grazed by cattle and sheep. On these islands the main vegetation type is unimproved grassland. A maritime grassy sward occurs around the shoreline of the larger islands and also on the smaller islands. The marine areas around each island to a distance of 200 m are included in the site for the benefit of the breeding birds. The marine areas have important examples of infralittoral reef communities.
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	The site supports an important population of breeding Chough a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 58 breeding pairs were recorded within the site in the 1992 survey and 54 in the 2002/03 survey. Flocks of up to 42 birds have been recorded in September 2003. The site also holds a nationally important population of Fulmar (575 pairs) and Black Guillemot (87 individuals in 1999) as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Shag (12 pairs) Herring Gull (20 pairs) Lesser Black-backed	The Beara Peninsula SPA is a coastal site situated on the west coast of Co. Cork south-west of the town of Kenmare. It encompasses the high coast and sea cliff sections of the western end of the peninsula from Reenmore Point/Cod's Head in the north around to the end of Dursey Island in the west and as far east as Bear Island in the south. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge and several upland areas further inland of the coast about Eagle Hill Knockgour Allihies and Firkeel.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Gull (4 pairs) and Razorbill (5 pairs) - all seabird data from 2000. The site is also used by Peregrine (4 pairs in 2002).	The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian sandstones and siltstones though Carboniferous rocks are found about Black Ball Head and on Bear Island; small areas of igneous rocks occur at Cod's Head Dursey Island Black Ball Head and Bear Island.
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	Tralee Bay Complex SPA is an international important site supporting over 20000 wintering waterbirds including an international important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> . Nationally important populations of 21 other species also occur at the site including <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> .	The Tralee Bay Complex SPA is located along the coast of north Co. Kerry between Ballyheige in the north Tralee in the east and Stradbally in the west. The site includes the inner part of Tralee Bay including Derrymore Island the inlets of Barrow Harbour and Carrahane Strand Akeragh Lough Lough Gill and much of the intertidal habitat from Scraggane Point at the northern end of the Magharees Peninsula around the coast to c. 2 km south of Ballyheige.
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Site is of high scientific interest because of the large area of upland blanket bog which features an excellent example of a saddle bog. In addition to the bog there are good examples of siliceous rock and scree and some reasonable examples of alpine heath and wet heath. Oligotrophic lakes are a feature of the site as well as food example of dystrophic lakes. <i>Minuartia recurva</i> a protected and Red Data Book species has at this site its only station in the British Isles. <i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Circus cyaneus</i> and <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> Annex I Bird Directive species occur within the site. <i>Lutra lutra</i> also occurs. <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i> is widespread through the site. A notable assemblage of bryophytes have been recorded.	This upland site is underlain by old red sandstone. The average altitude within the site is 420m though a few peaks extend to 630m. The site features glacial valleys and corries such as that within which Barley Lake occurs. A broad boggy plateau studded with small lakes occurs at about 420m. Substantial cliffs are present in the north-western part of the site. Afforestation is carried on outside of the site.
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	This site is important for a variety of reasons. It includes a large area of heath varying from dry to wet heath which is relatively intact and undisturbed and is of good quality. Two rare species of flora are found on the site: <i>Tuberaria guttata</i> and <i>Viola lactea</i> the latter protected. The site has minor importance for the seabirds that occur but it is notable for the density of choughs (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) that are found. The Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) occurs in the open heath habitat.	A narrow ridge of sandstone which encloses a number of linear basins filled either by peat bogs or lakes. The dominant vegetation of the site is a mosaic of dry heath wet heath and humid grassland which is mainly found on the rocky ridges. Rock outcrops commonly on the site. Sea cliffs are found mostly on the western side of the site. These support small seabird populations. The site is very exposed and subject to strong south-westerly winds.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000365	Killarney National Park Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	This site is of great ecological importance. It includes the most extensive oakwoods in the country with some of the best bryophyte communities in Europe; Ireland's only sizable stand of Yew; excellent examples of blanket bog alluvial woodland; good quality oligotrophic lakes some of which support rare glacial relicts; unpolluted rivers with aquatic vegetation and rare invertebrates and fish; and several other annexed habitats. The site also supports 12 Annex II species of flora and fauna six Annex I bird species and at least 33 Irish Red Data Book species. Many rare bryophytes and invertebrates are also present several at their only known Irish locations.	This is the largest terrestrial site in Ireland and encompasses the mountains and lakes of the Iveragh Peninsula and the Paps range. It is the most mountainous region of Ireland and includes the highest peak Carrauntoohil at 1039 m. The underlying rock is almost entirely Old Red Sandstone although carboniferous limestone occurs on the east side of Lough Leane. Glacial processes have shaped the sandstone into dramatic ridges and valleys including the well wooded Killarney valley. A wide range of semi-natural habitats are present along with some improved land and forestry in the Caragh River catchment. Generally the proximity of the site to the Atlantic in the south-west ensures a strong oceanic influence.
000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	Site has good and somewhat unusual examples of two annexed habitats - a residual inland fixed dune system and a shallow oligotrophic lake system. Geomalacus maculosus is common within the site. The very localised and Red Data Book species Bufo calamita breed Lough Nambrackdarrig being its most inland station in Ireland.	Site comprises Lough Yganavan and two considerably smaller loughs L. Nambrackdarrig and an unnamed lough. They lie 1-2 km from the coastline. Yganavan is a shallow lake (Max. depth 0.8m) and is noted for its very brown soft water. The lakes have sandy beds and mostly stony shores - the stones provide cover for Bufo calamita and Geomalacus maculosus. A residual sanddune system with a heath type character occurs along the south-east to northeast shore of Yganavan. A feature of this habitat is that it floods periodically giving rise to unusual invertebrate and plant communities. The sandy-heath grades into blanket bog mostly cutaway. The two small loughs are surrounded by cutaway bog. Part of the site is a Nature Reserve.
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	This site is of high ecological importance for the alpine and arctic-alpine heath and cliff communities it supports. These feature a number of Irish Red Data Book species including the protected Polygonum viviparum. A notable assemblage of bryophytes and lichens has been recorded. The range in altitude is also of note and intact examples of both lowland and mountain blanket bog occur. The large scraw at Coumanare Bog is better developed than any similar feature found during the NPWS Mountain Blanket Bog Survey 1991.	This site ranges from sea-level to sea cliffs which are among the highest in Ireland up to Mount Brandon which at 952 m is the highest peak outside of the Macgillycuddy Reeks. The predominant rocks are Devonian (Old Red Sandstone and Dingle Beds) with some pre-Devonian rocks also present. The highest ridges and cliffs support arctic-alpine communities. The lower flatter ridges and gentle slopes support blanket bog and heath while the steeper slopes support upland grassland and generally dry heath.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The site provides the most elevated location in Ireland for a number of species. <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> an Annex II species occurs at several locations within the site. The site also supports a population of <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> . Two Annex I Bird Directive species <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and <i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> breed within the site.	Beneath the substantial cliffs and scree areas there are a number of oligotrophic corrie lakes including a string of paternoster lakes beneath the Brandon range. Numerous streams drain the site.
000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC	This small confined raised bog site contains areas of active raised bog degraded raised bog carr woodland and marsh/rich-fen vegetation. It is the only remaining raised bog site with an intact surrounding lagg system in the country and this makes it of especially high ecological interest. In addition the site is the most south-westerly example of a raised bog habitat in the country and is one of only two significant examples of the habitat in Co. Kerry. The presence of the protected semi-aquatic plant species <i>Eriophorum gracile</i> which is only known from c. 25 sites in Ireland adds to the ecological interest of the site.	This site is underlain by relatively impermeable muddy limestone bedrock. This is overlain by clayey tills with some old red sandstone clasts. The high ground surrounding the site consists of clayey till deposits with patches of gravel. This site developed in a small kettlehole lake with a gradual terrestrialisation leading to the formation of a raised bog. The land surrounding the bog is dominated by agricultural grassland.
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Although relatively small this is a very fine example of a western oakwood in an extreme coastal location. It is well developed as regards structure and is functioning normally (regeneration observed). There are no alien species. The occurrence of <i>Dryopteris aemula</i> is of note as it is listed as Vulnerable in Europe. The location and steep aspect would suggest that this wood is under no direct threat from development. Similar areas of intact woodland of this quality are relatively scarce. The site is also of importance as it supports a recently discovered population of <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> .	The site is located on the southern shore of the Kenmare River Inlet in Co. Kerry. It is on a steep slope directly above the sea. Part of the site includes low cliffs and bedrock shore. Apart from woodland the site mainly comprises a mosaic of heath rock outcrops and acid grassland. The heath varies from wet heath to dry heath. Derryvegal Lough (Upper) and a small outlet stream is included in the site. Area is more or less in a natural state with only some light grazing.
002041	Old Domestic Building Curraglass Wood SAC	As this site is used by >100 Lesser Horseshoe Bats (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) it is a site of international importance. Repair work undertaken at the site improved conditions by increasing the internal temperature and by excluding light windows and a door below the loft were blocked to secure the site.	This site consists of a small two-roomed stone dwelling situated in Rossacrae Wood North of Kilgarven Co. Kerry. It is used by > 100 Lesser Horseshoe Bats as a summer breeding site. The bats gain access through an opening over a doorway at the rear of the building and through a window leading to a small loft. The bats hang from the roof timbers in the loft. The surrounding wood provides suitable foraging habitat and shelter for bats as they commute to the - at present - unknown hibernation site.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula West to Cloghane SAC	<p>The site is very important in terms of (a) the variety of sublittoral sediment communities in which a number of rare species occur and good examples of littoral and sublittoral reef communities; (b) the extensive intertidal habitats which support internationally important numbers of wintering waders and wildfowl including several which are listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive and (c) the fringing coastal habitats which provide excellent examples of a number of Annexed habitats (most notably the fixed dunes & dune slacks at Maherabeg which are among the most species-rich examples of these habitats in Ireland and the lagoon known as Lough Gill which is important geomorphologically). These coastal habitats also support populations of the Annex II species <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> along with a range of other interesting species of flora and fauna including the largest Irish breeding population of the Red Data Book species Natterjack Toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>). This site contains a stand of alluvial woodland that is assigned to the <i>Corylo-Fraxinetum deschampsietosum</i> subassociation. While small in area and subject to disturbance wet woodland is rare on the Dingle peninsula. The site includes areas of species-rich wet grassland referable to EU Habitats Directive Annex I habitat <i>Molinia</i> meadows. <i>Lutra lutra</i> has a regular presence within the site. The importance of the SAC is enhanced by the fact that it contains two SPAs (Tralee Bay and Lough Gill) two nature reserves (Derrymore Island and Tralee Bay) and a wildfowl sanctuary (Lough Gill).</p>	<p>Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula west to Cloghane SAC comprises a very diverse area of important coastal habitats. The site forms a unit of interconnecting coastal habitats stretching from inner Tralee Bay west to Fenit Harbour and Brandon Bay. The Magharee peninsula consists of Lower Carboniferous limestone. Bedrock in the rest of the bay is composed of Middle Carboniferous limestone and Old Red Sandstone. Tralee Bay itself is shallow sheltered and sedimentary. Subsidiary inlets within Tralee Bay (Bealathaleen Creek and Barrow Harbour) are extremely sheltered. Within the site there are several types of coastal habitat the dominant and most ecologically important of which are estuarine habitats (mudflats and sandflats not covered by water at low tide Atlantic and Mediterranean salt meadows & <i>Salicornia</i> swards) dune-complexes ('white-dunes' grey-dunes and dune-slacks) and a lagoon. The site features large expanses of intertidal mudflats often fringed with saltmarsh vegetation. Distinct areas of estuarine habitat within the site have their own unique characteristics e.g. Derrymore Island is unusually rich in species and biotopes. Plant species are typically scarce on the mudflats although there are some Eel-grass beds (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) and patches of green algae (e.g. <i>Ulva</i> sp. and <i>Enteromorpha</i> sp.). The main macro-invertebrate community which has been noted from the mud-flat areas are a <i>Hediste-Macoma-Nephtys</i> community. The dominant invertebrate communities of sandflats within the site are <i>Polychaetes</i> and <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> in medium to fine sandy shores and <i>Arenicola marina</i> and bivalves in mid to lower shore muddy flats. In the transition zone between mudflats and saltmarsh specialised colonisers of mud predominate: swards of <i>Spartina anglica</i> frequently occur in sheltered areas of mudflat particularly in the vicinity of Derrymore Island. Less common are swards of <i>Salicornia europaea</i> agg. Saltmarsh vegetation frequently fringes the mudflats & the most important and extensive areas of this habitat are around Blennerville Derrymore Island and Fermoye.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			<p>The dominant type of saltmarsh present is Atlantic salt meadow over mud. Turf fucoids (<i>Fucus</i> spp.) are associated with areas of Atlantic salt meadow in the site. Areas of Mediterranean salt meadows are sometimes associated with the above habitat. The site contains a large shallow natural sedimentary lagoon Lough Gill (circa. 170ha-200ha). The lagoon has a long artificial sluiced outlet and salinity is rather low (<1% except near the outlet). Shoreline vegetation is composed mainly of reed beds while aquatic vegetation in the lagoon includes typical species such as <i>Ruppia maritima</i>. The fauna includes one lagoon specialist <i>Lekanesphaera hookeri</i>. Sand dunes comprise a significant portion of the terrestrial habitat of this site including four Annexed habitats: Shifting Dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) Humid dune slacks Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> and the priority habitat Fixed Dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes). The dune complex stretches along the southern shoreline of the site from the seaward side of Derrymore Island westward to Cloghane. The most extensive and most important area of the dune complex comprises the Magharees Tombola and it is here that the priority Fixed dune habitat is most extensive within the site.</p>
