

Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

FOR THE
PROPOSED
PLATFORM FOR GROWTH: SHARED COMMUNITY
FACILITIES PROJECT
AT
FENIT

by:

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

This Appropriate Assessment Screening Report has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Platform for Growth; Shared Community Facilities at Fenit (the proposed project) 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 relates to the Fenit site which is being progressed and developed by Kerry County Council through a funding scheme offered by Fáilte Ireland. Full details relating to the scope of the project and associated sites can be found in Section 2 below. However, given the distances between each of the shared facilities locations there are no interactions between each of the sites. A consistent approach has been taken for all projects.

1.2. Report Structure

This report sets out the legislative context for the assessment process with reference to relevant guidelines and highlight the experience and qualifications of the author. It then details the proposed project and the works associated with this which are then interrogated to identify any possible effects which may be ecologically relevant. Following this, the metrics for the assessment of 'significance' of these effects are explained and applied to each of the European sites identified to be ecologically connected to the proposed scheme area. This assessment is undertaken in view of the conservation objectives and known sensitivities of the qualifying interests and special conservation interests for each European site. Other plans and projects are then considered to identify any likely in combination effects which may result in significant adverse effects on European sites.

1.3. 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 and Natura 2000.

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.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive States:

Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.

The AA process relates to the protection of species listed in Annex I and Annex II of the Habitats Directive which form the Natura 2000 network (Article 3(1)). Species breeding and resting places of species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive are nationally protected in Ireland as per Articles 15 and 16 of the Habitats Directive. The species listed in Annex IV do not form part of the Natura 2000 network as they are not mentioned in Article 3(1) of the Directive which defines the Natura 2000 network.

Article 3(1) of the Habitats Directive States:

'A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be set up under the title Natura 2000. This network, composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, shall 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.'

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.

1.4. Approach

This Screening Statement 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' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives. The EPA Envision map viewer (www.epa.ie) and available reports were also reviewed, as was the NPWS (2019) publication "The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland".

The ecological desktop study that has been completed for the AA screening of the proposed project, comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15km¹ of the subject lands;
- Identification of European sites within 15km of the site with identification of potential pathways to specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the subject lands;
- Review of the NPWS site synopses and conservation objectives for European sites within 15km and for which potential pathways from the proposed site have been identified; 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 effects mitigation measures are required to avoid or minimise potential effects. The details of these mitigation measures are then assessed in the context of the ecological integrity of the plan/project characteristics to ensure no significant adverse effects on European sites. If this assessment process shows there are no residual significant effect, then the process may end at this stage, stage two, of the AA process which are formalised in Natura Impact Statements (NIS) reports which support the overall AA process. 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

¹ While the actual zone of impact is likely to be much smaller, the default 15km zone extent has been applied on a precautionary basis

imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

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 proposed project 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 proposed project.

Guidance

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

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021; and
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

1.5. Author details

Author Andrew Torsney: a Senior Ecologist with 9 years' experience working on major national and local scale projects. Andrew graduated from University College Dublin in 2011 with a B.Sc. degree in Zoology and obtained Master's degree in Biodiversity and Conservation from the University of Leeds in 2012. He has a range of ecological skills which include habitat mapping, ecological surveying, data interpretation and report writing. Andrew is a vegetative plant specialist, who has a wealth of experience classifying riparian habitats and identifying rare floral species. Andrew has a vast knowledge of riparian and freshwater ecosystems and undertakes freshwater surveys regularly. Andrew holds 4 national protected species licenses and has a lot of experience optioning surveying licenses for aquatic species such as the white clawed crayfish. He is also a Bat specialist with a wealth of experience, in acoustic surveying and monitoring of bats. Throughout Andrews's career he has worked on a number of large-scale multifaceted projects such as the Killaloe to Dublin water supply project NIS. For this work, Andrew designed and oversaw all ecological field work relating to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and AA.

Revised by Karen Dylan Shevlin: an Ecologist with over 8 years' experience working in multiple capacities in ecology in Irish and international research institutions and organisations, and holds a MSc degree in Biodiversity and Conservation from Trinity College Dublin (2013). Karen has significant skills in leading ecological surveys of bats, birds, insects, habitats and mammals and data analysis, mapping and compiling reports. Karen has worked on producing AA screenings, NISs, and EIARs for a range of public and private projects ranging from smaller facilities upgrades projects to major wind turbine sites. Karen is also a specialist in ecological theory and the impacts/effects that altering natural dynamics may have on the surrounding environment. This combination of skills and knowledge provides the backbone of the assessment process, and ensure that all of the baseline and detailed data gathered in the field is interpreted in a manner that is grounded in best scientific knowledge.

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

2. Description of Proposal and Receiving Environment at Fenit

2.1. Platform for Growth: Shared Facilities overview

Platform for Growth is a scheme under Fáilte Ireland with the aim to support the development of shared facilities at waterways in the Republic of Ireland through the provision of funding. The funding is made available to County Councils only and there are a series of terms and conditions associated with the application process. Included in this is that the sites selected must have existing water sports operators such as surf schools and/or stand-up paddle boarding (SUP) schools in-situ. This is to consolidate existing tourism offerings and elevate the appeal of these areas by providing adequate facilities. The funding is supported by detailed design specifications and additional supports; however, each site has potential for site specific alterations.

The village at Fenit is a popular destination for visitors using the beaches and walks, with their spectacular views over Tralee Bay. Fenit pier is located adjacent to Locke's beach and is also a popular walking and recreational fishing destination linking the pier with the village. There is a long tradition of open water sea swimming in Fenit. Local swimming clubs swim between the diving boards and Locke's beach in both the summer and winter months. In addition to its recreational value, the pier services the working port and marina. Fenit also has active angling, sailing, and water sports clubs and a popular playground which adjoins the proposed site. The trailhead for the Tralee to Fenit greenway adjoins the playground.

2.2. Project specifics at Fenit

The planning report and associated documents which support this report contain the full details of the project proposed. These associated documents should be consulted to in conjunction with this report.

The following is a description of the proposed project:

The proposed site is small in scale at 500sq m, and the proposed structure itself has a discrete footprint of 180sq m. The proposed project location is shown in Figure 2.1 below, as well as the proposed project design for the operational phase in Figure 2.3, Figure 2.4, and Figure 2.5. The shared facilities structure will contain a number of resources such as indoor and outdoor showers (which are to be heated through solar power), serviced toilets, as well as external and internal seating. The proposed facilities will also include a communications workspace, which will be a multi-functional, multi-media education and learning area for the operators of, and visitors to, the proposed facilities. Additional amenities included in the design plan are lockers for storage and washdown areas. The proposed facilities are to replace current facilities on site. The existing toilet block will be demolished and all resulting materials cleared off site, over an expected duration of 1 month, using best practice demolition methods. New toilet and shower facilities will replace the current toilet facilities, with surface and storm runoff drainage connecting to existing drainage infrastructure on site, and all waste and grey water connected to the WWTP at Fenit, over an expected duration of 8 months. All materials will be transported off site and disposed of in a licenced construction waste disposal facility.

The site is currently serviced and located in a heavily used urban area that is part of the core of Fenit Village. The existing wastewater connection for the existing public toilets will be modified to accommodate the proposed facility building and all wastewater from the facility will be discharged into the sewer and treated at the Fenit WWTP. Confirmation of capacity of the WWTP, with the projected usage from the proposed site (i.e. Peak discharge = 5.9l/s, Average discharge = 0.158l/s) has been received by Irish Water (Appendix III) for the proposed project. All litter collection on site will continue via the already existing litter management carried out by Kerry County Council for Fenit. All surface water runoff will be collected and discharged via existing surface and storm water drainage network. The proposed site is currently completely hard standing, and will remain as such for the operational phase, thus the proposed project is not expected to change the surface water runoff characters of the proposed site in the operational phase. The existing water connection and power connections will be modified for the proposed new facilities.



Figure 2.1 Site location of the proposed facility at Fenit



Figure 2.2 Site location of the proposed facility at Fenit



Figure 2.3 Design illustration of the proposed facility (1 of 3)



Figure 2.4 Design illustration of the proposed facility (2 of 3)



Figure 2.5 Design illustration of the proposed facility (3 of 3)

2.3. Receiving environment at Fenit

The site for the proposed project at Fenit is location at the pier in the village, approximately 60m from the boundary of the Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC (Figure 2.1). The proposed site is located in a highly urban, high activity zone for Fenit, with multiple visitor attractions, facilities, car parking, and amenities in the immediate vicinity and surrounds (Figure 2.1). The receiving environment of the proposed site is composed almost completely of hard standing surfaces, with only minor patches of amenity grassland as borders around car parking. The proposed site is currently heavily utilised as a toilet block to serve water-based activities for Fenit village, with high levels of daily visitor activity within and surrounding the proposed site.

The habitats within the proposed site itself, and the surrounds such as additional car parking and Fenit pier, were surveyed and classified using the Fossit Level 3 coding system which are presented in Figure 2.6 below. The proposed site and immediate surrounds, are composed completely of Buildings and Artificial Surfaces.

Beyond the immediate built environment areas within and surrounding the proposed project site, such as Fenit beach, the habitats were also classified and are provided in Figure 2.6. Fenit beach is mixed substrate with sand/shale. The fields adjoining the site are used for agriculture and are a mix of wet grasslands and agricultural grasslands. The bay is semi sheltered with rocky outcrops which are identified as Coldwater reef habitats of varying exposure and sediment levels.

2.4. Survey methodology

Data was collected through a series of surveys conducted between August 2020 and April 2021. This data covered the whole Fenit area and was not limited to the footprint of the proposed project. A habitat survey of the site was conducted, as well as surrounding habitats, following standard guidelines set out in 'Best practice guidance for habitat surveys and mapping' developed by the Heritage Council of Ireland. Habitats were classified using habitat descriptions and codes published by the Heritage Council in 'A Guide to Habitat Types in Ireland'. Plant species nomenclature follows Rose's 'The Wild Flower Key: How to identify wild flowers, trees and shrubs in Britain and Ireland'. A list of the dominant and notable plant species was taken for each habitat type. Particular emphasis was given to the possible occurrence of rare or legally protected plant species (as listed in Flora Protection Order 1999) or Red-listed plant species (Curtis & McGough 1985, Wyse Jackson et al. 2016).

Broader ecological data was collected to assess the ecological context of the site during a multidisciplinary ecological walkover survey. Observations were made for fauna species present or likely to occur on-site. Emphasis was placed on mammals and birds, and especially for species listed in the respective Red Lists: Gilbert *et. al.* (2021)³, Colhoun and Cummins (2013), and Marnell et al. (2009). For mammals, search was focused on signs of their presence, such as tracks, feeding marks and droppings, as well as direct observations. For bats, the main focus was on evaluation of suitable habitats to support roosting bats; however, an ecological assessment of habitat suitability was undertaken throughout the site. The assessment process undertaken for bats followed the BCT Guidelines. Chapter 4 of these guidelines identify the approach to assess 'preliminary ecological appraisal for bats'. This chapter sets out methods for identifying habitat suitability which do not constitute assumptions. Bird species were recorded by sight and sound during all field visits.

A winter bird assessment was undertaken on-site on following the SNH Guidelines⁴. This approach is standard practice when assessing potential impacts on winter wading birds. A total of 36 hours of surveys were completed at the site over a 6-month period (between October and March) to identify the site usage from bird species. Specific attention was placed on recording foraging and roosting areas that may be used by SCI species relating to SPAs within commuting range of Fenit.

During all surveys, particular attention was given to assessing the presence of rare or protected species. Each species identified was assessed in term of the EU Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC), Bird Directive

³ Gilbert, G., Stanbury, A. and Lewis, L., 2021. Birds of conservation concern in Ireland 4: 2020–2026. *Irish Birds*, 43, pp.1-22.

⁴ SNH (2017) Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms; Scottish Natural Heritage

(2009/147/EC), the Wildlife Act (1976), the Wildlife Amendment Act (2000) and the Red Data Lists for threatened and protected species, published on the NPWS website (www.npws.ie).

Survey Limitations

The biodiversity assessment was carried out in autumn which is not the optimal time for some botanical species as species such as orchids, which have a limited blooming period. However, vegetative ID was used for all surveys which broadens the survey season beyond the flowering season and the species ID were used to inform the broad habitat type classification. The precautionary principle was used to assume all habitats that could align with Annex I priority habitats will be treated as such. Therefore overall, it is considered that there are no significant limitations to the present assessment of the ecological importance of the site.

