

Natura Impact Report

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APPENDIX A

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT



KERRY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

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Co. Kerry

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1. Executive Summary

This Habitats Directive Appropriate Assessment Screening Report considers the likelihood of significant effects on Natura 2000 sites arising from the proposed Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP). For the purposes of this report the 'plan' is taken to be CDP. The plan sets the framework for land use decision making within the County for the six-year period outlined.

It is important to note that this screening assessment has had no regard to the embedded environmentally protective policies and objectives of the plan and of other plans which would mitigate potential impacts on European Sites.

The Kerry CDP is a strategic land use plan, which sets the framework for future local area plans in the County and which is guided by national and regional planning policy. While the CDP contains land use zoning objectives for the 3 main settlements in the County (Tralee, Killarney and Listowel), these are reflective of the land use zoning objectives contained within the existing Town Development Plans.

This report concludes that significant effects are likely or that sufficient uncertainty remains, to indicate that an appropriate assessment should be carried out for the Kerry CDP. The European sites listed in S1.1 and S1.2, which include all European sites located within or downstream of the County of Kerry, were screened in for Stage two Appropriate Assessment. No viable or realistic pathway (ecological, hydrological or otherwise) for impact on other European sites exists and potential for significant effect on same has been conclusively ruled out.

1.1 European Sites located or partially located within the County of Kerry (in situ sites)

Special Areas of Conservation (in situ sites located or partly located in Kerry) – 31 sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Caha Mountains, 000093• Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour, 000332• Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary, 000335• Castlemaine Harbour, 000343• Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood, 000353• Kilgarvan Ice House, 000364• Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment 000365• Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig, 000370• Mount Brandon, 000375• Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog, 000382• Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood, 001342• Mucksna Wood, 001371• Glanmore Bog, 001879• Maulagowna Bog, 001881• Mullaghanish Bog, 001890• Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood, 002041

Special Areas of Conservation (in situ sites located or partly located in Kerry) – 31 sites

- Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane, 002070
- Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood, 002098
- Ballyseedy Wood, 002112
- Kenmare River, 002158
- Lower River Shannon, 002165
- Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford), 002170
- Blasket Islands, 002172
- Blackwater River (Kerry), 002173
- Slieve Mish Mountains, 002185
- Drongawn Lough, 002187
- Magharee Islands, 002261
- Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel, 002262
- Kerry Head Shoal, 002263
- Glanlough Woods, 002315
- Moanveanlagh Bog, 002351

Special Protected Areas (in situ sites located or partly located in Kerry) – 14 sites

- Puffin Island 004003
- Skelligs 004007
- Blasket Islands 004008
- Tralee Bay Complex (includes former Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188
- Castlemaine Harbour 004029
- Killarney National Park 004038
- River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries 004077
- Eirk Bog 004108
- Magharee Islands 004125
- Dingle Peninsula, 004153
- Iveragh Peninsula 004154
- Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills 004161
- Deenish Island and Scariff Island 004175
- Kerry Head 004189

Reasons:

The plan potentially facilitates development projects and activities in sensitive locations within, near and or upstream of these European sites in the County of Kerry, which unmitigated has potential to impact same by way of one or all of the following:- Loss / Reduction of Habitat Area, Disturbance to Key Species, Habitat / Species Fragmentation, Reduction in Species Density and or Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value.

1.2 European Sites located outside of the County of Kerry (ex situ sites)

Special Areas of Conservation (ex situ sites located fully outside of Kerry)- 2 sites.

- Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland (Cork), 000090
- Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC (Clare), 002343

Reasons:-

Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland (Cork), 000090

This Natura 2000 site is located approx. 1Km from the plan area and there are no hydrological connections between same. Nonetheless given that Otter and Lesser horseshoe bats are qualifying interest species for the site and given that they are highly mobile species, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.

Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC (Clare), 002343

Given that the SAC is within 15Km of the Tarbert / Ballylongford landbank – zoned for industrial purposes and given that this SAC is particularly vulnerable to air emissions, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.

Special Protected Areas (ex situ sites located fully outside of Kerry) – 3 sites

- Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155
- Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains (Cork) 004162
- Blackwater Callows (Cork and Waterford) 004094

Reasons

Blackwater Callows SPA (Cork and Waterford) 004094

Part of the east of Kerry in the vicinity of Ballydesmond and Rathmore forms part of the River Blackwater drainage basin within which this SPA is also located. Given the hydrological connectivity, albeit a weak one, on a precautionary basis, this Natura 2000 site is screened in.

Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155

This site is located 4km from the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. Nonetheless given that Chough are qualifying interest species for the site and given that they are highly mobile species, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.

Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains SPA (Cork) 004162

Hen Harrier are a qualifying interest for this SPA. Given the proximity of this site, within 400m of the plan area it is not possible to screen out this site at this stage of the assessment. Unmitigated, development proposals in Kerry have the potential to disturb or displace Hen Harrier associated with the SPA. Functionally linked lands associated with the SPA may also be located within Kerry and unmitigated, could be impacted.

2. Introduction

2.1. Overview

Kerry County Council has prepared an issues paper and a Chief Executive’s report on Pre-Draft Submissions for the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. This land use plan, hereafter referred to as the CDP is required to set out objectives which will be used to guide the development of the County. All land use plans, such as the CDP, must be scientifically examined and assessed to ensure that there will not be any adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs) are nature conservation sites of International Importance.

Where significant effects cannot be ruled out, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, at screening stage, a Appropriate Assessment contained within a Natura Impact Report (NIR) is required, providing a more detailed analysis of the potential effects of a proposed plan on Natura 2000 Sites.