002158	Kenmare River SAC	<p>Kenmare River has very high conservation interest with very good quality examples of large shallow bays reefs and marine caves. It has a very wide range of communities from exposed coast to ultra sheltered areas and there is an extremely high number (24) of rare and notable species. The sea fan <i>Swiftia pallida</i> is only known in Ireland from Kenmare River where it is recorded in several circalittoral sites. <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> a widespread but locally distributed sea fan is recorded at two sites in the lower circalittoral reef. At both sites it occurs with <i>Swiftia pallida</i> the only place where this association is known to occur. Important habitat forming species present are the seagrass <i>Zostera marina</i> and the coralline algae <i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i> which form biogenic reefs.</p>	<p>Kenmare River is a long and narrow south-west facing bay situated in the south-west of Ireland. It is a deep drowned glacial valley approximately 12 km wide at the mouth and 55 km long. Dursey Island marks the south-west point. The bedrock is mainly Old Red Sandstone with Devonian - Carboniferous marine clastics on the south-west coast. It is deeply fissured in a NE/SW direction. The bedrock is emergent throughout the length of the bay. Exposure to prevailing winds and swells at the mouth diminishes toward the head of the bay. Numerous islands and inlets along the length of the bay provide further areas of additional shelter in which a variety of habitats and unusual communities occur. The coastal fringe is dominated by a mosaic of dry and wet heath along with patches of blanket bog coastal grassland and exposed rock.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>Kenmare River is the only area where the brachiopod <i>Neocrania anomala</i> is commonly found and unusually it occurs in exposed areas. There are two good examples of vegetated shingle banks and at least 6 separate salt meadows with both Atlantic and Mediterranean types represented. Shifting marram dunes fixed dunes and dry heath the latter with the legally protected plant <i>Simethis planifolia</i> are well represented while a small though significant example of vegetated sea cliffs occurs in the Derrynane area. The site includes many areas of coastal dry heath. There is a long established population of the mollusc <i>Vertigo angustior</i> in the dunes at Derrynane. The site includes areas of Calaminarian grassland about Allihies. The site has internationally important summer and winter roosting sites for <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>. It also supports important populations of <i>Lutra lutra</i> and <i>Phoca vitulina</i>. <i>Sterna</i> terns breed on the islands mainly <i>S. paradisaea</i> but <i>S. hirundo</i> in some years and <i>S. albifrons</i> at least in 1995.</p>	<p>The heath is particularly well developed at Derrynane Bay which supports a fine dune system. Also present are small areas of deciduous woodland and fresh-water marsh.</p>
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<p>The site supports important examples of a range of Annex I habitats notably estuaries intertidal mudflats and sandflats perennial vegetation of stony banks salt meadows floating river vegetation alluvial forests and oak woodlands. Most of these are of good quality and extensive in area. The Blackwater system is an important salmonid fishery and is of high conservation value for <i>Salmo salar</i>. Also supports important populations of <i>Lampetra planeri</i> <i>L. fluviatilis</i> <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>. Substantial populations of <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> occur while <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> is found in the Awbeg River. <i>Lutra lutra</i> is widespread throughout the site and has been subject to detailed surveys. <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> occurs at one location. Annex I bird species present in the site include breeding <i>Egretta garzetta</i> <i>Alcedo atthis</i> and <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and wintering <i>cygnus cygnus</i> and <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>. A good diversity of other winter waterfowl species also occurs.</p>	<p>The River Blackwater is one of the largest rivers in Ireland draining a major part of Co. Cork and parts of Cos. Kerry Limerick Tipperary and Waterford. The site consists of most of the freshwater stretches of the system as well as the estuarine component at Youghal. Tidal influence extends almost to Cappoquin. The Blackwater rises in the east Kerry uplands where Namurian grits and shales build the low heather-covered plateaux. In the lowlands in the Mallow district it passes over limestone and later cuts through ridges of Old Red Sandstone to the south of Cappoquin. Main tributaries include the Rivers Lickey Bride Allow and Awbeg. A wide range of habitats associated with the rivers are included within the site including substantial areas of woodland (deciduous mixed) scrub wet grassland swamp and marsh vegetation bog salt marshes and intertidal sand and mud flats. Areas of improved grassland arable land and coniferous plantations are included in the site for water quality reasons.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002172	Blasket Islands SAC	<p>The site has good examples of exposed infralittoral and circalittoral reef communities. Species richness can be high. The rare red alga <i>Schizymenia dubyi</i> occurs in the infralittoral zone and notable sponge nudibranch anthozoan and hydroid species also occur in the area. Sea caves occur on several of the islands though the flora and fauna of the caves has not been studied. Vegetated sea cliffs are very well represented on most of the islands and the site is an extreme oceanic outpost for the habitat in a European context. The cliffs are all of good quality with little or no interference from man. Dry heath the most western example in the country occurs on several of the islands. The site is one of the two most important breeding sites in the country for <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> with c. 600 animals in a recent survey. The site is of significance for the occurrence of <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> with relative high abundances recorded and presents high quality habitat for this marine mammal. The Blasket Islands have at least 15 species of breeding seabird with internationally important populations of <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> and <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>. Six other seabird species occur in nationally important numbers including <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> and in addition it is one of the few known sites in the country where <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> breeds or has bred. <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and <i>Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax</i> also breed. The Blaskets formerly had wintering populations of <i>Anser flavirostris albifrons</i> and <i>Branta leucopsis</i>.</p>	<p>The Blasket Islands are situated at the end of the Dingle peninsula in Co. Kerry. The site includes all of the islands in the group as well as a substantial area of the surrounding seas. There are six main islands plus some smaller islands islets and sea stacks. The largest island Great Blasket is separated from the mainland by the Blasket Sound a distance of some 2 km. The smallest island Beginish occurs close to Great Blasket while the other islands (Inishtooskert Inishnabro Inishvickillane Tearaght Island) are between about 7 km and 12 km from the mainland. The bedrock is principally Old Red Sandstone with some outcrops of volcanic and Silurian rocks on Inishvickillane and Beginish. The islands have a very maritime climate being exposed to the prevailing Atlantic wind and swells. Sea cliffs mostly precipitous are the dominant terrestrial habitat and indeed much of the vegetation of the islands consists of species typical of cliffs or cliff-tops. Other habitats are dry heath bracken dominated areas and grassland used for grazing. There are no permanent habitations though Great Blasket was inhabited until 1953.</p>
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<p>This site has an extensive network of good quality watercourses which support one of the largest populations of <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> in the country and has a population of <i>Lutra lutra</i>. The rivers are also important salmonid fisheries and are of high importance for the conservation of <i>Salmo salar</i>. The site contains an internationally important population of <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (>150 individuals) and includes both the breeding site and the surrounding foraging habitat.</p>	<p>This site is situated on the south-western slopes of the Macgillycuddy Reeks overlooking the Kenmare River inlet. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone. The site comprises most of the catchment of the Blackwater River system. Two other main rivers the Kealduff and Derreendarragh link into the Blackwater and these rivers are characterised by having numerous tributary streams. The rivers rise at altitudes of up to 600 m and flow quite rapidly over their journey</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>Geomalacus maculosus is frequent within the site where suitable open heath habitat occurs. The site includes areas of dry heath.</p>	<p>of about 10 km to the sea. The principal habitats within the site are upland grassland and various types of heaths.</p> <p>The grassland is improved to varying extents. Where the peat is deeper blanket bog has developed though much of this is now cutaway. Deciduous woodland occurs along some of the rivers. Coniferous afforestation is a significant landuse within the site.</p>
002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	<p>The site contains important and good quality examples of large shallow inlets and bays intertidal sand and mud flats and reefs and has several species of high conservation importance that do not occur in the rest of the country. There is a seagrass bed in the sublittoral fringe at the northern entrance to the Portmagee Channel. To the south of the seagrass bed in the muddy sediments at the north mouth of the channel at approx. 5m BCD is an extraordinary community: two important species of burrowing anemone occur in addition to two scarce nudibranch species scarce and vulnerable sea pens and an echinoderm of conservation importance. Perhaps most noteworthy is the anemone <i>Edwardsia delapiae</i> which was first described from <i>Zostera marina</i> beds on the shore at Valencia Island. It had not been recorded since its original description in 1928 until the BioMar survey rediscovered a small population occurring in fine mud. Other sediment communities in Valencia Harbour and the Portmagee Channel are characterized by the delicate seapen <i>Virgularia mirabilis</i>. Additional important sediment communities are the maerl beds that occur where currents are stronger in the narrows at the south of the Portmagee Channel and the representative estuarine sediment community on the shore of the Valencia River. The reef communities within the site are also of importance. The littoral reefs have an unusually high number of community types (16). On the north coast of Valencia Island is a small population of the purple sea urchin <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>.</p>	<p>Valencia Harbour and the Portmagee Channel is an inlet that is located on the south-west coast of Ireland in the lee of Valencia Island. Bedrock is Old Red Sandstone. The site is sheltered and shallow and it contains a variety of sediments which range from a mixture of cobbles pebbles and gravel to very soft mud. Several small islands occur at the entrance to Portmagee Channel.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>The unusual hydroid <i>Aglaophenia kirchenpaueri</i> is present in the infralittoral reefs of Valencia Harbour and species richness there can be high (70 species) in the upper infralittoral reef west of Perch rock. The ascidian <i>Pycnoclavella aurilucens</i> is present in both infralittoral and circalittoral communities. <i>Phoronis psammophila</i> is a rare phoronid species that is not recorded from the British Isles but was recorded by BioMar on three occasions all of which were in the Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel area.</p>	
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<p>The Blackwater Estuary is of high ornithological importance for wintering waterfowl providing good quality feeding areas for a diversity of waterfowl species. At high tide the birds roost along the shoreline and salt marsh fringe. The site supports an internationally important population of <i>Limosa limosa</i> (over 5% of the national total). It supports a further eight species in numbers of national importance: <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> <i>Anas penelope</i> <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> <i>Calidris alpina</i> <i>Numenius arquata</i> <i>Tringa totanus</i> and <i>Tringa nebularia</i>. A population of <i>Limosa lapponica</i> exceeds the threshold for national importance in some winters. <i>Egretta garzetta</i> breeds locally and the Blackwater Estuary is a main feeding area. The site is important for gulls and attracts substantial numbers of <i>Larus fuscus</i> in autumn and winter. The Blackwater Estuary has been well-studied with waterfowl counts extending back to 1974.</p>	<p>The Blackwater Estuary SPA is a relatively small sheltered south-facing estuary which extends from below Youghal Bridge to the Ferry Point peninsula close to where the river enters the sea. It comprises a section of the main channel of the River Blackwater. At low tide intertidal flats are exposed. On the eastern side the intertidal channel extending as far as Kinsalebeg and Moord Cross Roads is included while on the west side the site includes much of the estuary of the Tourig River. The intertidal sediments are mostly muds or sandy muds reflecting the sheltered conditions of the estuary. The sediments have a macrofauna typical of muddy sands with polychaete worms and bivalves well-represented. Salt marshes occur along the sheltered inlets. A low-lying field which provides an important roost is included.</p>
004108	Eirk Bog SPA	<p>Eirk Bog is an important example of an intermediate bog. The bog is used as a feeding site by a flock of wintering <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> centred in the Killarney Valley. The size of this flock has declined in recent years (< 20 birds) but it continues to utilise the site in small numbers. Although the population using Eirk is small this is the most southerly location in Ireland utilised by <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> and one of the few places where it continues to use peatland habitats.</p>	<p>Eirk Bog is located within the Owenreagh River valley approximately 1 km north of Moll's Gap. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone. The morphology and vegetation of the bog is intermediate between raised and Atlantic blanket bog. Eirk is part of a larger complex of bogs which are separated by streams containing fen vegetation. There are patches of wet heath and some small areas of woodland.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	Supports c. 21% of the all-Ireland population of <i>Circus cyaneus</i> which is the largest concentration in the country for the species. Habitat excellent for both nesting and foraging purposes. <i>Asio flammeus</i> a rare breeding bird in Ireland has nested in the past and has been recorded intermittently in recent years. <i>Falco columbarius</i> has a presence though the size of the population is unknown. <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> a Red Data Book species occurs.	This a very large upland site centred on the borders between the counties of Cork Kerry and Limerick. The peaks are not notably high or indeed pronounced with a maximum of 451 m at Knockhefa. Many rivers rise within the site notably the Blackwater Feale Clydagh Oolagh and Smerlagh. The site consists of a variety of upland habitats though almost half (45%) is afforested. The coniferous forest includes first and second rotation plantations with both pre-thicket stands present as well as clearfell areas. A substantial part (28%) of the site is unplanted blanket bog and heath with both wet and dry heath present. The remainder of the site is largely rough grassland that is used for hill farming. Some areas of scrub and deciduous woodland occur especially within the river valleys.
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	This SPA is a stronghold for Hen Harriers. The early stage of new and second-rotation conifer plantation are the most frequently used nesting sites though some pairs may still nest in tall heather of unplanted bogs and heath. This site also supports a breeding population of Merlin.	The site consists of a variety of upland habitats though approximately one-third is afforested. The coniferous forests include first and second rotation plantations with both pre-thicket and post-thicket stands present. The principal tree species present are Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) and Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>). Almost one-third of the site is unplanted blanket bog and heath with both wet and dry heaths present. The vegetation is characterised by such species as Ling Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) Cross-leaved Heath (<i>Erica tetralix</i>) Billberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>) Common Cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>) Deergrass (<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>) and Purple Moor Grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>). The remainder of the site is largely rough grassland that is used for hill farming. This varies in composition with some wet areas with rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.) and some areas subject to scrub encroachment.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004189	Kerry Head SPA	The site supports an nationally important population of breeding <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> . The site is of particular note for the density of breeding pairs found. It also supports a nationally important population of <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> .	Kerry Head SPA is situated on the south side of the mouth of the River Shannon in north Co. Kerry. It encompasses the sea cliffs from just west of Ballyheigue around the end of Kerry Head to the west and north-eastward as far as Kilmore. The site includes the sea cliffs and the land adjacent to the cliff edge (inland for 300 m). The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian siltstone sandstones and mudstones; a small section of the site has rocks of Carboniferous age.