2.5. Survey Results

Habitat survey results

The baseline habitats on proposed site itself are composed of a majority of hard surface, built environment – i.e., a majority of hard surface parking with a small toilet building, and minor patches of low-quality amenity grassland that are on borders surrounding parking. Much of the proposed site is heavily frequented by visitors, as it is currently used as a thoroughfare for access to amenity services currently on site, and access to the beach. Thus, the proposed project site is currently very low value ecologically, and is heavily utilised for walking and access to the beach and surrounding area. There are areas of managed amenity grassland and buildings and artificial surfaces in the wider area surrounding the proposed project site, which are the currently utilised for visitor parking grounds, and Fenit pier.

The habitats surrounding the proposed site which leading out towards Tralee Bay are composed of mixed substrate with sand/shale, with some heavily degraded fixed dune systems. These lead onto sand shores and sea inlets, which lead into the Tralee Bay area Figure 2.6).

Mammal survey results

No signs of use of the site by badger, otter, or bats were recorded during the multidisciplinary ecological walkover survey. This is in keeping with the high levels of disturbance on the proposed site, the low ecological value of the suite, and the lack of habitats and ecological complexity in general within the proposed site.

Winter bird surveys results

Data was collected for Fenit during winter bird surveys carried out from October 2020 to April 2021 (the full suite of observation date recorded is provided in Appendix II). The winter bird surveys recorded the foraging and roosting locations of wintering birds on-site that were observed during the surveys (mapped in Figure 2.7 below), as well numbers of individuals (Table 2.2, Table 2.3 and Table 2.4). The species recorded during winter bird surveys are displayed in Table 2.1 below. 11 species were recorded.

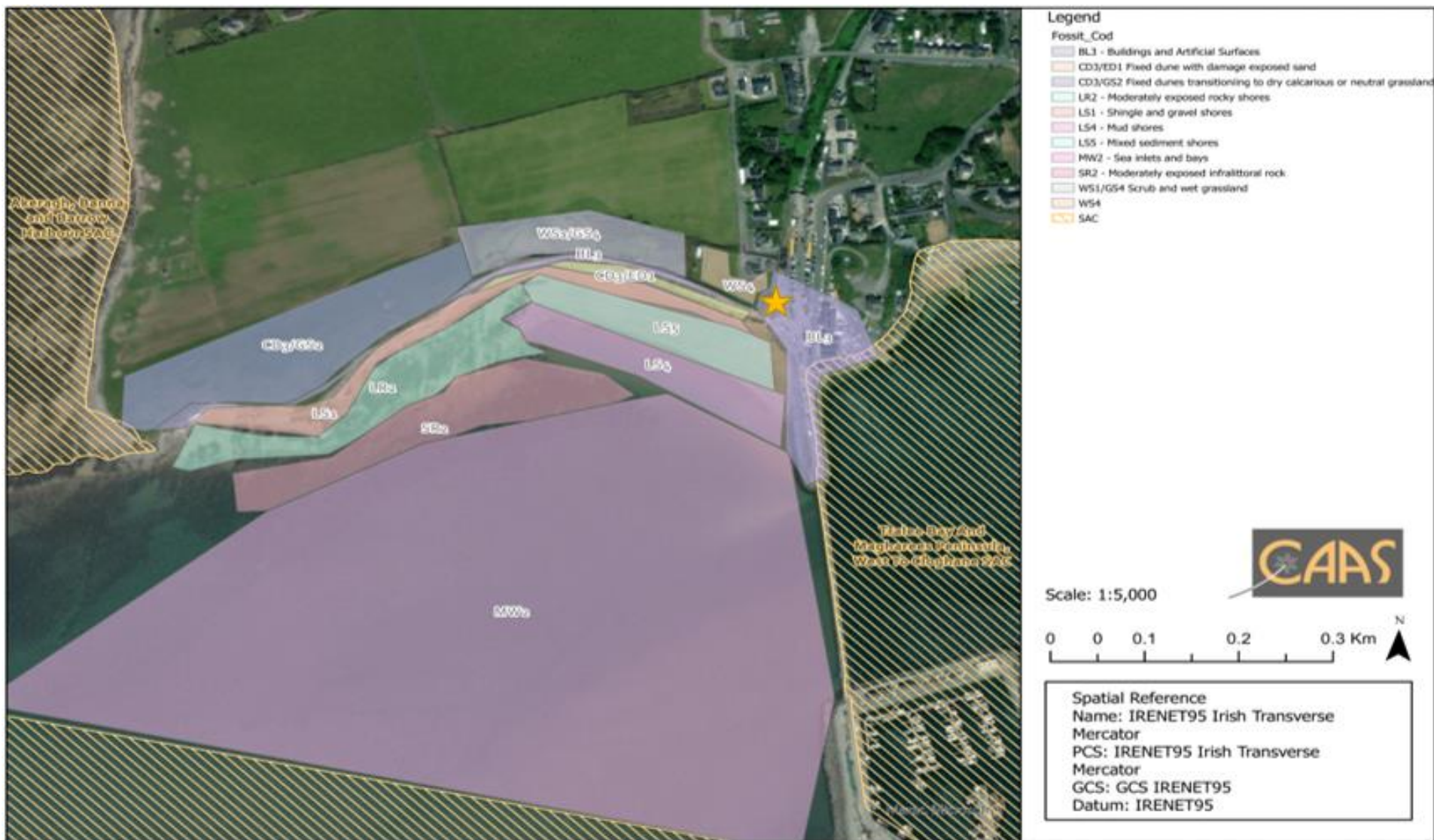


Figure 2.6 Habitat map (Fossit level 3) of the proposed project area⁵

⁵ Proposed project site denoted by the yellow star

Table 2.1 Wintering bird species recorded

Common Name	Scientific name	BTO code
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	BH
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	CM
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	CA
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	CU
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	GP
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	GB
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	H.
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	HG
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	LB
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MA
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	OC

The main areas of note for winter bird distribution at Fenit, relative to the habitats recorded on site (Figure 2.6), are mapped in Figure 2.7 and discussed below.

The following three tables present a summary of the occurrence records of each species recorded to be foraging, roosting and/or flying around the Fenit area; the full suite of observations recorded can be seen in Appendix II. The coastal mud sand shores/ semi exposed rock areas were used by small numbers foraging wading species (foraging area A); namely less than 5 black headed gulls and common gulls. Common Gull are an SCI species of the Tralee Bay SPA complex in small numbers. Open water foraging was only observed by a few individuals such as black headed gulls (foraging area C). Curlew were recorded foraging in the agricultural fields to the north of the coastal stretch (Foraging area B). Curlew are an SCI of the Tralee Bay Complex SPA. One heron was seen roosting at the site.

The area is very high activity in terms of visitor pressure. There is almost continual pedestrian and vehicular traffic and flow of people/dogs between Fenit strand, the pier and the proposed site. There is also a constant flow of people swimming and the odd wind surfer. The volume of people going through the area is very high disturbance for SCI species, resulting in an almost complete exclusion of SCI species to utilise the site and surrounds during high visitor activity hours.

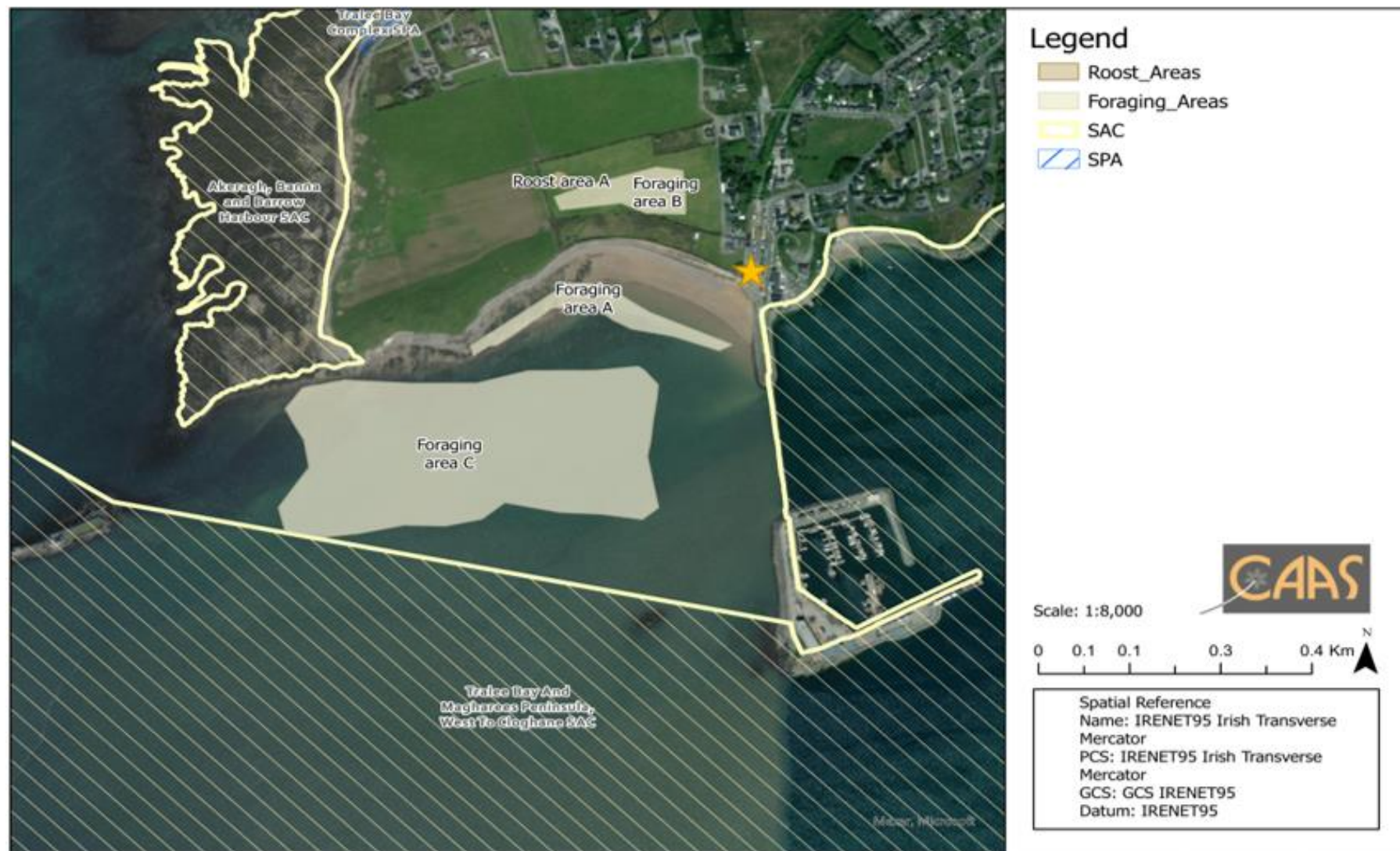


Figure 2.7 Map of all foraging and roosting activity at Fenit area⁶

⁶ Proposed project site denoted by the yellow star

The following three tables present a summary of the winter bird surveys results carried out for the proposed project. The following tables detail the occurrence records of each species recorded to be foraging, roosting and/or flying around the Fenit area; the full suite of observation date recorded is provided in Appendix II.

Table 2.2 Summary of all birds observed foraging in the Fenit area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Largest Group Observed	Total Numbers Observed	Common Group Size
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	4	6	4
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	45	49	45
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	4	1
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	5	17	12
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	2	2	2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	1	1
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4	7	4
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3	3	3

Table 2.3 Summary of all birds observed roosting in the Fenit area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Largest Group Observed	Total Numbers Observed	Common Group Size
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	1	1

Table 2.4 Summary of all birds observed roosting in the Fenit area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Largest Group Observed	Total Numbers Observed	Common Group Size
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	5	5	5
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	1	1
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	7	18	7
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	300	1,889	300
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	2	4	1
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3	13	2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1	2	1
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	1	1	1

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. A series of questions are asked in order to determine:

- Whether a plan or project can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site.
- Whether the project will have a potentially significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts.

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.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat or species at that site. According to the European Commission interpretation document 'Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC', paragraph 4.6(3):

"The integrity of a site involves its ecological functions. The decision as to whether it is adversely affected should focus on and be limited to the site's conservation objectives."