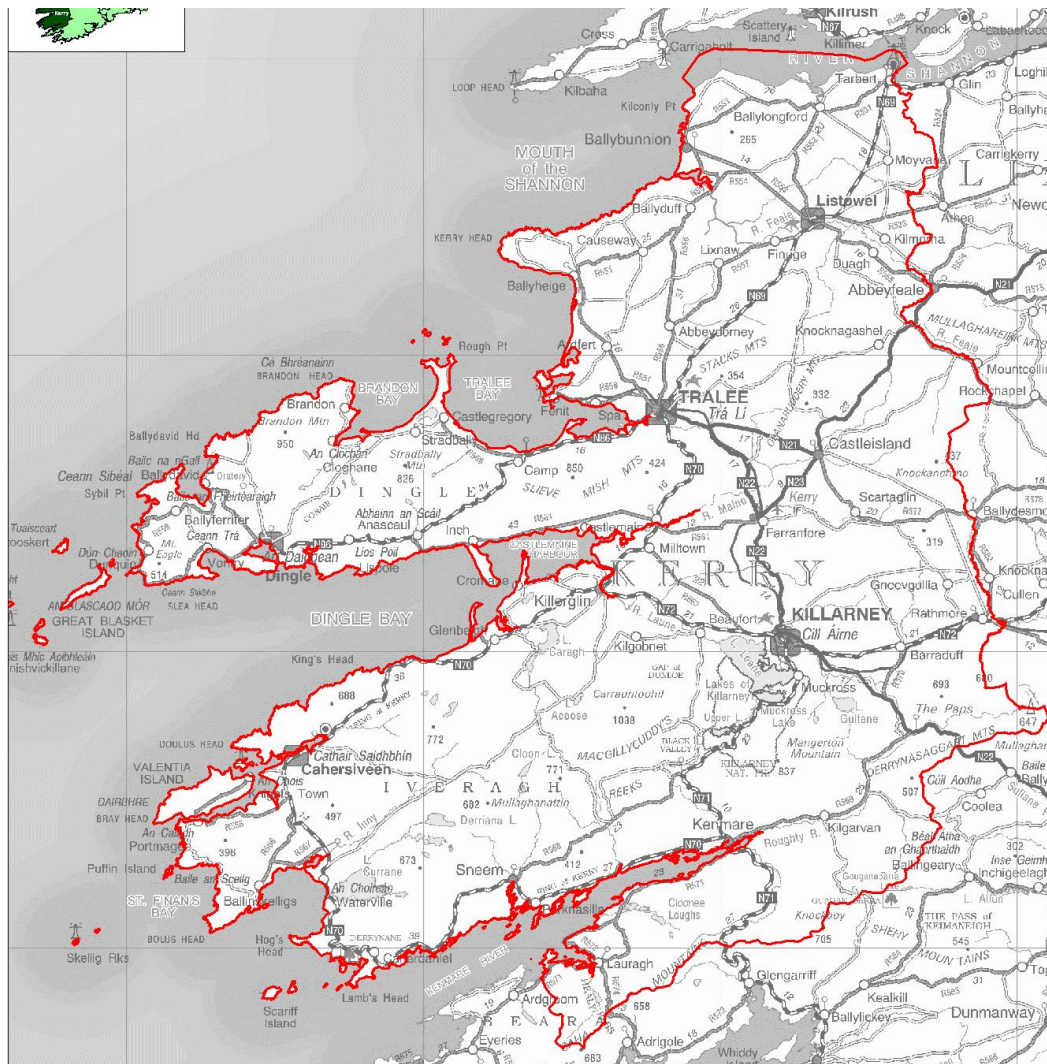


Figure 2-1 The plan area – County Kerry

3. Introduction to Stage One Screening

Screening is used to identify whether the Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site. This screening assessment follows European Commission (2001) guidance which recommends that screening follow a four step process as outlined below:-

Step one: Determine whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site. If it is, then no further assessment is necessary.

Step two: Describe the plan and other plans and projects that, 'in combination', have the potential to have significant effects on a European site.

Step three: Identify the potential effects on the European site.

Step four: Assess the significance of any effects on the European site.

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

- Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works.
- Pathway(s) – e.g. waterway connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats.
- Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites. In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features which 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 Plan which is known to have interactions with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor.

As part of this Habitats Directive Appropriate Assessment Screening process regard was had to the following information, documents, datasets: -

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (2010 revision) (now the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government).
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- 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, (2021); hereafter referred to as the EC Article 6 Guidance Document.

- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission (EC Environment Directorate-General, 2000 updated draft April 2015).
- Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the Concepts of Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence. Opinion of the European Commission (European Commission, January 2007).
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland mapping and aerial photography available from www.osi.ie, bing maps and Google Earth
- Online data available on European sites as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie
- Natura 2000 standard Data forms
- Information on water quality in the area available from www.epa.ie
- Information on the River Basin Districts from www.wfdireland.ie
- Information on soils, geology and hydrogeology in the area available from www.gsi.ie
- Information on the status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland (National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2019)
- Kerry County Council internal GIS Datasets
- Birdwatch information on Ireland Birds of Conservation Concern 2014-2019 and Bird Sensitivity Mapping
- Publicly accessible plans, strategies, development consent documents, case law and biodiversity datasets

The following guiding principles and case law have been taken into consideration in the preparation of this screening report:-

- Nature and Biodiversity Cases: Ruling of the European Court of Justice. European Commission (2006).
- Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Rulings of the European Court of Justice. Ecosystems Ltd (2014).
- It is not necessary, in order to trigger the requirement to proceed to stage 2 appropriate assessment, that the proposed development will “definitely” have significant effects on the protected site but such a requirement will arise if it is a “mere probability” that such an effect exists (Waddenzee, para. 41). This was developed by the CJEU in Waddenzee (at para. 43) where the court stated that the requirement to carry out an appropriate assessment will be satisfied if there is a “probability or a risk” that the development will have “significant effects” on the protected site.
- The Habitats Directive is underpinned by the precautionary principle. Accordingly, where there is “doubt as to the absence of significant effects” an appropriate assessment must be carried out (Waddenzee, para. 44). The requirement to conduct an appropriate assessment will arise where, at the screening stage, it is ascertained that the particular development is “capable of having any effect” (albeit this must be any “significant effect”) on the European site (para. 46 of the

opinion of Advocate General Sharpston in Sweetman). The “possibility” of there being a “significant effect” on the European site will give rise to a requirement to carry out an appropriate assessment for the purposes of Article 6(3). There is no need to “establish” such an effect and it is merely necessary to determine that there “may be” such an effect (para. 47 of opinion of Advocate General Sharpston in Sweetman).

- In order to meet the threshold of likelihood of significant effect, the word “likely” in Article 6(3) and s. 177U(1) should be read as being less than the balance of probabilities. The test does not require any “hard and fast evidence that such a significant effect was likely”. It merely has to be shown that there is a “possibility” that this significant effect is likely (per Haughton J in Alen-Buckley, para. 83).
- The assessment of whether there is a risk of “significant effect” on the European site must be made in light, inter alia, of the “characteristics and specific environmental conditions of the site concerned” by the relevant plan or project.
- While the threshold at the screening stage of Article 6(3) and s. 177U is “very low” (Opinion of Advocate General Sharpston in Sweetman, para. 49; judgment of Finlay Geoghegan J. in Kelly, para. 30), nonetheless it is a threshold which must be met before it is necessary to proceed to the stage 2 appropriate assessment stage.”
- Where a plan or project is likely to undermine the conservation objectives of the site concerned, it must necessarily be considered likely to have a significant effect on the site. Waddenzee Ruling (C-127/02 para. 48).