Appendix 1 - Table 2 Background data for European sites considered in the assessment; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and the known threats and pressures as recorded by the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024]	F02, G01.02, E01.03, B02.03, B06, F01.02, G01.01, H01, A04.02, J01.01, G05.06, B02.02, I01, D03.01.02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Dispersed habitation, Removal of forest undergrowth, Grazing in forests or woodland, Suspension culture, Nautical sports, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Non intensive grazing, Burning down, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Forestry clearance, Invasive non-native species, Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]	C01.03.01, A04.02.02, E01.03, X, I01, D01.01, J01.01	Hand cutting of peat, Non intensive sheep grazing, Dispersed habitation, No threats or pressures, Invasive non-native species, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Burning down
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	A10, D01.01, A05.02, A04.03, A04.02, J01, X	Restructuring agricultural land holding, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Stock feeding, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Non intensive grazing, Fire and fire suppression, No threats or pressures



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	G05.06, B04, D01.01, A04, B02.03	Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Grazing, Removal of forest undergrowth
000108	The Gearagh SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270], 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>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	J02, H01.05, X	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, No threats or pressures
000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Humid dune slacks [2190], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	G01.02, A04, C01.01.02, G02.01, G02.08	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Removal of beach materials, Golf course, Camping and caravans
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	A08, F02.03, A04, E01, X, E01.03, C01.01.02, G02.01, C01.01, G01.02	Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Grazing, Urbanised areas, human habitation, No threats or pressures, Dispersed habitation, Removal of beach materials, Golf course, Sand and gravel extraction, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Estuaries [1130], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	A04, I01, F02.03, F01, C01.01.02, J02.01.03, G01.02, E01, E01.03, G02.08	Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Leisure fishing, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Removal of beach materials, Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Dispersed habitation, Camping and caravans
000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	B02, X	Forest and Plantation management & use, No threats or pressures
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	A10.01, B	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Sylviculture, forestry