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.

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.

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁷ or species⁸ 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 a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the proposed project will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. Given the scale and nature of the site, sites beyond 15km which are hydrologically connected are not identified to have significant effects due to the dilution effects and the localised sources for effects.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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 proposed project boundary are provided in Table 3.1. 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. Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service documents:

- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC [IE0000332] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Castlemaine Harbour SAC [IE0000343] Version 2.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Mount Brandon SAC [IE0000375] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC [IE0002070] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballyseedy Wood SAC [IE0002112] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Mish Mountains SAC [IE0002185] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Magharee Islands SAC [IE0002261] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Castlemaine Harbour SPA [IE0004029] Version 2.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Magharee Islands SPA [IE0004125] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Dingle Peninsula SPA [IE0004153] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Tralee Bay Complex SPA [IE0004188] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Kerry Head SPA [IE0004189] 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 proposed project against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

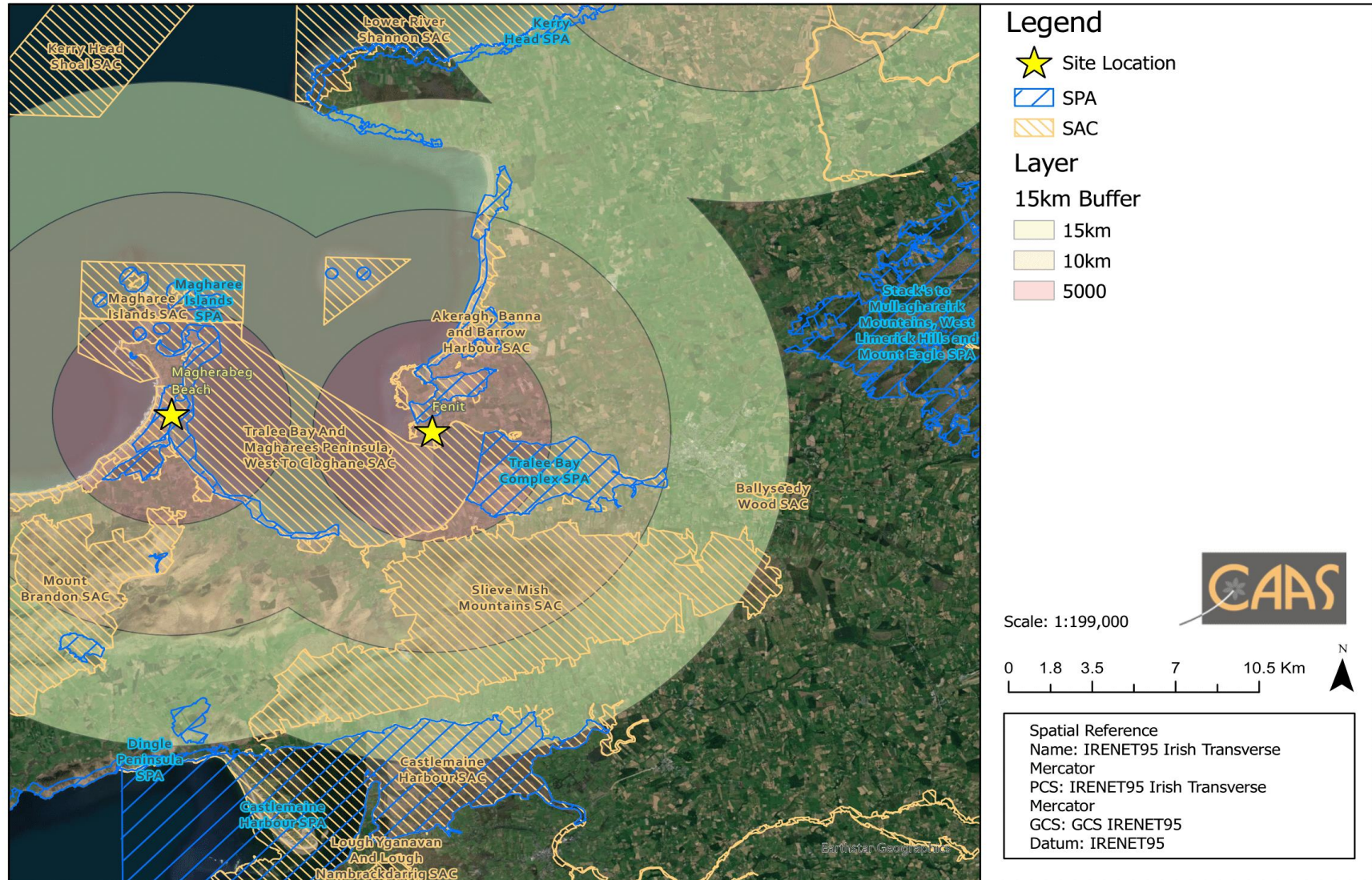


Figure 3.1 European sites within 15km of the project boundary⁹

⁹ Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded 7th July 2023)

3.3. Assessment Criteria and Screening

3.3.1. Is the proposed project Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the proposed project is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide shared facilities for water-based sports such as Stand-Up Paddle boarding, surfing and swimming including shower facilities and locker. Therefore, the proposed project is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2. Elements of the proposed project with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The proposed project has two primary avenues for potential effects; relating to the construction phase and the operational phase. The construction phase introduces sources for potential effects such as habitat loss, disturbance through noise pollution, hydrological interactions through surface run off etc. The key areas for concern in this regard are:

- Augmentation of existing habitats within the footprint of the proposed structure itself and relating to construction compounds etc.;
- Construction and Earthworks sources such as Dust;
- Surface Water Management; and
- Noise and vibration.

Due to the nature and extent of the proposed project the construction phase will be small scale temporary; however, the potential effects outlined above are considered throughout the assessment process.

The operational phase of the shared facilities will be comprised of toilets, shower facilities (both indoors and outdoors), equipment washdown facilities, etc. The overall structure will consolidate the existing tourism facilities into a communal hub which will centralise the visitor experience for the area. This centre will act as a hub for the area, which presents an opportunity to broaden awareness of the sensitive features of the landscape. The proposed facility thus has the potential to increase the site use from tourist and local recreation. Therefore, associated effects must be considered. This is particularly relevant when assessing potential movement patterns of visitors from the facility to the closest access point to the water's edge.

All potential sources for effects are considered in this assessment with respect to each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs, in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects, are considered. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified, the potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3.3. Characterising Visitor Interactions at Tourist Destinations

Fáilte Ireland regularly engages with environmental research that is used to make informed management decisions and produce robust guidelines to facilitate the protection of the environment. From its inception in 2014, the Wild Atlantic Way (WAW) Operational Programme Monitoring Programme (undertaken to date by CAAS on behalf of Fáilte Ireland and guided by relevant stakeholders) has been conducting research into the impacts of tourism on the receiving environment. To date the surveys have been monitoring 57 sites and recorded the activities and effects of over 26,000 visitors to WAW discovery points.

This research characterises visitor movements at each site while examining the ecological features and sensitives present. A detailed assessment of the site facilities and management actions on-site is also undertaken. From this data, impacts to ecological features are quantified in a systematic way and management recommendations are made. Over the 5 years of the monitoring, the data has shown that visitors themselves cause low level effects, and high-level effects are predominantly caused by the mismanagement of sites. As well as the site-specific data being collected, the monitoring program collates and interprets existing national environmental indicator data compiling the results into annual macro monitoring reports. The WAW monitoring research is guided by an independent working group which steers the research and develops the program as the data is collected. This working group comprises of members from the EPA, NPWS, the Environmental Pillar and a representative from each of the County Councils along the WAW.

Each year the results are refined and published online in the form of Visitor Observation Reports, Ecological Impact Reports and the Macro Monitoring Reports. The reports are then dissected and detailed reports containing all relevant site-specific information are sent to each of the County Councils along the WAW; as well as any site management teams at sites not under the management of the County Council. This ensures that the research can be harnessed on-site by those responsible while contributing towards informed management plans and guidelines created by Fáilte Ireland.

This extensive database demonstrates that over 85% of visitors observed at WAW discovery points are having low or no effects on the ecological features or processes at these sites. Ecological impacts observed comprise:

- Destruction of structures, vegetation or fauna;
- Trampling of herbaceous vegetation;
- Disturbance of wildlife;
- Heavy littering or dumping quantities of waste;
- Addition/alteration of site features, transient emissions, noise;
- Harvesting of large quantities of shells from beach sites;
- Fishing activities;
- Removal and throwing of large rocks; and
- Unrestricted dogs causing disturbances to wildlife.

The Monitoring Programme has identified that dunes, machair, maritime grasslands and upland habitats such as heathlands are the most sensitive/vulnerable to visitor effects. Considering the sensitivities of these habitats, and the nature of the proposed project, the operational phase elements of the proposed project may result in visitor movements within sensitive habitats; potentially causing the above listed effects identified by the Wild Atlantic Way (WAW) Operational Monitoring Programme. This is considered with respect to the typology and context of the site, the ecological functioning of the European sites connected to the site, their threats and pressures, and Conservation Objectives (Table 3.1). Due to the nature and scale of the proposed project, visitor movements and any associated effects are localised and do not extend beyond the receiving environment.

The WAW Operational Monitoring Programme data identified that over 90% of visitors stayed within 500m of the discovery point, 97% within 1.2km from the discovery point and less than 1% of visitors extend beyond 2km away from the discovery point. For these reasons, SACs beyond 2km are not considered with respect to potential effects from visitor movements. Similarly, sites beyond 500m are thought to be a sufficient distance to minimise potential effects such that there would be no likely significant effect on the ecological functioning of the European site on foot of visitor movement patterns. Where European sites are within 500m of the proposed facilities detailed considerations related to the visitor management processes are required.

This data was reviewed to inform the AA process through identifying and characterising the potential effects and interactions from tourists along the WAW. It is assumed that visitor interactions within the proposed project area will be consistent with the trends, activities and effects recorded in this dataset.

3.4. Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is a likelihood for potential significant effects on European sites considering information provided above, including Appendix I. European 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, proposed project proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the proposed project boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential impacts that may arise from the proposed project.

3.5. Characterising potential significant effects

The following parameters are described when characterising impacts (following guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Environmental Protection Agency and National Roads Authority):

- **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.

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment (2016) define: an ecologically significant impact as 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; and the integrity of a site as 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.

SSCOs have been prepared for a number of European sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes which 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'.

A Generic Conservation Objective for a SAC is provided below:

- 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.

A Generic Conservation Objective for a SPA is provided below:

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

EC guidance¹⁰ outlines the types of effects that may affect European sites. These include effects from the following activities.

¹⁰ 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, 2001

3.5.1. 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 quality and/or function of that site in view of the site's Conservation Objectives: 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.

3.5.2. Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The closest SAC to the Fenit is 0.13 km away and the closest SPA is 0.54 km away from the proposed red line boundary. The proposed site boundary is an existing hard surfaced area and therefore does not provide any habitats for Annex II species.

Therefore, due to the absence of sources for any likelihood of potential significant effects on European sites in this regard as a result of the proposed project, there are no mitigation measures required to avoid potential significant effects for the loss /reduction of habitat area.

3.5.3. Habitat or species Fragmentation

As previously stated, the proposed project provides for infrastructure developments which have associated effects. The proposed development will take place within the footprint of existing hard surfaced areas with no natural habitats present and the construction compound will be on the existing carpark. There will be no alteration to the connectivity of these habitats due to the implementation of the proposed facility. Therefore, due to the absence of sources for any likelihood of potential significant effects on European sites in this regard as a result of the proposed project, there are no mitigation measures required to avoid potential significant effects for habitat or species fragmentation.

3.5.4. 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. The habitats identified within the footprint of the proposed project at Fenit do not align with any Annex I priority habitat which form part of the associated SAC. Similarly, the habitats present on-site were not identified to be supporting habitat utilised by the SCI species of the associated SPA. The site is directly adjacent to ex-situ foraging areas for SCI species of the neighbouring SPA; however, given the nature and characteristics of the project these are identified to not introduce significant effects (see table 3.1 for further details) as the proposed site is currently a highly disturbed, heavily visited site, with significant pedestrian and vehicular activity, within a highly urbanised area.

Therefore, due to the absence of sources for any likelihood of potential significant effects on European sites in this regard as a result of the proposed project, there are no mitigation measures required to avoid potential significant effects for disturbance to key species.