4. Consideration of the need for AA Screening

As the proposed plan is a land use plan and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any Natura 2000 site, Appropriate Assessment screening is required.

5. Description of the plan and other plans and projects of relevance.

5.1. Introduction

This is the second step of the Stage One Screening process and provides a description of the plan and other plans and projects that, 'in combination', have the potential to have significant effects on a European or Natura 2000 site

5.2. Main proposals of the Kerry County Development Plan

This screening assessment process identifies whether the changes brought about by the Plan are likely to cause any direct, indirect or secondary impacts (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 network of sites. During this assessment a number of factors were taken into account including the sites' conservation objectives and known threats. The overall aim of the assessment is to attempt to predict the consequences that can be reasonably foreseen by implementation of a policy or objective.

It should be noted that the objectives and policies that make up Development Plans are strategic in nature and therefore the impact assessment can at best be generalised. Greater clarity and geographic specificity become available at the local area plan preparation and development consent stages. However, based on the precautionary principle where significant effects cannot be conclusively ruled out a stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is required.

In general, any development that may result from implementation of the Plan, such as construction of housing, roads, rail, water and wastewater infrastructure, energy, electricity, provision of tourism facilities and telecommunications infrastructure could lead to significant effects depending on where development is sited, the scale and characteristics of development and types and quantities of emissions. All commitments in the plan in relation to development or increased usage or pressures need to be explored and assessed. In identifying the elements that have potential for significant effects, cumulative and in combinations effects with other projects and plans were taken into account, including the information contained in Table 5.1.

The individual elements of the Plan that may result in impacts on Natura 2000 sites have been identified as including the following:

- General development
- Public infrastructure proposals, including water services, roads, parking, recreational and ancillary proposals
- Energy Strategy
- Tarbert Ballylongford Landbank
- Urban development and the Town Plans (Tralee Town Plan, Killarney Town Plan, Listowel Town Plan)

Table 5.1 Other Plans taken into consideration include

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
<p>EU Environmental Directives (Water Framework, Freshwater Fish, Groundwater, Floods, Nitrates, Urban Wastewater Treatment, Sewage Sludge, Integrated Pollution Prevention Control, Renewable energy, Marine Strategy Framework and Marine Spatial Planning).</p>	<p>The objectives of same seek to address environmental and sustainability concerns. It is noted that the latest update to the Nitrates Action Plan, which results from the Nitrates Directive is undergoing AA and SEA.</p>
<p>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021</p>	<p>The Act provides for a national climate objective, which commits to pursue and achieve no later than 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally sustainable, and climate-neutral economy. Ireland is therefore now on a legally binding path to net-Zero emissions no later than 2050, and to a 51% reduction in emissions by the end of this decade. The Act requires local authorities to prepare and update every five years individual Climate Action Plans which will include both mitigation and adaptation measures. The Act also requires that Local Authority Development Plans be aligned with their Climate Action Plan and that more generally that public bodies are required to take account of Climate Action plans in the performance of their functions.</p>
<p>Climate Action Plan 2019 – to tackle climate breakdown.</p>	<p>Some of the key measures outlined in the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent development of a Green Procurement Strategy • Targets of 50% Energy Efficiency and 30% greenhouse gas emissions reduction • A trajectory for the price of carbon to create incentives which help avoid locking in carbon intensive technologies • The realisation of the principle underpinning Project Ireland 2040 for compact, connected, and sustainable development • Competitive funding rounds to promote research and innovation to meet the climate challenge
<p>National Climate Change</p>	<p>A sectoral roadmap has been set out covering</p>

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
Adaptation Framework 2012	<p>Electricity, Buildings, Transport, Agriculture, Enterprise and Services and Waste and the Circular Economy.</p> <p>The framework provides strategic focus to ensure adaptation measures are taken across different sectors and levels of government to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. In addition, a climate Mitigation Plan is also being prepared by the DCCAE and this too will contain specific measures to mitigate against climate change. The focus in this plan is the transport, energy, built environment and agriculture sectors. Alongside the focus towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions Ireland also needs to increase its share of renewable energy.</p>
National Climate and Energy Plan 2021-2030	<p>The plan brings together energy and climate planning and describes how Ireland will achieve the EU's main climate targets. The plan covers the key areas of (i) energy security; (ii) internal energy market; (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) decarbonisation; and (v) research, innovation and competitiveness.</p>
National Planning Framework (Ireland 2040 Our Plan)	<p>The National Planning Framework (NPF) is a long-term strategy for the next 20 years and it will focus on ensuring compatibility between future growth of cities/ towns within Ireland alongside environmental sustainability. A NIR was prepared for the plan.</p>
National Development Plan 2018-2027	<p>The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the implementation of the National Planning Framework (NPF). This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1m people.</p>
National Transport Authority Strategy of Strategy 2018-2022	<p>The Strategy outlines the Authority's vision: "To provide high quality, accessible, sustainable public transport connecting people across Ireland." According to the document, in order to deliver this vision, the NTA will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure the provision of an efficient, accessible and integrated transport system in rural and urban Ireland; 2. Transform and elevate customers' transport experience;