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], European dry heaths [4030], Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], 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], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150], Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], <i>Calaminarian</i> grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Killarney Shad (<i>Alosa fallax killarnensis</i>) [5046], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	G01.02, E01.03, G02.06, B, E01, A08, K01.01, I01, G02.01, A04.03, A04, F03.01, A03, F02.03, C01.03, J01	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Dispersed habitation, Attraction park, Sylviculture, forestry, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Fertilisation, Erosion, Invasive non-native species, Golf course, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Grazing, Hunting, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Leisure fishing, Peat extraction, Fire and fire suppression



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) [2150], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024]	C01.03.01, E01.03, A04, I01, B, A02	Hand cutting of peat, Dispersed habitation, Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Sylviculture, forestry, Modification of cultivation practices
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029]	G01.02, A04, A10.01, J01, A03, A10, C01.03, E01.03, K01.01, D01.02, G02.08, B	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Fire and fire suppression, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Erosion, Roads, motorways, Camping and caravans, Sylviculture, forestry
000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	A03, E01, A04, A10, D01.02, A08	Mowing or cutting of grassland, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Roads, motorways, Fertilisation
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	J01.01, I01, A04.02.02, X	Burning down, Invasive non-native species, Non intensive sheep grazing, No threats or pressures



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024]	E03.01, B02.02, B02.01.01, A08, A04.02.02, B06, I01, J01.01, K04.05, F02.03	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Forestry clearance, Forest replanting (native trees), Fertilisation, Non intensive sheep grazing, Grazing in forests or woodland, Invasive non-native species, Burning down, Damage by herbivores (including game species), Leisure fishing
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	X, I01, G05.06, B02.02	No threats or pressures, Invasive non-native species, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Forestry clearance
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	D01.01, A04.02.02, J02.05.05, G01.02, J01.01, X	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Non intensive sheep grazing, Small hydropower projects, weirs, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Burning down, No threats or pressures
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	H01.05, I01, B01, J01.01, X, F02.03, J02.07, J02.06.02, H01.08, A04.02.01, A04.02.02, C01.03.01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Invasive non-native species, Forest planting on open ground, Burning down, No threats or pressures, Leisure fishing, Water abstractions from groundwater, Surface water abstractions for public water supply, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Non intensive cattle grazing, Non intensive sheep grazing, Hand cutting of peat