3.5.5. Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on four determinant factors: species distributions; habitat condition; connectivity of ecological resources; and, the availability of resources such as prey/food. The proposed project 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, light pollution, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc.

Detailed surveys have been undertaken at the proposed site, particularly in relation to the QIs and SCIs of the nearby European sites. Hydrological interactions are not likely to cause alterations to the trophic structure of a site due to the small-scale nature of the construction phase, and the operational phase for hydrological run off and wastewater connectivity will be the same as the current site i.e., utilisation of existing surface water runoff networks, and connection to an existing WWTP connection point on site. Regarding disturbance in the operational phase; the site already exposed to existing heavy tourism pressures that are consistent with the nature of and purposes of proposed project, which is not determined to significantly increase visitor numbers. In addition, there are no Annex I habitats or

supporting habitats for Annex II identified during the field surveys within the footprint of the development.

Therefore, due to the absence of sources for any likelihood of potential significant effects on European sites in this regard as a result of the proposed project, there are no mitigation measures required to avoid potential significant effects to species' densities.

3.5.6. Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The proposed project is adjacent to the water's edge and therefore construction phase effects could introduce sources for effects with respect to water quality. Sources such as surface water run-off and dust could interact with the ecological functioning of European sites. However, the site is 130 m from the SAC boundary which is SE from the site, the prevailing wind is SW which blows inland away from the SAC from the proposed development. The conservation objectives for the site identify the maintenance of community composition as a target for the SAC. However, the supporting material states that a significant effect is determined by prolonged effects. The effects from construction are temporary, and of a minor 8-month time scale, and have limited potential to enter the watercourse due to best practice construction methods. Therefore, there are no sources for any likelihood of potential significant effects identified as the conservation objectives are not foreseen to be undermined by the implementation proposed project in this regard.

Hydrological interactions are not likely to cause alterations to the trophic structure of a site due to the small-scale nature of the construction phase, and the operational phase for hydrological run off and wastewater connectivity will be the same as the current site i.e., utilisation of existing surface water runoff networks, and connection to an existing WWTP connection point on site.

Increased development pressures could place additional loadings onto the existing waste water treatment plant facilities. However, it has been confirmed by Uisce Éireann (formally known as Irish Water) that the local Fenit WWTP has capacity to accept the additional loadings within the existing infrastructure already on site (Appendix III).

Given the minor scale and nature of the proposed project, of a site already utilised for the purpose of the propose project in the operation phase, combined with the temporary construction, there is no likelihood for potential significant effects to water quality of any European site downstream identified.

Therefore, due to the absence of sources for any likelihood of potential significant effects on European sites in this regard as a result of the proposed project, there are no mitigation measures required to avoid potential significant effects for changes in indicators of conservation value (hydrology).

3.5.7. Climate change

The proposed project will not result in any greenhouse gas emissions to air during the operational phase. The construction phase will have increased temporary emissions which will be localised however, given the distance to the nearest European site these are determined to be negligible. Such effects upon greenhouse gas emissions will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European sites considered.

Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	0.06	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows [1330], Coastal lagoons [1150], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> [2170], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> [91E0], Petalwort [1395], Reefs [1170], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the	Golf course [G02.01], Grazing [A04], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02]	Given the scale and temporary nature of the proposed development, the potential sources for effects have been identified not to undermine the conservation objectives of the SAC as there will not be a continuous source ¹¹ for effects on the community through the construction phase. Regarding disturbance in the operational phase; the site already exposed to existing heavy tourism pressures that are consistent	No	No

¹¹ Maps 4, 6 and 8 of the site-specific conservation objectives identify that the closest point of the SAC to the proposed site as the following protected features:

- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]: particularly Sand with *Nephtys cirrosa* community complex
- Large shallow inlets and bays [1160].

The target for the conservation objectives of the sandflat's states:

Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Sand to sandy mud with polychaetes and bivalve's community complex; Sand with *Nephtys cirrosa* community complex; *Ostrea edulis*-dominated community.

The targets for the site are set based on the unpublished document NPWS 2014, Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC (site code: 2070) Conservation objectives supporting document - Marine Habitats (version 1). The key information is extracted below.

This biotope is characterized by mobile clean sand sediments in shallow water. This Department has adopted a prioritized approach to conservation of structure and function in marine Annex I habitats.

1. Those communities that are key contributors to overall biodiversity at a site by virtue of their structure and/or function (keystone communities) and their low resilience should be afforded the highest degree of protection and any significant anthropogenic disturbance should be avoided.
2. In relation to the remaining constituent communities that are structurally important (e.g. broad sedimentary communities) within an Annex I marine habitat, there are two considerations.
 - a. Significant anthropogenic disturbance may occur with such intensity and/or frequency as to effectively represent a continuous or ongoing source of disturbance over time and space (e.g. effluent discharge within a given area). Drawing from the principle outlined in the European Commission's Article 17 reporting framework that disturbance of greater than 25% of the area of an Annex I habitat represents unfavourable conservation status, this Department takes the view that licensing of activities likely to cause continuous disturbance of each community type should not exceed an approximate area of 15%. Thereafter, an increasingly cautious approach is advocated. Prior to any further licensing of this category of activities, an inter Departmental management review (considering inter alia robustness of available scientific knowledge, future site requirements, etc) of the site is recommended.
 - b. Some activities may cause significant disturbance but may not necessarily represent a continuous or ongoing source of disturbance over time and space. This may arise for intermittent or episodic activities for which the receiving environment would have some resilience and may be expected to recover within a reasonable timeframe relative to the six-year reporting cycle (as required under Article 17 of the Directive). This Department is satisfied that such activities could be assessed in a context specific manner giving due consideration to the proposed nature and scale of activities during the reporting cycle and the particular resilience of the receiving habitat in combination with other activities within the designated site.

Specifically for the communities the reports from the NPWS state the following:

- Significant continuous or ongoing disturbance of communities should not exceed an approximate area of 15% of the interpolated area of each community type, at which point an inter-Departmental management review is recommended prior to further licensing of such activities.
- Proposed activities or operations that cause significant disturbance to communities but may not necessarily represent a continuous or ongoing source of disturbance over time and space may be assessed in a context-specific manner giving due consideration to the proposed nature and scale of activities during the reporting cycle and the particular resilience of the receiving habitat in combination with other activities within the designated site.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
			shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows [1410], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils [6410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter [1355], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]		with the nature of and purposes of proposed project, which is not determined to significantly increase visitor numbers. Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.		
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	0.60	Dunlin [A149], Golden Plover [A140], Grey Plover [A141], Curlew [A160], Shelduck [A048], Teal [A052], Turnstone [A169], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lapwing [A142], Light-bellied Brent Goose [A674], Mallard [A053], Oystercatcher [A130], Scaup [A062], Common Gull [A182], Black-tailed Godwit [A156], Whooper Swan [A038], Wigeon [A050], Pintail [A054], Redshank [A162], Ringed Plover [A137], Sanderling [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit [A157], Black-headed Gull [A179]	Peat extraction [C01.03], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Grazing [A04], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Erosion [K01.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	The following SCI species were observed flying within the local area of the proposed site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], • Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], • Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], • Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], and • Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Of these, no SCI species were observed within the proposed site. The only SCIs that were observed to land or forage nearby to the proposed site were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], • Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], and • Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]. The curlew utilised the agricultural fields which are isolated from the visitor movements and the foraging activities in the strand were low numbers. Therefore, the operational phase is not anticipated to have any sources with likelihood for potential significant effects to the SCI species of the nearby SPA regarding ex-situ foraging.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
					<p>Regarding disturbance in the operational phase; the site already exposed to existing heavy tourism pressures that are consistent with the nature of and purposes of proposed project, which is not determined to significantly increase visitor numbers.</p> <p>Similarly, the temporary nature of the construction phase effects are not identified to introduce significant disturbance effects to the ex-situ foraging area of the SCI species.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required</p>		
000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	0.60	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], European dry heaths [4030], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean salt meadows [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Invasive non-native species [I01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Grazing [A04], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The only pathway for effect for this site is identified as indirect hydrological connectivity. Through the marine environment. Given the minor scale and nature of the proposed project, and the dilution effect introduced by the indirect pathway there are no significant effects identified.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required</p>	No	No
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	4.55	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Killarney fern [1421], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels [8110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Grazing [A04], Golf course [G02.01], Other human intrusions and disturbances [G05], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports	<p>The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Given the minor scale, and nature of the proposed project, and the distances between the proposed project site and this SAC, there are no sources for effects foreseen to this SAC.</p> <p>There are no pathways for effects between the site and the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p>	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
				[G01.01], Interspecific floral relations [K04], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01]			
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	6.62	Reefs [1170]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Grazing [A04], Roads, motorways [D01.02]	<p>The only pathway for effect for this site is identified as indirect hydrological connectivity. Through the marine environment. Given the scale and nature of the proposed project and the dilution effect introduced by the indirect pathway there are no significant effects identified.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required</p>	No	No
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	7.45	Shag [A018], Storm Petrel [A014], Little Tern [A195], Common tern [A193], Common Gull [A182], Arctic tern [A194], Barnacle goose [A045]	Grazing [A04], Peat extraction [C01.03], Fertilisation [A08], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Military manoeuvres [G04.01], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01]	<p>The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Similarly, the operational phase of the project is identified to have small scale effect through sources such as disturbance from visitor movements between the facility and the waterways they will access.</p> <p>Given the distances between the site and the SPA, taking into account the scale and characteristics of the proposed project. there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required</p>	No	No
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	10.22	Peregrine falcon [A103], Chough [A346], Northern fulmar [A009]	No threats or pressures [X]	The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Similarly, the operational phase of the project is identified to have small scale effect through sources such as disturbance from visitor movements between the facility and the waterways they will access.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
					<p>Given the distances between the site and the SPA, taking into account the scale and characteristics of the proposed project. There are no effects identified with respect to the SPA due to the considerable distance.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.</p>		
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	10.90	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Killarney fern [1421], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetoneanojuncetea [3130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains [3110], Freshwater pearl mussel [1029], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Fertilisation [A08], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Similarly, the operational phase of the project is identified to have small scale effect through sources such as disturbance from visitor movements between the facility and the waterways they will access.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.</p>	No	No
004189	Kerry Head SPA	12.72	Chough [A346], Northern fulmar [A009]	Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Grazing [A04], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Urbanised areas, human	<p>The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Similarly, the operational phase of the project is identified to have small scale effect through sources such as disturbance from visitor movements between the facility and the waterways they will access.</p>	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
				habitation [E01], Fertilisation [A08]	Given the distances between the site and the SPA, taking into account the scale and characteristics of the proposed projects. Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.		
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	12.75	Otter [1355], River lamprey [1099], Mediterranean salt meadows [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort [1395], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salmon [1106], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows [1330], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> [2170], Sea lamprey [1095], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> [91E0]	Nautical sports [G01.01], Grazing [A04]	The only pathway for effect for this site is identified as indirect hydrological connectivity. Through the marine environment. Given the scale and nature of the proposed projects and the dilution effect introduced by the indirect pathway, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.	No	No
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	12.88	Bar-tailed Godwit [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Chough [A346], Cormorant [A017], Common Scoter [A065], Wigeon [A050], Ringed Plover [A137], Scaup [A062], Greenshank [A164], Turnstone [A169], Mallard [A053], Oystercatcher [A130], Pintail [A054], Light-bellied Brent Goose [A674], Redshank [A162], Red-	Grazing [A04], Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape [E04.01], Predation [K03.04], Competition [Fauna] [K03.01], Fertilisation [A08]	The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Similarly, the operational phase of the project is identified to have small scale effect through sources such as disturbance from visitor movements between the facility and the waterways they will access. Given the distances between the site and the	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects
			throated Diver [A001], Sanderling [A144]		SPA, taking into account the scale and characteristics of the proposed projects, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.		
002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	13.40	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> [91E0]	Cultivation [A01], Modification of cultivation practices [A02], Grazing [A04], Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape [E04.01], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07], Storage of materials [E05]	The proposed development has potential to introduce small scale temporary construction phase effects that are identified to be localised. Similarly, the operational phase of the project is identified to have small scale effect through sources such as disturbance from visitor movements between the facility and the waterways they will access. Therefore, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects, and no further consideration is required.	No	No

4. In-Combination Effects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or projects that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European sites.