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
	<p>3. Regulate privately operated transport services for the benefit of consumers;</p> <p>4. Contribute to the effective integration of transport and land use policies; and</p> <p>5. Advance Ireland’s transition to a low emissions transport systems.</p>
Water Services Strategic Plan	<p>Irish Water has prepared a Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP, 2015), to address the delivery of strategic objectives which will contribute towards improved water quality and WFD requirements. This also sets out the strategic objectives against which the Irish Water Capital Investment Programme (CIP) is developed. The current version of the CIP outlines the proposals for capital expenditure in terms of upgrades and new builds.</p>
Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme, under the Floods Directive	<p>As part of this process, Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) have been developed setting objectives for managing flood risk and setting out a prioritised set of measures to achieve the objectives. These plans have been subject AA.</p>
Healthy Ireland – a Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2015-2025	<p>The main aims of Healthy Ireland are: to increase the numbers of people experiencing good health (mental and physical) at all life stages; reduce health inequalities with a focus on social factors; protect the public and increase preparedness for threats to public health; and to encourage every individual and society as a whole to collaboratively engage with its own health and wellbeing</p>
National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure in Transport 2017-2030	<p>Supports the provision of refuelling infrastructure for alternative fuels, common technical standards and appropriate consumer information. The alternative fuel options could include electricity, hydrogen, biofuels and natural gas.</p>
Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	<p>Ireland’s third iteration of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), for conserving and restoring Ireland’s biodiversity covering the period 2017 to 2021. The aims are to achieve Ireland’s Vision for Biodiversity through addressing issues ranging from improving the management of protected areas to increasing awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>
River Basin Management Plans	<p>The Government has published the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021. The Plan sets out the actions that Ireland will take to improve water quality and achieve ‘good’</p>

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
	ecological status in water bodies (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) by 2027. Ireland is required to produce a river basin management plan under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). A NIS was prepared in support of this initiative. The River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027 public consultation is currently underway.
National Peatlands Strategy (NPS) and Raised Bog SAC Management Plans	Establishes principles in relation to Irish peatlands in order to guide Government policy. Aims to provide a framework for which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution. Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs.
Food Wise 2025	Food Wise 2025 strategy identifies significant growth opportunities across all subsectors of the Irish agri-food industry. Growth Projection includes increasing the value added in the agri-food, fisheries and wood products sector by 70% to in excess of €13 billion.
National Marine Planning Framework (Draft)	It is a policy of the Framework to ensure the resilience of our natural resources and cultural assets. Linkage to wider policies such as for European Sites under the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Marine Framework Directive are recognised and the need to set high level planning policies in protecting and making responsible use of our natural environment.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2010-2020	The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2010-2020, prepared by the EPA identifies priority actions to prevent hazardous waste, improve the collection rate of hazardous waste in certain categories, movement towards self-sufficiency in hazardous waste management for Ireland and the identification and regulation of legacy issues in relation to hazardous waste.
Lead in Drinking Water Mitigation Plan	The plan proposes orthophosphate dosing of the water supply at various treatment sites. This plan was subject to Appropriate Assessment, which highlighted the vulnerability of certain habitats and species including oligotrophic to mesotrophic lakes and the slender Naiad.
National Wastewater Sludge	This plan outlines measures needed to improve the

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
Management Plan (2015)	management of wastewater sludge. The plan was subject to AA
National Water Resources Plan – Framework Plan 2021.	This Framework plan sets out Irish Water’s 25-year plan for their water assets. It seeks to deliver a sustainable water supply on a catchment and water resource zone basis, meeting growth and demand requirements through drought and critical periods. The plan was subject to AA
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES)	<p>The RSES primarily aims to support the delivery of the programme for change as set out in the National Planning Framework (NPF) in a regional development context to secure overall proper planning and development.</p> <p>As part of this key infrastructural requirements for the County and the Key Towns of Tralee and Killarney are identified. This plan was subject to AA.</p>
Regional Tourism Development Plan 2008-20 (Fáilte Ireland South West)	<p>Strategic Goals</p> <p>1. Build on the region’s position as Ireland’s leading tourism destination outside of Dublin, by focusing on innovative developments and marketing while delivering top quality experiences based on the region’s natural and cultural assets and well-established range of leisure and business tourism facilities.</p> <p>Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver high quality nature-based holiday experiences integrating wellness with adventure and related activities ‘Nature and Nurture’, based around established tourism service centres in counties Kerry and Cork • Position the City of Cork as a principal gateway to the region and as a major urban destination for business and leisure visitors • Exploit the maritime heritage and indigenous strengths of the region’s coastal environs • Capitalise on the tourism potential of country pursuits and the cultural and linguistic heritage of the rural areas of Cork and Kerry. • Improve transportation links to and within the region
Southern Waste Regional	This plan covering Kerry, Limerick, Clare for the

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
Management Plan	2015-2021 period details the amount of waste being generated in the Counties, the progress made since the previous plans were introduced and how it is proposed to minimize and treat the waste that is produced in the Region going forward. The concept of Reduction, Re-use and Recycling is fundamental to Regional Waste Management Plan. A NIR was prepared in support of the plan.
Limerick City and County Development Plans	<p>The Limerick County Development plan contain policies and objectives for the sustainable development of Limerick.</p> <p>Potential for significant in-combinations effects on the Lower River Shannon SAC, the Shannon Estuary SPA and the Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills SPA which are partly located within the functional areas of both Kerry and Limerick.</p>
Cork County Development Plan	<p>The Cork County Development Plan includes policies and objectives for the sustainable development of the County.</p> <p>Potential for significant in-combinations effects on the Lower River Shannon SAC, the Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills SPA, the River Blackwater (Cork/Waterford) SAC, the Caha Mountains SAC and the Kenmare River SAC which are partly located within the functional areas of both Kerry and Cork.</p>
Clare County Development Plan 2017-2023	<p>The County Development Plan contains detailed guidance on renewable energy projects. As part of this environmental protection policies and objectives are outlined and Article 6 Habitats Directive Assessments are also required, where necessary.</p> <p>Potential for significant in-combinations effects on the Lower River Shannon SAC and the Shannon Estuary SPA which are partly located within the functional areas of both Kerry and Limerick.</p>
The Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan	This sets out key principles, policy actions and enablers for delivery of Ireland's significant potential in this area. In this way, the plan provides a framework for the sustainable development of