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	G01.02, A04.02.02, X	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Non intensive sheep grazing, No threats or pressures
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	D02.03, D01.02, E04, J02.05, X	Communication masts and antennas, Roads, motorways, Structures, buildings in the landscape, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, No threats or pressures
002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	A10.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Reefs [1170], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], 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], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Coastal lagoons [1150], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	E02, A08, B, A10.01, F02.03, A04, F03.01, G02.01, G05, K04, F01, C01.01, G01.01, E03.01, E01.03	Industrial or commercial areas, Fertilisation, Sylviculture, forestry, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Leisure fishing, Grazing, Hunting, Golf course, Other human intrusions and disturbances, Interspecific floral relations, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Sand and gravel extraction, Nautical sports, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Dispersed habitation



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	B02, G02.01, G01.02, E01.03	Forest and Plantation management & use, Golf course, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Dispersed habitation
002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	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]	A04, I01, E01.03, D01.02	Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Dispersed habitation, Roads, motorways
002158	Kenmare River SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], European dry heaths [4030], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Reefs [1170], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	H01, A08, D01.01, I01, F01, F02, A04.02.01, G01.01, G01.02, H03, E01, J01.01, A04.02, A04.03	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Fertilisation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Invasive non-native species, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Non intensive cattle grazing, Nautical sports, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Marine water pollution, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Burning down, Non intensive grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Reefs [1170], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	E01, D01.01, J02.10, K02.03, F02.03, G01.01, I01, C01.03.01, F03.01, H04, A08, E03, J02.01.02, F01, J02.12.01, A04,	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Eutrophication (natural), Leisure fishing, Nautical sports, Invasive non-native species, Hand cutting of peat, Hunting, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, Fertilisation, Discharges, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Grazing,



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		[1096], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) [1349], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095]	J02.01.01, C01.01.02, B	Polderisation, Removal of beach materials, Sylviculture, forestry
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Twaite shad (Alosa fallax) [1103], Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima) [1330], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Estuaries [1130], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Perennial	D01.04, D01.02, C01.01, F02.03, A03, E01, A04, J02.01, B, A08, G02, E02, E03.01, G01.01, I01, K01.01	Railway lines, TGV, Roads, motorways, Sand and gravel extraction, Leisure fishing, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Sylviculture, forestry, Fertilisation, Sport and leisure structures, Industrial or commercial areas, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Nautical sports, Invasive non-native species, Erosion



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		vegetation of stony banks [1220], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]		
002172	Basket Islands SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) [1364], Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) [1364], Reefs [1170], Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], European dry heaths [4030]	A04, G03	Grazing, Interpretative centres
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], European dry heaths [4030]	B, A08, X, A02, C01.03.02, D01.02, E01.03, A04	Sylviculture, forestry, Fertilisation, No threats or pressures, Modification of cultivation practices, Mechanical removal of peat, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation, Grazing
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	A04, J01, C01.01.01, A08, A10, C01.03, G04.01, E01.03	Grazing, Fire and fire suppression, Sand and gravel quarries, Fertilisation, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Peat extraction, Military manouvres, Dispersed habitation



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons [1150]	A04	Grazing
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons [1150], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	X, M01.06, C01.01.02	No threats or pressures, Wave exposure changes , Removal of beach materials
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	Reefs [1170]	X	No threats or pressures
002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Reefs [1170]	F01, G01.01, J02.12.01, G05	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Nautical sports, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Other human intrusions and disturbances
002263	Kerry Head Shoal SAC	Reefs [1170]	F02.03, F06	Leisure fishing, Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above
002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170]	G05, G01.01, J02.12.01, F02.03, X	Other human intrusions and disturbances , Nautical sports, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Leisure fishing, No threats or pressures
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	A04	Grazing
002343	Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	A08, C01.03.01, A03, D01.02, A04, J01, C01.03	Fertilisation, Hand cutting of peat, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Roads, motorways, Grazing, Fire and fire suppression, Peat extraction
002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	A01, C01.03, E03.01, A04, J01, D01.01, J02.01, I01, X	Cultivation, Peat extraction, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Grazing, Fire and fire suppression, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004003	Puffin Island SPA	Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200]	X, A04	No threats or pressures, Grazing
004007	Skelligs SPA	Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199]	G01.02, X	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, No threats or pressures
004008	Blasket Islands SPA	Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014]	E01.03, A04	Dispersed habitation, Grazing
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]	G01.01, A04, E01, F03.01, A08, F02.03, D01.02	Nautical sports, Grazing, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Hunting, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Roads, motorways



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Cough (<i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]	A08, E01.01, F01, E01.03, I01, G01	Fertilisation, Continuous urbanisation, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Dispersed habitation, Invasive non-native species, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	A08, D01.01, G01.02, E01, K04.01, F02.03, A04, B, G03	Fertilisation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Competition (flora), Leisure fishing, Grazing, Sylviculture, forestry, Interpretative centres
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204]	X	No threats or pressures
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	E02, F01, A08, E03, D03.02, E01, G01.01	Industrial or commercial areas, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Discharges, Shipping lanes, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Nautical sports



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		[A160], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]		
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	A04, A08, E01, F02.03	Grazing, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing
004108	Eirk Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	X, A04	No threats or pressures, Grazing
004109	The Gearagh SPA	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]	F03.01, J02, A04, J02.04	Hunting, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Grazing, Flooding modifications
004114	Illauonearaun SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	X	No threats or pressures
004119	Loop Head SPA	Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	G01.02, A04	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195]	G01.01, A04	Nautical sports, Grazing



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009]	K03.04, E04.01, A04, K03.01, A08	Predation, Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, Grazing, Competition (fauna), Fertilisation
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	K03.01, K03.04, A04, A08	Competition (fauna), Predation, Grazing, Fertilisation
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009]	X	No threats or pressures
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	K03.01, A04, K03.04, A08	Competition (fauna), Grazing, Predation, Fertilisation
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	B, D01.02, E01.03, D01.01, C01.03, A09	Sylviculture, forestry, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Peat extraction, Irrigation
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	A04, C01.03, D01.01, D01.02, E01.03, B	Grazing, Peat extraction, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation, Sylviculture, forestry
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013]	X	No threats or pressures
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Black-	G01.02, A04, G01.01, E01, A08, C01.01.02	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Nautical sports, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Fertilisation, Removal of beach materials



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]		
004189	Kerry Head SPA	Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	A02, A07, A04, A04.03, E04.01, A01, E05	Modification of cultivation practices, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, Cultivation, Storage of materials



Appendix 1 - Table 3 Known threats and pressures related to the qualifying interests from each Special Area of Conservation as per article 17 reporting from the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior)	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus)	[1024]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia)	[1065]	Declines in habitat quality lead to species decline.	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
White-clawed Crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g. weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
River Lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.



Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	[1103]	Habitat quality, particularly at spawning sites is the most notable threat to this species.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	None identified by the NPWS in the 2019 publication of the Status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland.	None identified.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Eutrophication. Modification of hydrological flow and drainage.	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving, and is based on more detailed information.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.



Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	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. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	[1303]	Habitat availability, range and roost availability.	Temperature fluctuations in their roosts. Resource availability. Habitat connectivity. Lighting and noise effects. Urbanisation.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	[1349]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.



Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Grey Seal(<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	[1364]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Seal(<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	[1365]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Petalwort(<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	[1421]	Threatened by habitat loss, deliberate collection, encroachment of invasive or vigorous species, or indirectly by water pollution, removal of woodland or alteration of watercourses.	Land use management and direct impacts.
Slender Naiad(<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	[1833]	Enrichment from human induced pressures leading to eutrofication.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes(<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)	[2150]	Land abandonment, recreational activity, and bracken encroachment.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.



Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Dunes with willow scrub(<i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> and <i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	[2170]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>)	[3130]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation(<i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i>)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
Rivers with muddy banks with vegetation(<i>Chenopodion rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p.)	[3270]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.



Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Killarney Shad (<i>Alosa fallax killarnensis</i>)	[5046]	Enrichment from human induced pressures leading to eutrofication.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa (<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Active raised bogs	[7110]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	[7120]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.



Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Transition mires and quaking bogs	[7140]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	[7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (Epilobium brunnescens).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	[8330]	There are no pressures acting on this resource.	There are no pressures acting on this resource.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	[91J0]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.