As part of this assessment each plan or project is considered within a radius of the red line boundary of the proposed area as defined by the ecologist. The distance of this radius works from a standard 500m, but can be extended if the ecologist deems it necessary depending on whether certain characteristics are present, such as:

- Direct or indirect connectivity to a European site;
- In close proximity to a European site;
- The proposal is of a substantial scale relative to the conditions and/or current works taking place in the surrounding landscape.

These factors are considered particular to each proposal for each particular location and specification.

Plans of relevance in the context of this proposal include:

- Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028
- Visitor Experience Development Plan for the Dingle Peninsula
- Kerry County Sustainable Tourism Strategy 2022-2025
- Wild Atlantic Way Regional Tourism Strategy 2023 – 2027
- Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024

There are no specific policies or objectives that conflict with the proposed project. The proposed project is aligned with the development goals set out in the above-mentioned plans and therefore in combination effects are not identified. Furthermore, all policies and objectives contained within the County Development Plan relating to sustainable development etc. must be complied with. Therefore, no likelihood for potential significant in-combination effects has been identified.

Projects of relevance to this development:

To identify projects for consideration for the in-combination effects section, the National Planning and Housing development database was used¹². A review of all planning applications within the standard 500m zone was conducted focusing on all applications extant within the past 5 years¹³, which is displayed in Table 4.1 below. All local applications on this database within the last five years are either: small in scale, with short term, minor scale construction phases, which utilise current site resources and are in keeping with current site conditions; or are seeking changes to current permissions, or the current usage of a site; or are seeking retentions of current permission, and have undergone their own Appropriate Assessment where required. Therefore, no likelihood for potential significant in-combination effects has been identified.

Other projects of relevance to this proposed project are as follows:

- Tralee to Fenit Greenway Development (recently completed construction).
- Fenit Diving boards (permitted) PLREF:18/1176. An AA was undertaken in support of this proposal (currently under construction).
- R558 Road Improvement, Car Parking and Ancillary Works at Fenit (under construction).
- Demolish cottage ruins and construct café and apartment KCC PLREF:22.929, ABP REF:08.315714 (under construction).
- KCC was permitted a foreshore license on the 23rd of March 2021 for maintenance dredging and disposal at sea from Fenit harbour and marina FS007041.
- Fenit harbour and marina FS007041. As part of that process an Appropriate Assessment was undertaken.

As above, each of these projects have undergone Appropriate Assessment as required. In addition, there is another Platform for Growth: Shared Community Facility Project at Magherabeg Beach, to the south west of Fenit. This project is over 10km in distance from the proposed project, and has undergone Appropriate Assessment as required. Therefore, no likelihood for potential significant in-combination effects has been identified with the proposed project.

¹² Accessed at: <https://data-housinggov.ie/opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/planning-application-sites-2010-onwards>;

¹³ Planning applications have a standard lifespan of 5 years as per Section 40 (3)(b) of the Planning & Development Act 2000, as amended; therefore, these are viewed to be the 'live' applications, all other projects are considered as part of the site context

Table 4.1 Local planning applications within the receiving environment of the proposed facility

Project Details	Decision	Description	Distance from proposed project (m)	Status	Characteristics of the potential interactions between the projects; sources and pathways	Likelihood of potential significant in-combination effects
Project Code: 22919 Grant Date: 2023-01-06 Project Area (sq m): 4621.80	Conditional	Retain existing dwelling house as constructed within revised site boundaries (previously granted planning under 03/467), and for permission to refurbish and extend the existing dwelling with a new single storey extension to the west side and a two storey extension to the rear/north side complete with new box dormer and Velux roof windows to the front/south side and for various other changes to existing elevations, permission to remove existing roof tiles and replace with a slate roof finish, permission for a new wastewater treatment unit and polishing filter, permission to erect a new garage/store ancillary to the dwelling and for all ancillary site works associated with the development including entrance on to the public road on my site	455.32	RETENTION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	No
Project Code: 17541 Grant Date: 2018-04-06 Project Area (sq m): 1939.30	Conditional	(1) change of use of old garda station from commercial to residential use (2) convert old garda station into granny flat incorporating one room of existing dwelling (3) permission to demolish existing store/boiler house to rear and portable shed to east side (4) permission to erect new extensions to the rear of the existing dwelling incorporating kitchen/dining/living/utility in one section and a master bedroom in the other and to re-slate the roof to existing dwelling and make elevational changes including windows to the front , patio door and window to west side and a new window to east side (5) permission to erect a new detached garage/fuel store at the western side of the site at a lower level and for all ancillary site works associated with same	233.12	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	No
Project Code: 21310 Grant Date: 2021-07-26	Conditional	(A) erect a new two storey dwelling house and all associated site works and (b) reinstate previously existing site entrance to existing chalet	475.03	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that	No

Project Details	Decision	Description	Distance from proposed project (m)	Status	Characteristics of the potential interactions between the projects; sources and pathways	Likelihood of potential significant in-combination effects
Project Area (sq m): 1734.80					there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	
Project Code: 2054 Grant Date: 2020-06-12 Project Area (sq m): 1187.90	Conditional	For three first floor windows to his dwelling	237.41	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	No
Project Code: 221290 Grant Date: 2023-03-21 Project Area (sq m): 1083.80	Conditional	Demolish existing garage/store, existing rear flat roof extension, small shed and part of front boundary wall. Erect a new pitched roof extension at the north side containing additional living space, refurbish existing dwelling including window replacement. Construct new splayed entrance wall and pillars complete with all ancillary site works associated with the development including parking and turning area on our site	311.04	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	No
Project Code: 211060 Grant Date:	Conditional	Alteration and extension works and part change of use to their combined residential and shop/café building comprising the following: 1. Removal of the residential front entrance porch and removal of a rear single storey (residential) structure. 2. To construct a front entrance canopy. 3. To construct a (residential) two storey rear extension. 4. For change of use	30.23	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of	No

Project Details	Decision	Description	Distance from proposed project (m)	Status	Characteristics of the potential interactions between the projects; sources and pathways	Likelihood of potential significant in-combination effects
2021-12-14 Project Area (sq m): 573.60		of part of the residential ground floor to shop/café use. 5. To install Velux rooflights and solar panels. 6. To carry out internal layout amendments. 7. To carry out all associated external works, signage and elevational changes			any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	
Project Code: 19327 Grant Date: 2019-09-04 Project Area (sq m): 371.30	Conditional	Installation of a passenger lift to rear of building and change of use of first floor from storage to an educational facility	30.93	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	No
Project Code: 22929 Grant Date: NA Project Area (sq m): 295.50	Conditional	(A) demolish ruins of existing cottage and (b) build a new cafe and apartment, complete with pavements and all associated works and services	0.00	PERMISSION	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operational phase will have localised effects that will be in keeping with the context and character of the surrounding environment. Considering the above, in combination with the lack of any potential for effects to European sites arising from the proposed development, it is not considered that there is any potential for significant in-combination effects to any European sites. The consent process for this project was subject to relevant EIA and/or AA process(es), where necessary.	No

5. AA Screening Conclusion

This stage one AA Screening Report of the proposed of the Platform for Growth; Shared Community Facilities at Fenit has concluded.

The AA screening Report has considered potential effects which may arise during the construction and operational phases as a result of the implementation of the proposed project. Through consideration of the potential sources and potential pathways for significant effects; an evaluation of the project characteristics; taking account of the processes involved and the distance of separation from European sites, it has been evaluated by this report, which intends to inform the competent authority on the Appropriate Assessment process, that there is no likelihood of potential significant effects on the qualifying interests, special conservation interests or the conservation objectives of any designated European site as a result of the implementation of the proposed project.

Given the small, localised scale of the proposed scheme, and the nature of the proposed scheme in the context of the local environment, plans and projects; the proposed scheme will not lead to any significant in-combination with effects arising from any other plans or projects. This assessment fully considered the details of the targets and attributes in the conservation objectives of the site as well as the supporting material. The proposed development will not undermine any of the conservation objectives.

It is concluded by this AA Screening Report that the proposed project is not foreseen to have any likelihood of significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for significant effect to any European site as a result of the proposed project can be ruled out. This conclusion is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, this report informs the competent authority undertaking the Appropriate Assessment process that the proposed project does not need to be subject to Stage Two Appropriate Assessment and a Natura Impact Statement is not required.

Appendix I Background information on European sites

Site characteristics and quality of European sites within 15km of the subject lands

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	Goodwillie R. (1976). A preliminary report on areas of scientific interest in County Kerry An Foras Forbartha Dublin.Hannon C. Berrow S.D. and Newton S.F. (1997). The status and distribution of breeding Sandwich Sterna sandvicensis Roseate S. dougallii Common S. hirundo Arctic S. paradisaea and Little Terns S. albifrons in Ireland in 1995. Irish Birds 6: 1-22.Hunt J. Derwin J. Coveney J. & Newton S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in M.F. Heath & M.I. Evans eds. Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8).Lloyd C. (1982). Inventory of seabird breeding colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report Forestry and Wildlife Service Dublin.Merne O.J. (1989). Important bird areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett R.F.A. and Jones T.A. (eds) Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9. Cambridge. Parnell J.N. Wyse Jackson P.S. & Akeroyd J.R. (1983). The flora of the Magharee Islands Co.Kerry. Bulletin of the Irish Biogeographical Society 7: 45-54.O'Connor B.D.S. (1987). The benthic communities off the west coast of Ireland. Lough Beltra 1986 Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Lough Beltra Workshop Galway 25 February 1987.Picton B.E and Costello M.J. eds. (1997). BioMar Biotope Viewer: a Guide to Marine Habitats Fauna and Flora of Britain and Ireland (Ver. 2.0) Environmental Sciences Unit Trinity College Dublin. (Compact Disc).Whilde A. (1985). The All Ireland Tern Survey 1984. Unpublished report for the Irish Wildbird Conservancy Dublin.	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 Sterna paradisaea (2.2% of national total in 1995) and Sterna hirundo (1.5% of national total in 1995). Cepphus grylle 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.
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Bracken J.J. (1998). The Killarney Valley. In: Studies of Irish Rivers and Lakes. Essays on the occasion of the XXVII of Societas Internationalis Limnologiae (SIL). Moriarty C. (ed.). Dublin Marine Institute pp. 145-167.Central Fisheries Board (2001). Irish Salmon Catches 2000. http://www.cfb.ie/ :February 2001.Colhoun K. (1998). I-WeBS Report 1996-97. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. (1991a). A site inventory of the sandy coasts of Ireland. In Quigley M.B. (ed.) A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland. E.U.C.C. Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. (1991b). The flora and vegetation of sand dunes in Ireland. In Quigley M.B. (ed.) A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland. E.U.C.C. Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. Biology and the Environment Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 98B: 87-104. Doris Y. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. and Lehane M. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Statistical Compendium of River Quality Data. Electronic Publication on Disk. Environmental Protection Agency Wexford. Doris B. McGarrigle M.L. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. Neill M. Flanagan M. Quinn M.B. & Lehane M. (eds.). (1999). Water Quality in Ireland 1995-1997. Statistical compendium of River Quality Data Environmental Protection Agency.Falvey J.P. Costello M.J. and Dempsey S. (1997). Survey of Intertidal Biotopes in Estuaries in Ireland. Unpublished report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service Dublin.Goodwillie R. (1976). A Preliminary Report on areas of Scientific Interest in	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 Petalophyllum ralfsii and three	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 overlie 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 Spartina 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