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
	Ireland's offshore renewable energy resources. A HDA was undertaken as part of the plan.
Guidance document on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation (European Commission 2020).	The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on how best to ensure that wind energy developments are compatible with the provisions of the Habitats and Birds Directives. This document outlines that The Habitats Directive does not, a priori, exclude wind farm developments in or adjacent to Natura 2000 sites but rather that these be judged on a case by case basis.
Small Scale wind energy developments	Small scale wind energy developments (consisting of 1 turbine) with a total height of 13m for domestic use or 20m for agricultural and light industrial use may be exempted developments (subject to criteria, restrictions and limitations).
Hen Harrier Threat Response Plan (under preparation)	To tackle the decline in Hen Harrier populations in Ireland, a process has been underway since 2015 to develop a 'Threat Response Plan'. This process is led by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and focuses on the key land uses of agriculture, forestry and wind farm development. The plan seeks to address pressures facing populations within those SPAs designate for breeding Hen Harrier, and also issues facing the species within the wider countryside.
Hen Harrier (Farm) Project http://www.henharrierproject.ie/	The Hen Harrier Project is a 5-year EIP (European Innovation Partnership) Locally Led Project. This is a results and action based project, which incentivises farmers to improve the SPA's management and conservation condition for the Hen Harrier. The Project is co-funded by the EU and Dept. of Agriculture, Food and the Marine as part of Ireland's Rural Development Programme 2014-2020.
GLAS Agricultural Scheme	Conservation of the Hen Harrier is a priority action under GLAS (Green Low-carbon, Argi-environmental Scheme) and farmers in the SPA have priority access to Glass. Farmers with Hen Harrier habitat qualified automatically for GLAS under Tier one, with some of the highest per hectare payments - €370 per hectare capped at €5,000 per annum and with automatic qualification for GLAS plus should they manage sufficient habitat. GLAS plus brings potential payment up to €7,000 per annum. There are currently 2,674

Plan	Overview, description, and characteristics
	farmers covering 42,216 HA of habitat in GLAS taking the Hen Harrier action. This represents nearly 70% of all farmers with Hen Harrier land.
Forests, products and people Ireland's forest policy – a renewed vision (2014)	<p>The Strategic Goal of this document is outlined to be 'to develop an internationally competitive and sustainable forest sector that provides a full range of economic, environmental and social benefits to society and which accords with the Forest Europe definition of sustainable forest management'. It includes a number of policies and actions including environmental commitments.</p> <p>The document outlines that the Forest Service is currently engaged in specific initiatives regarding Freshwater Pearl Mussel (FPM) and Hen Harrier, both of which are species of high conservation value and under significant threat. Further details are set out in the document entitled Environmental Report on the Forest Policy Review.</p>
Tralee, Killarney and Listowel Town Development Plans as varied and extended.	These plans set out the land use planning framework including land use zoning objectives for these the 3 principle towns in the County. These plans were subject to AA.
Tralee M.D LAP 2018-2024, Killarney M.D LAP 2018-2024, West Iveragh MDLAP 2019-2025, Listowel MDLAP 2020-2016, Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area LAP 2021-2027.	These plans set out a comprehensive local planning framework with clear policies and objectives including land use zoning in the interests of the common good for the County's towns and villages. These plans were subject to AA.

6. Potential effects on Natura 2000 Sites

6.1. Introduction

This is the third step of Appropriate Assessment Screening Process, the purpose of which is to identify potential effects on Natura 2000 sites. As part of this Natura 2000 sites in the vicinity and elements of the plan with potential to give rise to effects have been identified.

6.2. Natura 2000 sites in the vicinity of the plan area

The spatial scope of the plan corresponds to County Kerry. However, for the purpose of AA screening, it is necessary to consider areas beyond the County due to potential for impacts on European sites that occur in surrounding areas. It is general practice, when screening a plan for compliance with the Habitats Directive, to identify all European sites within the functional area of the plan itself and within 15km of the boundaries of the area the plan applies to. This approach is currently recommended in the Department of the Environmental, Heritage and Local Government's document Guidance for Planning Authorities and as a precautionary measure, to ensure that all potentially affected European sites are included in the screening process. In the case of sites with water dependent habitats or species, and a plan or project that could affect water quality or quantity, for example, it may be necessary to consider the full extent of the upstream and/or downstream catchment.

Based on the above approach, a total of 61 European sites, comprising 40 SACs and 21 SPAs have been included for preliminary assessment. These are presented in Table 6.1 and shown on Figures 6.1 and 6.2. Following consideration of hydrological data and other potential pathways for impact, potential to significantly effect Natura 2000 sites located over distances greater than 15km from the plan area has been conclusively ruled out.

Table 6.1 Natura 2000 sites within potential zone of influence of the plan area

SAC (in situ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Caha Mountains, 000093• Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour, 000332• Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary, 000335• Castlemaine Harbour, 000343• Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood, 000353• Kilgarvan Ice House, 000364• Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment 000365• Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig, 000370• Mount Brandon, 000375
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog, 000382 • Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood, 001342 • Mucksna Wood, 001371 • Glanmore Bog, 001879 • Maulagowna Bog, 001881 • Mullaghanish Bog, 001890 • Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood, 002041 • Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane, 002070 • Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood, 002098 • Ballyseedy Wood, 002112 • Kenmare River, 002158 • Lower River Shannon, 002165 • Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford), 002170 • Blasket Islands, 002172 • Blackwater River (Kerry), 002173 • Slieve Mish Mountains, 002185 • Drongawn Lough, 002187 • Magharee Islands, 002261 • Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel, 002262 • Kerry Head Shoal, 002263 • Glanlough Woods, 002315 • Moanveanlagh Bog, 002351
SAC (ex-situ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland (Cork), 000090 • Sheep's Head (Cork), 000102 • St. Gobnet's Wood (Cork), 000106 • The Gearagh (Cork), 000108 • Cleanderry Wood (Cork), 001043 • Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog (Cork), 001873 • Farranamanagh Lough (Cork), 002189 • Kilkee Reefs (Clare), 002264 • Tullaheer Lough and Bog (Clare), 002343
SPA (in situ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puffin Island 004003 • Skelligs 004007 • Blasket Islands 004008 • Tralee Bay Complex (includes former Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castlemaine Harbour 004029 • Killarney National Park 004038 • River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries 004077 • Eirk Bog 004108 • Magharee Islands 004125 • Dingle Peninsula, 004153 • Iveragh Peninsula 004154 • Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills 004161 • Deenish Island and Scariff Island 004175 • Kerry Head 004189
SPA (ex situ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bull And The Cow Rocks (Cork) 004066 • The Gearagh (Cork) 004109 • Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155 • Sheep's Head To Toe Head (Cork) 004156 • Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains (Cork) 004162 • Loop Head (Clare) 004119 • Blackwater Callows (Cork and Waterford) 004094

Table 4.1 Natura 2000 sites located within the potential zone of influence of the plan area.