Appendix 1 - Table 4 Known threats and pressures related to the qualifying interests from each Special Area of Conservation as per article 17 reporting from the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A001	Red-Throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	A04, C01, C03, F02, G01, H03, I01, J02, J02.06, K03, M02	Grazing, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Water abstractions from surface waters, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions
A009	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A013	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A014	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus pelagicus</i>	C03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Invasive non-native species
A016	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution
A017	Great 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	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A038	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other forms of 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



Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A046	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	Branta bernicla hrota	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
A048	Common Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	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	Anas penelope	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
A052	Eurasian Teal	Anas crecca crecca	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	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, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A053	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	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, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A054	Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	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



Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A056	Northern Shoveler	Anas clypeata	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
A062	Greater Scaup	Aythya marila	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
A065	Common Scoter	Melanitta nigra nigra	A04, C03, F02, G01, H01, H03, I01, K03, M02	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions
A082	Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Fire and Fire suppression, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A098	Merlin	Falco columbarius	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Renewable abiotic energy use, Changes in biotic conditions
A103	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus peregrinus	C03, F03, J03, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in biotic conditions
A125	Eurasian Coot	Fulica atra atra	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	Haematopus ostralegus	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



Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A137	Common Ringed Plover	Charadrius hiaticula	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	Pluvialis apricaria	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	Pluvialis squatarola	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	Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	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	Knot	Calidris canutus	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	Calidris alba	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	Calidris alpina	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
A156	Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	A02, C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, 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
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
A160	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	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
A162	Common Redshank	<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
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
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, 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



Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A183	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	Larus fuscus graellsii	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A184	European Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A188	Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution
A193	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	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	Sterna paradisaea	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
A195	Little Tern	Sterna albifrons albifrons	C03, D01, I01, I02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Invasive non-native species, Problematic native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A199	Common Guillemot	Uria aalge albionis	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A200	Razorbill	Alca torda	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A204	Atlantic Puffin	Fratercula arctica	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A346	Chough	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax	A02, A04, E06, G01	Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities



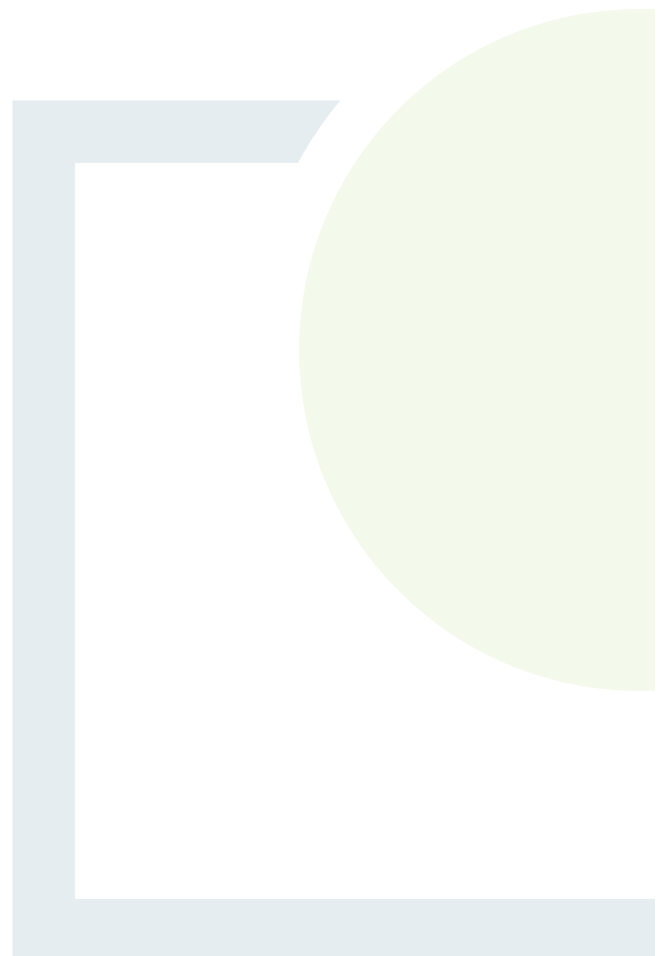
Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A395	Greenland White-Fronted Goose	Anser albifrons flavirostris	A02, A04, A06, A11, B01, C03, D02, D05, F01, F03, G01, H03, H07, K03, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Annual and perennial 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



CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING

APPENDIX 2

Relationship with other plans
and programmes





This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Appendix 2 - Table 1: 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
European Level			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<p>Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission.</p> <p>Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects.</p> <p>Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme.</p> <p>Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive.</p> <p>Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.</p>	<p>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>
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<p>Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p>	<p>All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.</p> <p>For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>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.</p>	<p>thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.</p>	<p>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>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</p>	<p>Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest.</p> <p>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.</p>	<p>Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species.</p> <p>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 at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</p> <p>Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present.</p> <p>Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.</p>	<p>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>Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</p>	<p>Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.</p>	<p>Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC</p>	<p>This Directive lays down provisions for:</p> <p>the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality;</p> <p>the management of bathing water quality; and</p> <p>the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)</p>	<p>Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	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 high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: an integrated approach best available techniques, flexibility; and public participation	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.
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	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).	The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. 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.	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.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	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	The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>achieved through the attainment of individual national targets.</p> <p>All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.</p>	<p>and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	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.	<p>Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures</p> <p>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</p> <p>The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services</p> <p>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</p> <p>Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering</p> <p>National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits</p> <p>Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it</p> <p>Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.</p>	<p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	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	<p>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:</p> <p>Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals;</p> <p>The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism;</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	<p>The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure;</p> <p>Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law;</p> <p>Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.</p>	<p>and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	<p>Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning.</p> <p>In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States’</p> <p>competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans.</p> <p>Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8.</p> <p>When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
UK Marine Policy Statement	<p>Achieving a sustainable marine economy</p> <p>Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</p> <p>Living within environmental limits</p> <p>Promoting good governance</p> <p>Using sound science responsibly</p>	<p>The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby:</p> <p>Promote sustainable economic development;</p> <p>Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects;</p> <p>Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and</p> <p>Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues</p>	<p>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>
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	<p>Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.</p>	<p>The Marine Act comprises eight key elements:</p> <p>Marine Management Organisation (MMO)</p> <p>Strategic Marine Planning System</p> <p>Streamlined Marine Licensing System</p> <p>Marine Nature Conservation</p> <p>Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement</p> <p>Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries</p> <p>Coastal Access</p> <p>Coastal and Estuarine Management</p>	<p>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>
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes.	streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: Marine Planning Nature Conservation Marine Licensing	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.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible.	Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover: Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry Sustainable management of fish stocks Reducing invasive alien species Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss	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.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	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.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: 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. 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.	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



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<p>Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas.</p> <p>Supporting EU-level GI projects.</p> <p>Improving access to finance for GI projects.</p> <p>Improving information and promoting innovation.</p>	<p>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>
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	<p>sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them;</p> <p>each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage;</p> <p>encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which</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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	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
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Convention has three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.	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.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	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.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	<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>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II).</p> <p>EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP.</p> <p>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.</p>	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.
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020.	Four pieces of complimentary legislation: Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels.</p> <p>Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%.</p> <p>Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU.</p> <p>Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020.</p> <p>Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage.</p>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <p>A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)</p> <p>(EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<p>The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).</p> <p>Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives.</p> <p>Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values.</p> <p>Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on</p>	<p>Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</p> <p>Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public.</p> <p>Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases.</p> <p>Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</p>	
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	<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> <p>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;</p> <p>Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and</p> <p>Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.</p> <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>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>
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<p>Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks</p> <p>Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community</p>	<p>Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above.</p> <p>Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.</p>	<p>framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies.</p> <p>Promote sustainable water usage.</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives:</p> <p>The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater Directive Dangerous Substances Directive</p>	<p>Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive.</p> <p>Achieve "good status" for all waters.</p> <p>Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts.</p> <p>Involve the public and streamline legislation.</p> <p>Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas.</p> <p>Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas.</p> <p>Recover costs for water services.</p>	<p>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>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p>	<p>Protect, control and conserve groundwater.</p> <p>Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</p>	<p>Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>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.</p>	<p>characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.</p>	<p>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>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</p>	<p>Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.</p>	<p>Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. 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). 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. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</p> <p>The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.</p>	<p>Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment.</p> <p>Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	<p>Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive.</p> <p>The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator.</p> <p>The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met.</p> <p>The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the Guidelines. 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.</p>	
<p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended</p>	<p>The aim of the European Union's ambitious Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.</p>	<p>The Directive provides various requirements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of an initial assessment of Irish marine waters; Establishment of establish environmental targets and indicators; Establishment of a monitoring programme; Establishment of a programme of measures; and Implementation of the programme of measures and monitoring programme. <p>Implementation of the Directive is contributed towards by a set of detailed criteria and methodological standards that were revised in 2017 leading to a Commission Decision on “laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment, and repealing Decision 2010/477/EU”. Annex III “Indicative lists of</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		characteristics, pressures and impacts” of the Directive was amended in 2017.	
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	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.	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.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	<p>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.</p> <p>It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.</p>	<p>The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.</p> <p>The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial	It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.	<p>(I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values;</p> <p>(II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes;</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others,