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>County Kerry An Foras Forbartha Dublin. Gresson R.A.R. and O Dubhda S. (1974). The distribution of the Natterjack Toad <i>Bufo calamita</i> Laur in County Kerry. Irish Naturalists' Journal 18: 97-103. Hutchinson C. (1979). Ireland's Wetlands and their Birds Irish Wildbird Conservancy Dublin. Irish Fisheries. (2001). Irish Fisheries angling reports. http://www.irishfisheries.com/: 18th January 2001. Kelly D.L. and Iremonger S.F. (1997). Irish wetland woods: the plant communities and their ecology. Biology and Environment - Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy Section B. 1-32. Kurz I. and Costello M.J. (1999). An outline of the biology distribution and conservation of lampreys in Ireland. Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 5. 27pp. Dublin. D��chas - The Heritage Service. Lucey J. Bowman J.J. Clabby K.J. Cunningham P. Lehane M. MacCarthaigh M. McGarrigle M.L. & Toner P.F. (1999). Water Quality in Ireland 1995-1997. Environmental Protection Agency Wexford. Maitland P.S. (1980). Review of the ecology of lampreys in northern Europe. Canadian Journal of Aquatic Sciences 37: 1944-1952. Merne O.J. (1989). Important bird areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett R.F.A. and Jones T.A. (eds) Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9. Cambridge. McGarrigle M.L. Bowman J.J. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. Cunningham P. MacCarthaigh M. Keegan M. Cantrell B. Lehane M. Clenaghan C. and Toner P.F. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Environmental Protection Agency Wexford. Praeger R.L (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges Figgis Dublin. O'Connor P.G. and Jeal F. (1984). Some notes on the distribution of <i>Bufo calamita</i> Laur. the natterjack toad in Ireland deriving from a survey conducted in 1975. Bulletin of the Irish Biogeographical Society: 8 30-41. Sheppard R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC Dublin. Went A.E.J. (1947). Irish Salmon 1945. Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society 24(19): 165-178. Wymer E.D. (1984). The phytosociology of Irish saltmarsh vegetation. M.Sc. Thesis. National University of Ireland.</p>	<p>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>.</p>	<p>include wet grassland reedbeds heath scrub and wet woodland. Landuses include fishery and aquaculture activities grazing and recreational activities.</p>
002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	<p>Goodwillie R. (1996). Ballyseedy Wood in Context : Ecological Information Relevant to the N21/N22 Plans. Unpublished report prepared by CAAS Ltd. for Kerry County Council. Scully R.W. (1916). Flora of County Kerry. Hodges Figgis & Co. Dublin. Wolfe-Murphy S. (1995). A Botanical Assessment and Outline Management Plan for Ballyseedy Woods Co. Kerry. Unpublished report prepared by WM Associates Belfast.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	<p>Berrow S.D. Mackie K.I. O'Sullivan O. Sheppard K.B. Mellon C. and Coveney J.A. (1992). The Second International Cough Survey Ireland. Irish Birds 5: 1-10. Bullock I.D. Drewett D.R. and Mickleburgh S.P. (1983). The Cough in Britain and Ireland. British Birds 76: 377-401. Environment and Heritage Service (2000). Biodiversity in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland Species Action Plan: Cough. Environment and Heritage Service Belfast. Gray N. Thomas G. Trewby M. and Newton S.F. (2003). The status and distribution of Cough <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> in the Republic of Ireland</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		2002/03. Irish Birds 7: 147-156.Hunt J. Derwin J. Coveney J. and Newton S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath M.F. and Evans M.I. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Lloyd C. (1982). Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report Forest and Wildlife Service Dublin. Madden B. (in prep.). Breeding Survey of Peregrine Falcons in the Republic of Ireland 2002. Unpublished report to NPWS Dublin.Mitchell P.I. Newton S. Ratcliffe N. and Dunn T.E. (2004). Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland. Poyser London.Newton S. Donagh A. Allen D. and Gibbons D. (1999). Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland. Irish Birds 6: 333-344. Norriss D.W. (1995). The 1991 survey and weather impacts on the Peregrine Falco peregrinus breeding population in the Republic of Ireland. Bird Study 42: 20-30.Trewby M. Gray N. Cummins S. Thomas G. and Newton S. (2006). The Status and Ecology of the Chough Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax in the Republic of Ireland 2002-2005. BirdWatch Ireland Report Kilcoole.Trewby M. Gray N. Cummins S. Thomas G. and Newton S. (in prep.). The breeding season and foraging behaviour of Choughs Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax in three Irish Chough Important Bird Areas.	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 Falco peregrinus and Fulmarus glacialis.	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.
000332	Akeragh Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Colhoun K. (1998). I-WeBS Report 1996-97. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. (1991a). A site inventory of the sandy coasts of Ireland. In Quigley M.B. (ed.) A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland. E.U.C.C. Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. (1991b). The flora and vegetation of sand dunes in Ireland. In Quigley M.B. (ed.) A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland. E.U.C.C. Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. Biology and the Environment Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 98B: 87-104. Doyle G.J. (1993). Cuscuta epithimum (L.) (Convolvulaceae) its hosts and associated vegetation in a limestone pavement habitat in the Burren lowlands in County Clare (H9) western Ireland. Biology and the Environment Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 93B: 61-67. Goodwillie R. (1976). A Preliminary Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Kerry. An Foras Forbartha Dublin.Hutchinson C. (1979). Ireland's Wetlands and their Birds. Irish Wildbird Conservancy Dublin.Praeger R.L. (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges and Figgis Dublin.Sheppard R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC Dublin. Wymer E.D. (1984). The phytosociology of Irish Saltmarsh Vegetation. M.Sc. thesis. National University of Ireland. Wyse Jackson M.B. and Wyse Jackson P.S. (1994). Report of field meeting to north and south Kerry (v.cc. H1 & H2). 31st July - 1st August. BSBI News 65: 59-60.	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 Pluvialis apricaria and Limosa lapponica 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.
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Atlas 2000 - BSBI field cards from 1984 to 1998.Berrow S.D. Mackie K.L. O' Sullivan O.L. Shepherd K.B. Mellon C. & Coveney J.A. (1993). The second International Chough Survey in Ireland 1992. Irish Birds 5: 1-10.Curtis T.G.F. & McGough H.N. (1988). The Irish Red Data Book: 1 Vascular Plants. Wildlife Service Dublin.Goodwillie R. (1972). A preliminary report on areas of ecological and geological interest in Co. Kerry. An Foras Forbartha Dublin.Hart H.C. (1882). Notes on Mountain Plants in Kerry. Journal of Botany 20: 174-176.NA- DhÁill E. Smyth N. Waldren S. & Lynn D.	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	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

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>(2015). Monitoring methods for the Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> Willd.) in Ireland. Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 82. National Parks and Wildlife Service Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Ireland. Scully R.W. (1916). Flora of County Kerry. Hodges Figgis & Co. Dublin. Scully R.W. (1889). Further Notes on the Kerry Flora. Journal of Botany. 27: 85-92. Stewart N. (c1993). Bryophyte Report. Unpublished report to NPWS Dublin. Webb D.A. Parnell J. & Doogue D. (1996). An Irish Flora. Dundalgan Press Dundalk. Whilde A. (1993). Threatened mammals birds amphibians and fish in Ireland. Irish Red Data Book 2: Vertebrates. HMSO Belfast.</p>	<p>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>Sibthorpia europaea</i> and <i>Stachys officinalis</i>.</p>	<p>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>
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<p>Colhoun K. (2001). I-WeBS Report 1998-99. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. Biology and Environment Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 98B: 87-104. Falvey J.P. Costello M.J. and Dempsey S. (1997). Survey of Intertidal Biotopes in Estuaries in Ireland. Unpublished report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service Dublin. Hunt J. Derwin J. Coveney J. and Newton S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath M.F. and Evans M.I. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) Database 1994/95-2000/01. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. McGarrigle M.L. Bowman J.J. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. Cunningham P. MacCarthaigh M. Keegan M. Cantrell B. Lehane M. Clenaghan C. and Toner P.F. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Environmental Protection Agency Wexford. Merne O.J. (1989). Important bird areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett R.F.A. and Jones T.A. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9. Cambridge. Sheppard R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC Dublin.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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. A very large dune</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			feeding and a range of roosting areas for the birds. <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</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. <i>Lutra lutra</i> is also found within the site. The site has several Red Data Book plant species as well as <i>Bufo calamita</i> and <i>Rana temporaria</i> .	system occurs on the Inch peninsula. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site.
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	Berrow S.D. Mackie K.L. O'Sullivan O. Shepherd K.B. Mellon C. and Coveney J.A. (1992). The Second International Chough Survey in Ireland 1992. Unpublished report to IWC and RSPB Dublin. Goodwillie R. (1976). A Preliminary Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Kerry. An Foras Forbartha Dublin. Hannon C. (1997). The 1995 All-Ireland Tern Survey. BirdWatch Ireland Conservation Report No. 97/1. Hannon C. Berrow S.D. and Newton S.F. (1997). The status and distribution of breeding Sandwich <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> Roseate <i>S. dougallii</i> Common <i>S. hirundo</i> Arctic <i>S. paradisaea</i> and Little Terns <i>S. albifrons</i> in Ireland in 1995. Irish Birds 6: 1-22. Hunt J. Derwin J. Coveney J. and Newton S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath M.F. and Evans M.I. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Lloyd C. (1982). Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report Forest and Wildlife Service Dublin. Lloyd C. Tasker M.L. and Partridge K. (1991). The Status of Seabirds in Britain and Ireland. Poyser London. Merne O.J. (1989). Important Bird Areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett R.F.A. and Jones T.A. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9 Cambridge. Merne O.J. and Walsh A. (1994). Barnacle Geese in Ireland spring 1993 and 1994. Irish Birds 5: 151-156. Merne O.J. and Walsh A. (2002). Barnacle Geese in Ireland spring 1999. Irish Birds 7: 53-56. Mitchell P.I. Newton S. Ratcliffe N. and Dunn T. (In prep.). Seabird 2000: The Status of Breeding Seabirds in Britain and Ireland. Parnell J.A.N. Wyse Jackson P.S. and Akeroyd J.R. (1983). The flora of the Magharee Islands Co. Kerry. Bulletin of the Irish Biogeographical Society 7: 45-54. Picton B.E. and Costello M.J. (eds). (1997). BioMar Biotope Viewer: a Guide to Marine Habitats Fauna and Flora of Britain and Ireland (Ver. 2.0). Environmental Sciences Unit Trinity College Dublin. (Compact Disc). Walsh A. and Merne O.J. (1988). Barnacle Geese in Ireland spring 1988. Irish Birds 3: 539-550. West B. Cabot D. and Greer-Walker M. (1975). The food of the Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> at some breeding colonies in Ireland. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 75B: 285-305. Whilde A. (1985). The All Ireland Tern Survey 1984. Unpublished report for the Irish Wildbird Conservancy Dublin.	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 (Illaunimmill 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. Illaunimmill 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.
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	Crowe O. (2005). Ireland's Wetlands and their Waterbirds: Status and Distribution. BirdWatch Ireland Newcastle Co. Wicklow. Crowe O. Austin G.A. Colhoun K. Cranswick P.A. Kershaw M. and Musgrove A.J. (2008). Estimates and trends of waterbirds	Tralee Bay Complex SPA is an international important site supporting over 20000 wintering waterbirds	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.