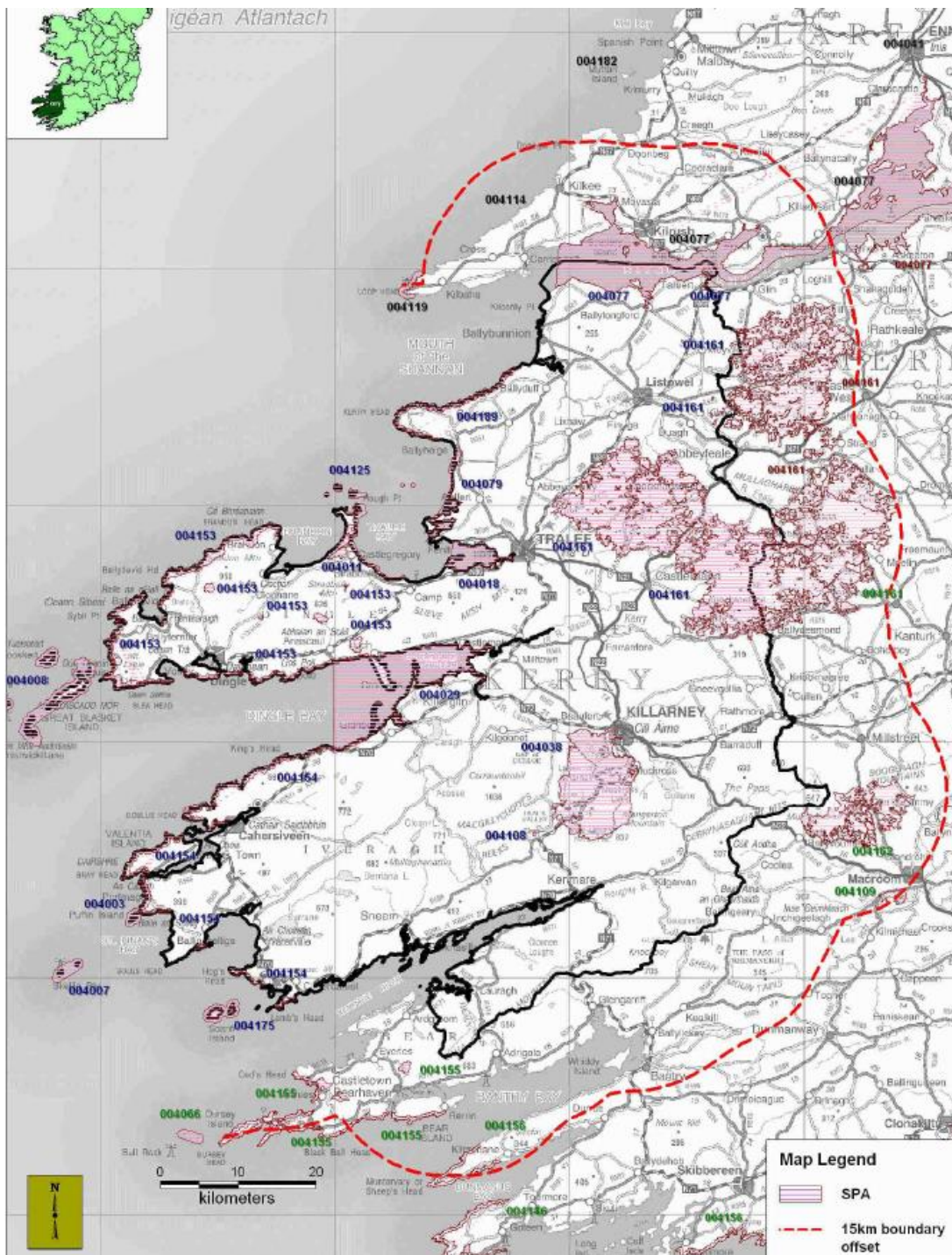


Figure 6-2 Special Protected Areas located within or in the vicinity of the plan area. It should be noted that the boundaries of these sites is subject to change. Up to date information, data and maps of Irish Natura 2000 sites, including those identified above is available from the Maps and Data Section on the NPWS website at www.npws.ie

Since the conservation objectives for the Natura 2000 sites focus on maintaining or restoring the favourable conservation condition of the qualifying interests of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential implications of the

implementation of the plan against the qualifying interests / special conservation interests of each site as presented in the conservation objective reports for the sites (available on NPWS.ie). Regard was also had to Ireland's Article 17 Reports to the European Commission "Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland", Site Synopses, NATURA 2000 Standard Data Forms and Conservation Objectives supporting documents (where available).

6.3. Potential Impacts

As outlined in the European Commission Environment Directorate General document "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", impacts that could potentially occur through the implementation of the Strategy can be categorised under a number of headings: -

- Loss / reduction of habitat area (e.g. due to the development of new projects);
- Disturbance to Key Species (e.g. increased public access to protected sites, or during the construction phase of infrastructure projects);
- Habitat or species fragmentation;
- Reduction in species density;
- Changes in key indicators of conservation value such as changes in water quality / quantity (e.g. alteration to drainage regime in sensitive wetland areas; run-off of pollutants during construction and operation of developments).

These are discussed in more detail in following sections.

6.3.1.1 Loss / Reduction of Habitat Area

The plan facilitates development within the County of Kerry, within which Natura 2000 sites are located.

Direct habitat loss is caused where there is removal of a habitat type, for example arising from the development of new infrastructure or via change of land use which alters the existing habitat. Habitat loss can also occur through the reduction of habitat quality and a loss of important habitat functions. It can arise from the introduction / spread of invasive species, toxic contamination, or physical alteration. Development on greenfield sites will likely give rise to direct habitat loss in the footprint of the new site infrastructure. Adjoining habitat could also be impacted by way of alterations to key indicators of conservation value (refer to 6.3.1.5).

Habitat degradation results in the diminishment of habitat quality and a loss of important habitat functions. It can arise from the introduction of invasive species, toxic contamination from spillages or physical alteration (e.g. arising from poor management during construction and subsequent operation of new infrastructure).

Should any habitat loss occur within designated Natura 2000 sites, this would potentially significantly effect same. Habitat loss in areas outside of Natura 2000 sites could also lead to significant effects should the affected habitat constitute key functionally linked supporting habitat.

6.3.1.2 Disturbance to Key Species

Key species are defined as those listed on the Annexes of the EU Habitats Directive and Birds Directive for which sites are designated. Disturbance to species supported by a European site is likely to increase where there is an increase in activity levels from developments within or adjacent to designated areas.

Sources of disturbance include noise, vibration, light, emanating from construction and / or operational activities. In relation to the activities provided for by the plan, disturbance to key species could result from construction associated with new development. Operational phase disturbance could occur where species are disturbed by operational aspects of a proposal, including altered, increased or intensified public access.