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')		(III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research.	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.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	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. 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.	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. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. 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. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.	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.
European Landscape Convention 2000	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	Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.		and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment- related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	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.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	The convention has three main aims: to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucus.	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



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies.</p> <p>Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon.</p> <p>Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations.</p> <p>Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.</p>	<p>framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Bali Road Map (2007)	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <p>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</p> <p>To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.</p>	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <p>mitigation</p> <p>adaptation</p> <p>technology</p> <p>financing</p>	<p>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>
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<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> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Transparency of actions</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Adaptation</p>	<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>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Forests Capacity building		
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	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.	The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference: Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.	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.
EU Common Agricultural Policy	To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.	ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world’s population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.	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.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and	The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely: Registration, Evaluation,	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.	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.
Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	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 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 Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner To target additional POPs 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	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.
Ramsar Convention	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”.	Under the “three pillars” of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the “Ramsar List”) and ensure their effective management;</p> <p>Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</p>	<p>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>
OSPAR Convention	<p>The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.</p>	<p>OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy Eutrophication Strategy Hazardous Substances Strategy Offshore Industry Strategy Radioactive Substances Strategy Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme <p>These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<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"> Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 3% of the EU’s GDP should be invested in R&D; the “20/20/20” climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.	
The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people’s quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	<p>It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution.</p> <p>It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.</p> <p>In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050</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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	<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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			<p>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>
National Level			
<p>Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)</p>	<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</p> <p>- 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>	<p>The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compact Growth Enhanced Regional Accessibility Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities Sustainable Mobility A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills High-Quality International Connectivity Enhanced Amenity and Heritage Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	<p>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>Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In Preparation]</p>	<p>The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will:</p>	<p>In preparation.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term;</p> <p>Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and,</p> <p>Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.</p>		<p>and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)</p>	<p>The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2022 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	<p>Actions:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives.</p> <p>Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure</p>	<p>framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>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>
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and</p>	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.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		their indicators for which threshold values have been established	
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources	The Regulations include measures such as: Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.	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.
Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. 79 of 2008)	These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims: To improve health protection for bathers To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public.	The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters. Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”. A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years. Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public.	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.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations.</p> <p>The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality.</p> <p>Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015.</p> <p>Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA.</p>	
<p>Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I 351 of 2011)</p>	<p>This Regulation defines further the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.</p>	<p>Further defines the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.</p>	<p>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>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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:</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>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,</p> <p>The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice,</p> <p>Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and</p> <p>The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.</p>	<p>objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Climate Action Plan 2023	<p>The 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.</p>	<p>The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, to ensure alignment with Ireland’s legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings</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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	<p>National Implementation Plan 2022 - 2024 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).</p> <p>The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.</p>	<p>The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development; To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs; Greater partnerships for the Goals; To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and Strong reporting mechanisms 	<p>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>
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	<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>	<p>This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	<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>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	<p>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.</p> <p>Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs sector plays in job creation and economic</p>	<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"> Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks. 	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.
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	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.	<p>The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Action Policy Framework Decarbonising Electricity Generation Decarbonising the Built Environment Decarbonising Transport An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors 	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.
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050.	<p>National climate policy in Ireland:</p> <p>Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity;</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.</p>	<p>Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future;</p> <p>Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and</p> <p>Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</p>	<p>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>Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)</p>	<p>The Clean Air Strategy provides 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.</p>	<p>Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation.</p> <p>The Strategy should also help tackle climate change.</p> <p>The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture.</p> <p>In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people’s health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Guidelines need 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>EirGrid’s Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017 - 2022</p>	<p>EirGrid’s mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland.</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
All Island Grid Study 2008	<p>The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network (“the grid”) on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.</p>	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <p>The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study.</p> <p>All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1</p> <p>All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports.</p> <p>The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact.</p> <p>Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered.</p> <p>Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.</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>
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<p>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.</p> <p>It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>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;</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	<p>Greenways that provide a substantially segregated offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and</p> <p>Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and</p> <p>Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.</p>	environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan (2021)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <p>Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions</p> <p>Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry</p> <p>Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland’s water resources</p> <p>Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events</p> <p>Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water</p> <p>Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies</p> <p>Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater</p>	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.
Draft National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2030	“This multi-annual National Strategic Plan Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2022 – 2030) (NSPSA) overlaps with the EU’s new ‘Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021	Develop ‘Designated Marine Area Plans’ (DMAPs) for aquaculture to ensure that the sector is championed in Ireland’s Marine Spatial Plan to facilitate investment in different forms of sustainable aquaculture.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
[Awaiting publication]	to 2030', as well as the programming period (2021 to 2027) of the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). As such, this plan provides the strategic vision and framework for funding under EMFAF, as well as other EU and national initiatives."	<p>More vigilant and responsive monitoring if aquatic diseases and food safety risks.</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive human capacity plan for Irish aquaculture to promote the sector as an attractive career option, develop leadership, management and business capacity in the sector and provide the necessary skills required over the strategy time period.</p> <p>Provide coordinated messaging on the sustainable, low carbon nature of Irish aquaculture production, supported by independent certification and open dialogue.</p>	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	<p>Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements;</p> <p>The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects;</p> <p>Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms;</p> <p>Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety;</p> <p>Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and</p> <p>Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.</p>	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.
Sustainable Development: A	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Strategy for Ireland (1997)	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.	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.	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.
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	<p>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.</p> <p>Landscape Strategy Vision: “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.”</p>	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; 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; 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; 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. 	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.
National Hazardous Waste Management	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	The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics: Policy and Regulation	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027	<p>account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published.</p> <p>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> <p>To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally;</p> <p>To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste;</p> <p>To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export;</p> <p>To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.</p>	<p>Prevention</p> <p>Collection and Treatment</p> <p>Implementation</p>	<p>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>
National Ports Policy 2013	<p>The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.</p>	<p>National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Aviation Policy 2015	<p>Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are:</p> <p>To enhance Ireland’s connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers;</p> <p>To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and</p> <p>To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to Ireland’s economic growth and development.</p>	<p>The National Aviation Policy commits to:</p> <p>Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient;</p> <p>Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets;</p> <p>Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market;</p> <p>Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world;</p> <p>Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth;</p> <p>Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland’s leading global position in these spheres; and</p> <p>Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland’s broader aviation industry</p>	<p>environmental protection and management.</p> <p>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>
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	<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>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: “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.”	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland	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.
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues: Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; Climate change and related impacts; Communities and health; Cultural heritage; Marine environment and biodiversity; Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.	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.
Tourism Action Plan 2019 - 2021	Includes a total of 27 actions to be addressed in the period between now and 2018 aimed at securing continued growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment.	23 actions address a range of key issues, including the marketing of Ireland as a visitor destination overseas, visitor access to and within Ireland, the effective presentation of Irish culture, sport, and events to visitors, the role of Local	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>Authorities in supporting tourism, visitor accommodation capacity, and skills development in the tourism sector. The actions are directed at specific tourism stakeholders in the public and private sectors, all of whom are expected to proactively work towards completion of each action within the specified timeframe.</p>	<p>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>Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025</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: Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.</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>Tourism 2020: Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020</p>	<p>Northern Ireland's Tourism Strategy until 2020 Vision is to “Create the new Northern Ireland experience and get it on everyone’s destination wish list” Details an Action Plan to achieving targets for People, Products and Places, Promotion and Partnership</p>	<p>Sets targets for: Increasing visitor numbers Increasing tourism earnings Accelerating visitor spend Targeting specific markets and segments Supporting indigenous high quality businesses</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>Being visitor inspired</p> <p>Plan provides for development of at least 22 key sites on Causeway Coastal Route</p>	<p>the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012</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>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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>Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)</p>	<p>Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved.</p> <p>Sets out five key goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce overall travel demand. To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. To reduce transport emissions. To improve accessibility to transport. 	<p>Others lower level aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	<p>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>National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021</p>	<p>NIFTI is the Department of Transport’s framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes.</p>	<p>The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility of people and goods in urban areas. Protection and renewal. 	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland.</p>	<p>Enhanced regional and rural connectivity. Decarbonisation.</p>	<p>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>Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)</p>	<p>White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: Security of Supply Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply</p>	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are: Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production Being prepared for energy supply disruptions</p>	<p>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>National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans (including transport)</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>	<p>Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance based actions. Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.	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.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	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.	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	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.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	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.	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