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>numbers wintering in Ireland 1994/95 to 2003/04. Bird Study 55: 66-77. Curtis T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. Biology and Environment Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 98B: 87-104. Falvey J.P. Costello M.J. and Dempsey S. (1997). Survey of Intertidal Biotopes in Estuaries in Ireland. Unpublished report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service Dublin. Hunt J. Derwin J. Coveney J. and Newton S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath M.F. and Evans M.I. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) Database 1994/95-2007. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. McGarrigle M.L. Bowman J.J. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. Cunningham P. MacCarthaigh M. Keegan M. Cantrell B. Lehane M. Clenaghan C. and Toner P.F. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Environmental Protection Agency Wexford. Merne O.J. (1989). Important bird areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett R.F.A. and Jones T.A. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9. Cambridge. Mitchell P.I. Newton S.F. Ratcliffe N. and Dunn T.E. (2004). Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland. Poyser London. Robinson J.A. Colhoun K. McElwaine J.G. and Rees E.C. (2004). Whooper Swans <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Iceland Population) in Britain and Ireland 1960/61 - 1999/2000. Waterbird Review Series The Wildfowl & Wetland Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee Slimbridge. Sheppard R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC Dublin.</p>	<p>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 Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i>.</p>	<p>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.</p>
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	<p>Berrow S.D. Mackie K.L. O'Sullivan O. Shepherd K.B. Mellon C. & Coveney J.A. (1992). The 2nd International Chough Survey of Ireland. Unpublished report to IWC Dublin and RSPB Belfast. Curtis T.G.F. & McGough H.N. (1988). The Irish Red Data Book 1. Vascular Plants. Stationery Office Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. (1993). <i>Polygonum viviparum</i> L in Ireland and with particular reference to the flora and vegetation of the Mount Brandon range Co. Kerry. Irish Naturalists' Journal 24: 274-280. Hart H.C. (1885). Notes on the plants of some of the mountain ranges of Ireland. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 4: 211-251. Lloyd C. (1982). Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report to the Forest & Wildlife Service Dublin. Mooney E. & Goodwillie R.N. (draft 1992). Mountain Blanket Bog Survey 1991. In preparation for National Parks & Wildlife Service Dublin. NÃ- DhÃºill E. Smyth N. Waldren S. & Lynn D. (2015). Monitoring methods for the Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> Willd.) in Ireland. Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 82. National Parks and Wildlife Service Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Ireland. NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives: Mount Brandon SAC 000375. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service Department of Arts Osvald H. (1949). Notes on the vegetation of British and Irish mosses. Acta Phytogeographica Svecica. 26: 1-62. Scully R.W. (1916). Flora of County Kerry. Hodges Figgis & Co. Dublin. Stelfox A.W. (1948). Hart's station for <i>Polygonum viviparum</i> in Kerry and its flora. Irish Naturalists' Journal. 9: 121-123. Stewart N. (undated). A list of Rare Bryophytes in Ireland. Unpublished report to the National Parks & Wildlife Service Dublin. Visser G. & Zoer J.A. (1976). Abbreviated Report of a Botanical and</p>	<p>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 <i>Polygonum viviparum</i>. 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. 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</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Malacological Study Performed in the South-western part of Ireland. Research Institute for Nature Management Leersum the Netherlands.	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax breed within the site.	
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula West to Cloghane SAC	<p>Anon (?). The An Taisce Report on the Lough Gill Natural Heritage Site. Unpublished report. Anon (1974). Report on wetlands of international and national importance in the Republic of Ireland. Forest & Wildlife Service Dublin. Anon (1998). Conservation plan for a Natura 2000 site: Tralee Bay SAC and SPA Co. Kerry. Unpublished report (Draft II) by D'Áchras The Heritage Service. Berrow S.D. Mackie K.L. O' Sullivan O. Shepherd K.B. Mellon C. and Coveney J.A. (1993). The second International Cough Survey in Ireland 1992. Irish Birds 5:1-10. Bowman J.J. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. McGarrigle M.L. and Toner P.F. (1996). Water Quality in Ireland 1991-1994. Environmental Protection Agency Wexford. Clabby K.J. Lucey J. McGarrigle M.L. Bowman J.J. Flanagan P.J. and Toner P.F. (1992). Water Quality in Ireland 1987-1990. Environmental Research Unit Dublin. Colhoun K. (1998). I-WeBS Report 1996-97: Results of the third winter of the Irish Wetlands Bird Survey. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. Curtis T.G.F. and McGough H.N. (1988). The Irish Red Data Book: 1 Vascular Plants. Wildlife Service Dublin. Delany S. (1996). I-WeBS Report 1994-94: Results of the first winter of the Irish Wetlands Bird Survey. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. Delany S. (1997). I-WeBS Report 1995-96: Results of the second winter of the Irish Wetlands Bird Survey. BirdWatch Ireland Dublin. Falvey J.P. Dempsey S. and Costello M.J. (1997). Survey of estuarine intertidal sites in Ireland. Unpublished report to NPWS by ESU Trinity College Dublin. Gibbons M. (1981). Reproduction demography and feeding of the Natterjack Toad Bufo calamita in Co. Kerry 1981. A report to the Forest and Wildlife Service. Goodwillie R. (1972). A preliminary report on areas of ecological and geological interest in Co. Kerry. An Foras Forbartha Dublin. Gresson R.A.R. and Dubhda S. (1971). Natterjack Toads Bufo calamita Laur. at Castlegregory and Fermoy Co. Kerry. INJ 17 (1): 9-11. Gresson R.A.R. and Dubhda S. (1974). The distribution of the Natterjack Toad Bufo calamita Laur. in Co. Kerry. INJ 18 (4): 97-103. Guilcher A. and King C.A.M. (1961). Spits tombolos and tidal marshes in Connemara and west Kerry Ireland. Proc. R.I.A. 61:283-338. Harrington T.J. (1990). A report on the golf course development at Castlegregory Co. Kerry - its impact on the flora and fauna. Unpublished report. Healy B. and Oliver G. Hatch P. & Good J. (1997). Inventory of lagoons and saline lakes. Report prepared for NPWS Dublin. Healy B. and Oliver G.A. (1998). Irish Coastal lagoons: summary of a survey pp. 116-150 Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc. No. 21. Hutchinson C. (1979). Ireland's wetlands and their birds. IWC Dublin. McCarthy T.K. Staunton M. Hasset D. and Gibbons M. (1983). Observations on the distribution and demography of breeding colonies of Natterjack Toads Bufo calamita in Ireland. A report to the Forest and Wildlife Service. O' Connor P.G. and Jeal J. (1975). Some notes on the distribution of Bufo calamita Laur. the Natterjack Toad in Ireland deriving from a survey conducted in 1975. Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc. No. 8. Sheppard R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC Dublin. Speight M.C.D. (1982). Arcocera globulus Limnia paludicola and Sphaerophoria loewi: insects new to Ireland. Ir. Nat. J. 20(9):369-372. Stewart N. (c1993). Bryophyte Report. Unpublished report to NPWS Dublin. Stewart N.F. and Church J.M. (1992). Red Data Book of Britain & Ireland: Stoneworts. JNCC Peterborough. Whilde A. (1993). Threatened mammals birds</p>	<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 Petalophyllum ralfsii 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 (Bufo calamita). This site contains a stand of alluvial woodland that is assigned to the Corylo-Fraxinetum deschampsietosum 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 Molinia meadows. Lutra lutra 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</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 & Salicornia 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 (Zostera spp.) and patches of green algae (e.g. Ulva sp. and Enteromorpha sp.). The main macro-invertebrate community which has been noted from the mud-flat areas are a Hediste-Macoma-Nephtys community. The dominant invertebrate communities of sandflats within the site are Polychaetes and Cerastoderma edule in medium to fine sandy shores and Arenicola marina and bivalves in mid to lower shore muddy flats. In the transition zone between mudflats and saltmarsh specialised colonisers of mud predominate: swards of Spartina anglica frequently occur in sheltered areas of mudflat particularly in the vicinity of Derrymore Island. Less common are swards of Salicornia europaea agg. Saltmarsh vegetation frequently fringes the</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>amphibians and fish in Ireland. Irish Red Data Book 2: Vertebrates. HMSO Belfast. Wyse Jackson P. (1990). A summary assessment of the environmental impact of the development of the Castlegregory Golf Course on the vegetation and ecology of the Castlegregory Dune Complex Dingle Peninsula Co. Kerry Ireland. Unpublished report. Wyse Jackson P. (c1993). The vegetation and ecology of the sand dunes of the Magherree Peninsula Castlegregory Co. Kerry with particular reference to the Maherabeg commonage Castlegregory Co. Kerry. A summary report. Hugh-Jones D.L. (1994). Farming the European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) in Ireland today. Bulletin of the Aquaculture Association of Canada 94 (4): 3 - 8. O' Connor B.D.S. (1987). The benthic communities of the west coast of Ireland. Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Lough Beltra Workshop. Galway 25th February 1987.</p>	(Derrymore Island and Tralee Bay) and a wildfowl sanctuary (Lough Gill).	<p>mudflats & the most important and extensive areas of this habitat are around Blennerville Derrymore Island and Fermoy. 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>
004189	Kerry Head SPA	<p>Berrow S.D. Mackie K.I. O'Sullivan O. Shephard K.B. Mellon C. and Coveney J.A. (1992). The Second International Chough Survey Ireland. Irish Birds 5: 1-10. Bullock I.D. Drewett D.R. and Mickleburgh S.P. (1983). The Chough in Britain and Ireland. British Birds 76: 377-401. Environment and Heritage Service (2000). Biodiversity in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland Species Action Plan: Chough. Environment and Heritage Service Belfast. Gray N. Thomas G. Trewby M. and Newton S.F. (2003). The status and distribution of Chough <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> in the Republic of Ireland 2002/03. Irish Birds 7: 147-156. Hunt J. Derwin J. Coveney J. and Newton S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath M.F. and Evans M.I. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Lloyd C. (1982). Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report Forest and Wildlife Service Dublin. Madden B. (in prep.). Breeding Survey of Peregrine Falcons in the Republic of Ireland 2002. Unpublished report to NPWS Dublin. Mitchell P.I. Newton</p>	The site supports a 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.

Site Code	Site Name	Documentation	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>S.F. Ratcliffe N. and Dunn T.E. (2004). Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland. Poyser London. Newton S. Donagh A. Allen D. and Gibbons D. (1999). Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland. Irish birds 6: 333-344. Norriss D.W. (1995). The 1991 survey and weather impacts on the Peregrine Falco peregrinus breeding population in the Republic of Ireland. Bird Study 42: 20-30. Thomas G. Gray N. and Newton S. (2003). The Distribution and Feeding Ecology of the Chough in southwest Ireland. BirdWatch Ireland Conservation Report No. 03/4. Trewby M. Gray N. Cummins S. Thomas G. and Newton S. (2006). The Status and Ecology of the Chough Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax in the Republic of Ireland 2002-2005. BirdWatch Ireland Report Kilcoole. Trewby M. Gray N. Cummins S. Thomas G. and Newton S. (in prep.). The breeding season and foraging behaviour of Choughs Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax in three Irish Chough Important Bird Areas.</p>		

European sites with functional connectivity (ecological pathways) to the proposed development area including their Qualifying Interests, known threats and pressures

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], European dry heaths [4030], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	G02.01, A04, G02.08, G01.02, C01.01.02	Golf course, grazing, camping and caravans, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, removal of beach materials
000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Estuaries [1130], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], 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 salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]	E01.03, I01, E01, A04, G02.08, F01, F02.03, C01.01.02, J02.01.03, G01.02	Dispersed habitation, invasive non-native species, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, camping and caravans, marine and freshwater aquaculture, leisure fishing, removal of beach materials, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], 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 rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	C01.03, B, D01.02, A04, A03, A10, A10.01, J01, G02.08, K01.01, E01.03, G01.02	Peat extraction, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, restructuring agricultural land holding, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, fire and fire suppression, camping and caravans, erosion, dispersed habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Reefs [1170], 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 salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Coastal lagoons [1150], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Humid dune slacks [2190], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	A10.01, F02.03, E01.03, A04, G02.01, G05, E03.01, B, A08, F03.01, G01.01, K04, C01.01, E02, F01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, leisure fishing, dispersed habitation, grazing, golf course, other human intrusions and disturbances, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, hunting, nautical sports, interspecific floral relations, sand and gravel extraction, industrial or commercial areas, marine and freshwater aquaculture
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]	I01, E01.03, A04, D01.02	Invasive non-native species, dispersed habitation, grazing, roads, motorways

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], 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]	A04, C01.03, A08, E01.03, J01, G04.01, A10, C01.01.01	Grazing, peat extraction, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, fire and fire suppression, military manoeuvres, restructuring agricultural land holding, sand and gravel quarries
002261	Magharee Islands SAC	Reefs [1170]	X	No threats or pressures
004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]	G01, A08, E01.03, E01.01, F01, I01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, continuous urbanisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, invasive non-native species
004125	Magharee Islands SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014]	G01.01, A04	Nautical sports, grazing
004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	A04, E04.01, K03.04, K03.01, A08	Grazing, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, predation, competition (fauna), fertilisation
004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]	G01.01, G01.02, A04, C01.01.02, E01, A08	Nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, removal of beach materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation
004189	Kerry Head SPA	Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009]	A01, A02, A04, E04.01, A04.03, A07, E05	Cultivation, modification of cultivation practices, grazing, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, storage of materials

Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone assessment including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, Xo	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1099]	River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1106]	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1395]	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[1421]	Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes (<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>) (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub (<i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> and <i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks (<i>Humid dune slacks</i>)	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3130]	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>)	The majority of pressures this habitat is under is associated with drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[6230]	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (<i>and submountain areas, in Continental Europe</i>)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.		processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and currant species (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i>) as well as some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.