6.3.1.3 Habitat / Species Fragmentation

Habitat and species fragmentation can occur through the breaking up of or loss of habitats resulting in interference with existing ecological units. Fragmentation can also result from impediments to the natural movements of species. This is relevant where important landscape features / corridors for movement or migration are likely to be disrupted such as along river corridors when construction and or development may introduce a barrier to the free movement of species from one area of habitat to another.

6.3.1.4 Reduction in Species Density

Reduction in species density may result from loss / reduction of habitat area, disturbance or habitat fragmentation, either individually or in combination. In addition, changes in habitat quality could lead to reductions in populations of sensitive species. Developments can also increase mortality risk of species or displace them from an area to otherwise less suitable habitat – which could impact on species density and populations.

6.3.1.5 Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value

Key indicators of conservation value for sites potentially impacted by development within the plan area include water quality, nutrient status and hydrology. Deterioration in water quality within surface and ground water dependant ecosystems can lead to direct and indirect impacts on a range of habitats and species of conservation importance. Changes in water quantity (water table height; flow regime; flow rates etc) can impact on habitats and associated species. Fugitive dust and emissions such as Nitrogen oxides which can potentially arise from certain development proposals can potentially alter soil and water nutrient status in the vicinity.

7. Assessment of the significance of potential impacts on Natura 2000 Sites

7.1. Introduction

This is the fourth and final step of the Appropriate Assessment Screening exercise and involves an assessment of the significance of potential impacts on Natura 2000 Sites. Decisions on screening in or out of AA was taken on a case by case assessment of Natura 2000 sites, having regard to the following:-

- The possibility of effects manifesting themselves in the short, medium and long-term, in combination effects and the potential impacts of climate change
- The precautionary principle
- The requirement to undertake screening in the absence of mitigation.
- The sensitivity of the Natura 2000 sites, in view of their conservation objectives

In addition the following principles were adhered to:-

- As the plan allows for the consideration of development within Natura 2000 sites, all sites that occur within the plan area were screened in due to potential for direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts (in absence of mitigation);
- Natura 2000 Sites that occur within 15km of the plan area that are designated for sensitive aquatic habitats or species and are hydrologically linked to the plan area are screened in, on a precautionary basis, due to potential for downstream impacts;
- Natura 2000 Special Protected Area (SPA) sites (designated for protection of birds) and SAC sites (designated for bat species) that occur within 5km of the study area are screened in, on a precautionary basis, due to the potential to impact these highly mobile species.

7.2. Assessment

The outcome of screening is presented in Table 5.1. A total of 50 European sites are 'screened in' for consideration in Stage II of this assessment, 34 SACs and 16 SPAs.

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Appropriate Assessment Screening Decision	Appropriate Assessment Screening
Caha Mountains SAC, 000093	Potential for significant effects cannot be ruled out. Appropriate Assessment is required.	It is not possible to screen out any sites within or adjoining the plan area at this stage of the assessment as they may be impacted by way of future (unmitigated) development within the plan area.
Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour SAC, 000332		
Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary SAC, 000335		
Castlemaine Harbour SAC, 000343		
Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC, 000353		
Kilgarvan Ice House SAC, 000364		
Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks And Caragh River SAC, 000365		
Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC, 000370		
Mount Brandon SAC, 000375		
Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC, 000382		
Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC, 001342		
Mucksna Wood SAC, 001371		
Glanmore Bog SAC, 001879		
Maulagowna Bog SAC,		

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Appropriate Assessment Screening Decision	Appropriate Assessment Screening
001881		
Mullaghanish Bog SAC, 001890		
Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC, 002041		
Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane, SAC 002070		
Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC, 002098		
Ballyseedy Wood SAC, 002112		
Kenmare River SAC, 002158		
Lower River Shannon SAC, 002165		
Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC, 002170		
Blasket Islands SAC, 002172		
Blackwater River SAC (Kerry), 002173		
Slieve Mish Mountains SAC, 002185		
Drongawn Lough SAC, 002187		
Magharee Islands SAC, 002261		
Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC, 002262		
Kerry Head Shoal SAC,		

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Appropriate Assessment Screening Decision	Appropriate Assessment Screening
002263		
Glanlough Woods SAC, 002315		
Moanveanlough Bog SAC, 002351		
Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland SAC (Cork), 000090	<p>Potential for significant effects cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment is required.</p>	<p>This Natura 2000 site is located approx. 1Km from the plan area and there are no hydrological connections between same.</p> <p>Nonetheless given that Otter and Lesser horseshoe bats are qualifying interest species for the site and given that they are highly mobile species, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.</p>
Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC (Clare), 002343	<p>Potential for significant effects cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment is required.</p>	<p>This Natura 2000 site is located approx. 13Km from the plan area and there are no hydrological connections between same.</p> <p>Nonetheless given that the site is within 15Km of the Tarbert / Ballylongford landbank – zoned for industrial purposes and given that this site is particularly vulnerable to air emissions, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.</p>
Sheep's Head SAC (Cork), 000102	<p>Potential for significant effects on the Natura 2000 site can be conclusively ruled out.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment</p>	<p>This Natura 2000 site is located outside of the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. There is no realistic pathway for potential</p>
St. Gobnet's Wood SAC (Cork), 000106		
The Gearagh SAC (Cork),		

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Appropriate Assessment Screening Decision	Appropriate Assessment Screening
000108	is not required.	significant effect.
Cleanderry Wood SAC (Cork), 001043		
Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC (Cork), 001873		
Farranamanagh Lough SAC (Cork), 002189		
Kilkee Reefs SAC (Clare), 002264		
Puffin Island SPA 004003	Potential for significant effects cannot be ruled out. Appropriate Assessment is required.	It is not possible to screen out any sites within or adjoining the plan area at this stage of the assessment as they may be impacted by way of future (unmitigated) development within the plan area.
Skelligs SPA 004007		
Blasket Islands SPA 004008		
Tralee Bay Complex SPA (includes former Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188		
Castlemaine Harbour SPA 004029		
Killarney National Park SPA 004038		
River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA 004077		
Eirk Bog SPA 004108		
Magharee Islands SPA 004125		
Dingle Peninsula SPA, 004153		
Iveragh Peninsula SPA 004154		
Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills SPA		