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection	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.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017- 2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	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.	To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.	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.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	The Plan sets out:	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High Speed Broadband.</p> <p>Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered.</p> <p>The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets.</p> <p>A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.</p>	<p>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>The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)</p>	<p>Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.</p> <p>Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels.</p> <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>	<p>Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off.</p> <p>Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains.</p> <p>Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth.</p> <p>Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>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.</p> <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</p> <p>flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	<p>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>European Communities (Water</p>	<p>Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation.</p>	<p>Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDS and River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</p> <p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</p> <p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</p>	<p>Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs.</p> <p>Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies.</p> <p>Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body.</p> <p>Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances.</p> <p>Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater.</p> <p>Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies.</p> <p>Outlines surface water quality standards.</p> <p>Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.</p>	<p>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>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)</p>	<p>Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.</p>	<p>Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality.</p> <p>Sets groundwater quality standards.</p> <p>Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater.</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 to 1990	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> <p>Prosecute for water pollution offences.</p> <p>Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters.</p> <p>Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects.</p> <p>Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.</p>	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.
Water Services Act 2007 Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012 Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013	<p>Provides the water services infrastructure.</p> <p>Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services.</p> <p>Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply.</p> <p>Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.</p>	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <p>Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary wastewater treatment, for compliance</p>	Implementation of the Guidelines need 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.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.</p> <p>Promoting water conservation through Irish Water’s Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures.</p> <p>Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems.</p> <p>Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services.</p> <p>Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.</p>	
<p>Irish Water’s (now known as Uisce Eireann) Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)</p>	<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>	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Wastewater. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future. 	<p>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>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas 2017 - 2022</p>	<p>Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			environmental protection and management.
Food Harvest 2020	Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas.	Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.	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.
Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	not applicable	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.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)	Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.	Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats.	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



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri- environment Scheme (GLAS)		Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme	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	At a more detailed level, the programme also: Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; 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 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	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.
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	Represents Ireland’s proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	Measures include the following: Afforestation and Creation of Woodland NeighbourWood Scheme Forest Roads Reconstitution Scheme Woodland Improvement Scheme Native Woodland Conservation Scheme Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions Producer Groups	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.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Innovative Forest Technology Forest Genetic Reproductive Material Forest Management Plans	
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.	Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive. Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. Involve the public through consultations.	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.
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	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.	Objectives of the Strategy: To give direction to Ireland’s approach to peatland management. To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. 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. To ensure that Ireland’s peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required.	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.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs.</p> <p>To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.</p>	
<p>Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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>Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020</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: To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.</p>	<p>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>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development</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</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</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Framework (DCCAE) 2016	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.	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.	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.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017-2030	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.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	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.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	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.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high end value added product development.	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.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	<p>Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland</p> <p>Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed</p>	<p>Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020</p> <p>Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative</p>	<p>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>
Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) NI	<p>The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development.</p>	<p>The overall objective of the planning system is to further sustainable development and improve well-being for the people of the North.</p>	<p>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>
National Policy Framework For Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<p>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.</p> <p>By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter</p>	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport 	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors.	These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.	environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	<p>The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.</p> <p>The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.</p> <p>The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council; and Galway County Council.</p>	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.
Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)	<p>Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.</p>	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			<p>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>Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2016-2035)</p>	<p>It sets out how transport will be developed across the region, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare, over the period of the strategy and has been approved by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport in accordance with the relevant legislation.</p> <p>The Vision Statement: “The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas.”</p> <p>Full SEA and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken on this Strategy</p>	<p>They set out a number of core principles deriving from the strategic vision, which are:</p> <p>Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs.</p> <p>The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country.</p> <p>The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance.</p> <p>Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form.</p> <p>Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form</p> <p>Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high quality integrated growth and consolidation of</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses.	
Transport Strategy for the Cork Metropolitan Area 2040	The Strategy addresses all transport modes and its objective will be to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Cork Metropolitan Area, over the next two decades	It will be used to inform transport investment levels and investment prioritisation over both the longer and shorter terms and will be able to inform sustainable integrated land use and transport policy formulation at the strategic (Metropolitan Area) level and at the local level.	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.
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.	Aims to identify and determine: The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.	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.
Dublin to Galway Greenway Plan	Develop a segregated cycling and walking trail to international standards, extending from Dublin City to Galway which is of a scale that will allow	To provide a segregated, substantially off road cycle route from Dublin City to Clifden via Galway City, maximising the use of – where feasible – existing and approved routes and disused railway line corridors and to also use existing plans	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>Ireland to harness the potential of an identified growing tourism market for cycling.</p> <p>This route forms part of an interconnected National Cycle Network of high quality, traffic free, inter urban routes, which will establish Ireland as a quality international tourism destination for a broad range of associated recreational activities and pursuits.</p>	<p>and/or permitted projects where these have been subject to a consent process that has previously included the carrying out or screening for SEA, EIA and AA.</p>	<p>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>Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)</p>	<p>Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.</p>	<p>Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.</p>	<p>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>Water Quality Management Plans</p>	<p>Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained.</p> <p>Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.</p>	<p>Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards.</p> <p>Outlines management programmes for water catchments.</p> <p>Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.</p>	<p>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</p>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
Port Masterplans (such as Dublin Port Masterplan 2012-2040 and 2017 Review)	<p>The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation.</p> <p>The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies.</p>	Not applicable	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.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	<p>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.</p> <p>These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Groundwater Protection Schemes	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	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.		and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP)	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.	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.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes	Outlines planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives). Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. Sets out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.	Identifies future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protects and enhances amenities and environment. Guides planning authority in assessing proposals. Aims to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aims to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	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.
Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies	Promotes the maintenance and improvement of green infrastructure in an area. Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.	not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			<p>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>
Biodiversity Action Plans	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	<p>Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance.</p> <p>Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity.</p> <p>Aims to increase awareness.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Heritage Plans	Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.	<p>Manage and promote heritage as well as increase awareness.</p> <p>Aim to conserve and protect heritage.</p>	<p>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>



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Landscape Character Assessments	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.	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.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub- Basin Management Plans	Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status.	Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland. Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.	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.
Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans	Produced by Local Authorities. Outlines areas local flood risk. Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level.	not applicable	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



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas. Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality. Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area.	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.
Regional Waste Management Plans	These plans (for the Connacht-Ulster, Southern, and Eastern-Midlands regions) give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	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.
Draft Climate Change Action Plans 2019 - 2024	Dublin's four local authorities have joined together to develop Climate Change Action Plans as a collaborative response to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have, on the Dublin Region and its citizens. While each plan is unique to its functional area, they are	The Climate Change Action Plan features a range of actions across five key areas - Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource Management - that collectively address the four targets of this plan:	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	unified in their approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and their commitment to lead by example in tackling this global issue.	<p>A 33% improvement in the Council’s energy efficiency by 2020</p> <p>A 40% reduction in the Council’s greenhouse gas emissions by 2030</p> <p>To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change - related events</p> <p>To actively engage and inform citizens on climate change</p>	and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
Noise Action Plans	The 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.	<p>The main purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to:</p> <p>Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems</p> <p>Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects</p> <p>Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good</p>	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.



**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

www.fehilytimoney.ie

 **Cork**

 **Dublin**

 **Carlow**