Special Conservation Interests and Vulnerabilities of SPAs that have undergone assessment

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A009	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution
A045	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	A11, C03, D02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines
A048	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications
A054	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A062	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
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
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, changes in abiotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A346	Red-Billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	A02, A04, E06, G01	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
A674	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other human intrusions and disturbances , marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, other ecosystem modifications

Appendix II Winter Bird Data

Table 1 All bird foraging behaviours observed in the Fenit area

BTO Code	Number of Individuals	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Description	Tidal Condition	Foraging Group Composition
BH	4	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	MW2	Low	BG16, BH4, CA2
BH	2	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	MW2 (they were at the waters edge)	Low	BH2
CA	1	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			MA3, CA1
CA	1	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	open water in the bay	High	CA1, BG18
CA	2	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	MW2	Low	BG16, BH4, CA2
CM	45	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	intertidal sand. mixed flock, due to distance and glare hardtop get accurate count	Low	CM45, GB2, HG3, H1
CM	4	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	LS1	Low	CM4
CU	12	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	GA1	High	CU12
CU	5	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	GA1	Low	CU5
GB	2	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	intertidal sand. mixed flock, due to distance and glare hardtop get accurate count	Low	CM45, GB2, HG3, H1
H	1	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	intertidal sand. mixed flock, due to distance and glare hardtop get accurate count	Low	CM45, GB2, HG3, H1
HG	4	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	intertidal sand	Mid Tide	HG4
HG	3	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	intertidal sand. mixed flock, due to distance and glare hardtop get accurate count	Low	CM45, GB2, HG3, H1
MA	3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			MA3, CA1

Table 2 All bird roosting behaviours observed in the Fenit area

BTO Code	Number of Individuals	Common Name	Scientific Name	Feature Type	Habitat Description	Roosts Group Composition
H	1	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	GA1	Improved agricultural grassland	H.1

Table 3 All birds observed flying overhead in the Fenit area

BTO Code	Number of Individuals	Common Name	Scientific Name	Group Size	Survey Date	Flight Duration in Seconds	Flight Height	Flight Direction	Brief Description	Flight Group Composition
BH	5	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	5	20/12/2020	90	25	W	BH flying around bay/along pier throughout the day	BH5
CA	1	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	12/11/2020	7	10	E	flew over pier and landed in the water	CA1

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BTO Code	Number of Individuals	Common Name	Scientific Name	Group Size	Survey Date	Flight Duration in Seconds	Flight Height	Flight Direction	Brief Description	Flight Group Composition
CU	7	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	7	25/10/2020	5	15	E	flying low and fast, then landed	CU7
CU	11	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	11	12/11/2020	12	25	W	flying over GA1	CU11
GB	2	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	2	12/11/2020	10	15	W	Flying across the bay	GB2
GB	1	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	1	12/11/2020	7	15	NE	Flying over GA1	GB1
GB	1	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	1	25/10/2020	12	20	W	GB flying along coast	GB1
GP	300	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	300	25/10/2020	17	25	E	Flock took off from GA1, flew around and landed again. Approximately 300 birds	GP300
GP	150	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	150	25/10/2020	12	100	S	Another flock of GP flew south from high up, descended to join the original flock	GP150
GP	12	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	12	25/10/2020	5	10	E	Flying low and landed	GP12
GP	300	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	300	25/10/2020	45	30	N	Flock took off again, split in two roughly equal groups, winded their way north and landed again	GP300
GP	200	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	200	25/10/2020	7	50	E	Took off flew briefly and landed again	GP200
GP	27	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	27	25/10/2020	15	15	E	flying in a group and landed	GP27
GP	300	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	300	25/10/2020	15	30	W	Took off, flew briefly and landed	GP300
GP	300	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	300	25/10/2020	20	50	W	Flying around and landed	GP300
GP	300	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	300	12/11/2020	30	25	N	flew back and forth over this area, landed for approximately 2 mins, then flew N	GP300
HG	2	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	25/10/2020	10	10	S	flying beside roadway over the water	HG2
HG	1	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1	25/10/2020	10	15	SW	Flying over the water	HG1
HG	2	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	25/10/2020	7	15	S	flew along roadway then out over the water	HG2
HG	3	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3	30/10/2020	7	10	S	birds flew up and down the pier for 10 minutes	HG3
HG	3	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3	12/11/2020	15	10	N	birds were flying up and down the pier throughout	HG3
HG	2	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	20/12/2020	20	25	S	flying up and down along pier intermittently throughout the day	HG2

BTO Code	Number of Individuals	Common Name	Scientific Name	Group Size	Survey Date	Flight Duration in Seconds	Flight Height	Flight Direction	Brief Description	Flight Group Composition
LB	1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1	20/12/2020	7	10	S	flying along pier	LB1
LB	1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1	20/12/2020	19	20	W	flying along coast	LB1
OC	1	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	1	20/12/2020	45	5	W	flying low over the water	OC1

Table 4 Survey details and comments for all surveys at Fenit

Site	Weather conditions	Surveyor	Date	Arrival Time	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time	Comments	Disturbance Events	Tourism Notes
Fenit	F3 westerly wind, showers, 60-100% cloud cover	Ciaran McKenna	25/10/2020 12:00	10:40	10:50	13:50	None	None	None
Fenit	F1 westerly wind, 11°C, dry	Ciaran McKenna	30/10/2020 12:00	09:15	09:30	12:30	None	None	None
Fenit	F3 westerly wind increased to F4 in the afternoon, 12°C, 95-100% cloud, dry	Ciaran McKenna	12/11/2020 11:48	09:00	09:15	12:15	None	None	None
Fenit	F3 westerly wind increased to F4 in the afternoon, 12°C, 95-100% cloud, dry	Ciaran McKenna	12/11/2020 11:48	13:30	12:45	15:45	None	None	None
Fenit	F3 south westerly wind, 8°C, 50% cloud, light showers	Ciaran McKenna	20/12/2020 14:41	09:20	09:30	12:30	None	None	None
Fenit	F3 south westerly wind, 8°C, 50% cloud, light showers	Ciaran McKenna	20/12/2020 14:41	13:15	13:30	16:30	None	None	None
Fenit	F2 westerly wind, 8°C, 90-100% cloud cover, one light shower	Ciaran McKenna	17/01/2021 12:00	09:20	09:30	12:30	None	Constant traffic and walkers, dogs, people swimming. very busy recreational area	People swimming and walking the beach all day
Fenit	F2 westerly wind, 8°C, 90-100% cloud cover, one light shower	Ciaran McKenna	17/01/2021 12:00	13:15	13:30	16:30	None	None	None
Fenit	F1 easterly wind, very calm bright day, 0-33% cloud cover.	Ciaran McKenna	28/02/2021 11:05	09:20	09:30	12:30	Very busy day for recreational activities, low bird activity	None	Walkers, swimmers, kyakers, windsurfers, dogs, children, very popular

AA Screening Report for the proposed Platform for Growth: Shared Community Facilities project at Fenit

Site	Weather conditions	Surveyor	Date	Arrival Time	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time	Comments	Disturbance Events	Tourism Notes
									recreational area, very busy all day
Fenit	F1 easterly wind, very calm bright day, 0-33% cloud cover.	Ciaran McKenna	28/02/2021 11:05	12:15	13:00	16:00	None	None	None
Fenit	F1 northerly wind, 8°C, 66-100% cloud, foggy, intermittent drizzle	Ciaran McKenna	18/03/2021 11:15	09:10	09:20	12:20	Cows now grazing in the fields	Usual level of walkers/swimmers	None
Fenit	F4 southerly wind, 66-100% cloud cover, showers, 11°C	Ciaran McKenna	28/03/2021 11:21	10:50	11:00	14:00	None	More swimmers than usual despite the bad weather. Steady flow of people walking, dogs etc.	None

Appendix III Uisce Éireann Confirmation



CONFIRMATION OF FEASIBILITY

James Walsh
10 Gas Terrace
Ballonagh
Tralee
Kerry
V92YF6Y

Uisce Éireann
Bosca OP 448
Oifig Sheachadta na
Cathrach Theas
Cathair Chorcaí

Uisce Éireann
PO Box 448
South City
Delivery Office
Cork City

www.water.ie

6 September 2023

**Our Ref: CDS23006650 Pre-Connection Enquiry
Public Toilet Block, Beach and Greenway Carpark, Tralee, Kerry**

Dear Applicant/Agent,

We have completed the review of the Pre-Connection Enquiry.

Uisce Éireann has reviewed the pre-connection enquiry in relation to a Water & Wastewater connection for a Business Connection of 1 unit(s) at Public Toilet Block, Beach and Greenway Carpark, Tralee, Kerry, (the **Development**).

Based upon the details provided we can advise the following regarding connecting to the networks;

- **Water Connection** - Feasible without infrastructure upgrade by Irish Water
- **Wastewater Connection** - Feasible without infrastructure upgrade by Irish Water

This letter does not constitute an offer, in whole or in part, to provide a connection to any Uisce Éireann infrastructure. Before the Development can be connected to our network(s) you must submit a connection application and be granted and sign a connection agreement with Uisce Éireann.

As the network capacity changes constantly, this review is only valid at the time of its completion. As soon as planning permission has been granted for the Development, a completed connection application should be submitted. The connection application is available at www.water.ie/connections/get-connected/

Where can you find more information?

Stiúrthóirí / Directors: Tony Keohane (Cathaoirleach / Chairman), Niall Gleeson (POF / CEO), Christopher Banks, Fred Barry, Gerard Britchfield, Liz Joyce, Patricia King, Eileen Maher, Cathy Mannion, Michael Walsh.

Oifig Chláraithe / Registered Office: Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sráid Thalbóid, Baile Átha Cliath 1, D01 NP86 / Colvill House, 24-26 Talbot Street, Dublin, Ireland D01NP86

Is cuideachta ghníomhaíochta ainmnithe atá faoi theorainn scáireanna é Uisce Éireann / Uisce Éireann is a design activity company, limited by shares. Cláráithe in Éirinn Uimh.: 530363 / Registered in Ireland No.: 530363.

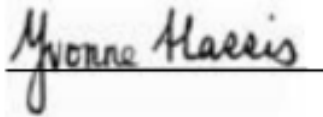
UE / IJK / OP448 / 0323

- **Section A - What is important to know?**

This letter is issued to provide information about the current feasibility of the proposed connection(s) to Uisce Éireann's network(s). This is not a connection offer and capacity in Uisce Éireann's network(s) may only be secured by entering into a connection agreement with Uisce Éireann.

For any further information, visit www.water.ie/connections, email newconnections@water.ie or contact 1800 278 278.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Yvonne Harris". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Yvonne Harris
Head of Customer Operations

Section A - What is important to know?

What is important to know?	Why is this important?
<p>Do you need a contract to connect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, a contract is required to connect. This letter does not constitute a contract or an offer in whole or in part to provide a connection to Uisce Éireann's network(s). • Before the Development can connect to Uisce Éireann's network(s), you must submit a connection application <u>and be granted and sign</u> a connection agreement with Uisce Éireann.
<p>When should I submit a Connection Application?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A connection application should only be submitted after planning permission has been granted.
<p>Where can I find information on connection charges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uisce Éireann connection charges can be found at: https://www.water.ie/connections/information/charges/
<p>Who will carry out the connection work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All works to Uisce Éireann's network(s), including works in the public space, must be carried out by Uisce Éireann*. <p>*Where a Developer has been granted specific permission and has been issued a connection offer for Self-Lay in the Public Road/Area, they may complete the relevant connection works</p>
<p>Fire flow Requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Confirmation of Feasibility does not extend to fire flow requirements for the Development. Fire flow requirements are a matter for the Developer to determine. • What to do? - Contact the relevant Local Fire Authority
<p>Plan for disposal of storm water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Confirmation of Feasibility does not extend to the management or disposal of storm water or ground waters. • What to do? - Contact the relevant Local Authority to discuss the management or disposal of proposed storm water or ground water discharges.
<p>Where do I find details of Uisce Éireann's network(s)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for maps showing Uisce Éireann's network(s) can be submitted to: datarequests@water.ie

<p>What are the design requirements for the connection(s)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design and construction of the Water & Wastewater pipes and related infrastructure to be installed in this Development shall comply with <i>the Uisce Éireann Connections and Developer Services Standard Details and Codes of Practice</i>, available at www.water.ie/connections
<p>Trade Effluent Licensing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person discharging trade effluent** to a sewer, must have a Trade Effluent Licence issued pursuant to section 16 of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended). More information and an application form for a Trade Effluent License can be found at the following link: https://www.water.ie/business/trade-effluent/about/ <p>**trade effluent is defined in the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended)</p>