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Appropriate Assessment Screening Decision	Appropriate Assessment Screening
004161		
Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA 004175		
Kerry Head SPA 004189		
The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA (Cork) 004066	Potential for significant effects on the Natura 2000 site can be conclusively ruled out.	This site is located over 10Km from the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. There is no realistic pathway for potential significant effect.
The Gearagh SPA (Cork) 004109	Appropriate Assessment is not required.	
Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155	Potential for significant effects cannot be ruled out. Appropriate Assessment is required.	This site is located 4km from the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. Nonetheless given that Chough are qualifying interest species for the site and given that they are highly mobile species, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.
Sheep's Head To Toe Head SPA (Cork) 004156	Potential for significant effects on the Natura 2000 site can be conclusively ruled out. Appropriate Assessment is not required.	This site is located over 10Km from the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. There is no realistic pathway for potential significant effect.
Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains SPA (Cork) 004162	Potential for significant effects cannot be ruled out. Appropriate Assessment is required.	Hen Harrier are a qualifying interest for this SPA. Given the proximity of this site, within 400m of the plan area it is not possible to screen out this site at

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Appropriate Assessment Screening Decision	Appropriate Assessment Screening
		<p>this stage of the assessment.</p> <p>Unmitigated, development proposals in Kerry have the potential to disturb or displace Hen Harrier associated with the SPA. Functionally linked lands associated with the SPA may also be located within Kerry and unmitigated, could be impacted.</p>
<p>Loop Head SPA (Clare) 004119</p>	<p>Potential for significant effects on the Natura 2000 site can be conclusively ruled out.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment is not required.</p>	<p>This site is located over 10Km from the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. There is no realistic pathway for potential significant effect.</p>
<p>Blackwater Callows SPA (Cork and Waterford) 004094</p>	<p>Potential for significant effects on the Natura 2000 site cannot be conclusively ruled out.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment is required.</p>	<p>Part of the east of Kerry in the vicinity of Ballydesmond and Rathmore forms part of the River Blackwater drainage basin within which this SPA is also located.</p> <p>Given the hydrological connectivity, on a precautionary basis, this Natura 2000 site is screened in.</p>

Above: Table 5.1 Screening of Natura 2000 sites in and within 15km of the Plan Area

8. Appropriate Assessment Screening Conclusion

The likely significant effects that may arise from the implementation of the plan have been examined in the context of a number of factors that could potentially have significant effects on the Natura 2000 network, either by themselves or in combination with other plans and projects. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for Appropriate Assessment, it is concluded that the plan:

- (i) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site; and
- (ii) may have significant impacts on the Natura 2000 network.

Therefore, applying the Precautionary Principle and in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, an Appropriate Assessment within a Natura Impact Report is required.

Reasons for conclusion

The plan potentially facilitates development projects and activities in sensitive locations within the County of Kerry, which unmitigated have potential to impact the Natura 2000 sites located within, in close proximity to and or downstream of the County.

Appendix B: Summary overview of the 2019 conservation status of habitats and species

The following tables are sourced from the NPWS 2019 report entitled The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview. This report is available online at <https://www.npws.ie/publications/article-17-reports/article-17-reports-2019>.

Code	Common name	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Area	2019 Structure & Functions	2019 Future Prospects
1110	Sandbanks	●	●	=	=	=	=	●
1130	Estuaries	●	▲	▼	=	=	▼	●
1140	Tidal mudflats and sandflats	●	▲	▼	=	=	▼	●
1150	Lagoons*	●	=	▼	=	=	▼	●
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	●	▲	▼	=	=	▼	●
1170	Reefs	●	▼	=	=	=	=	●
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases			=	=	=	=	●
1210	Drift lines	●	▼	▼	=	▼	=	●
1220	Vegetated shingle	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
1310	Salicornia mud	●	▼	=	=	=	=	●
1320	Spartinion	●						
1330	Atlantic salt meadows	●	=	▼	=	▼	=	●
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	●	=	▼	=	▼	=	●
1420	Halophilous scrub	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	=	●
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
2120	Marram dunes (white dunes)	●	=	=	=	▼	=	●
2130	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	●	=	▼	=	=	▼	●
2140	Empetrum dunes*	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
2150	Dune heath*	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
2170	Dunes with creeping willow	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
2190	Dune slacks	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	=	●
21A0	Machair*	●	=	=	=	▼	=	●
3110	Oligotrophic isoetid lake habitat	●	▼	=	=	=	=	●
3130	Mixed Najas flexilis lake habitat	●	=	▼	=	=	▼	●
3140	Hard water lakes	●	▼	▼	=	=	▼	●
3150	Rich pondweed lake habitat	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
3160	Acid oligotrophic lakes	●	▼	=	=	=	×	●
3180	Turloughs*	●	=	=	=	=	=	●
3260	Vegetation of flowing waters	●	▼	▼	=	=	▼	●
3270	Chenopodium rubri	●	●	=	=	=	=	●

STATUS: ● Favourable ● Unfavourable-Inadequate ● Unfavourable-Bad ● Unknown

TREND: ▲ Improving = Stable ▼ Declining × Unknown

* priority habitat. Please note "Spartinion" was not considered post-2007 as this habitat is comprised of non-native species.

Code	Common name	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Area	2019 Structure & Functions	2019 Future Prospects
4010	Wet heaths	●	▬	▼	▬	▼	▬	●
4030	Dry heaths	●	▬	▬	▬	▼	▬	●
4060	Alpine and subalpine heath	●	▲	▲	▬	▼	▲	●
5130	Juniper scrub	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
6130	Calaminarian grasslands	●	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
6210	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	●	▬	▼	▬	▼	▬	●
6230	Species-rich Nardus grassland*	●	▼	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
6410	Molinia meadows	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬	●
6430	Hydrophilous tall-herb swamp	●	▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	●
6510	Hay meadows	●	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
7110	Raised bog (active)*	●	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	●
7120	Degraded raised bogs	●	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	●
7130	Blanket bog (active)*	●	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	●
7140	Transition mires	●	×	▬	▬	▬	×	●
7150	Rhynchosporion depressions	●	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	●
7210	Cladium fens*	●	×	▬	▬	▬	×	●
7220	Petrifying springs*	●	▬	▼	▬	▬	▼	●
7230	Alkaline lens	●	×	▼	▬	▼	×	●
8110	Siliceous scree	●	▲	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
8120	Eutric scree	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
8240	Limestone pavement*	●	▬	▬	▬	▼	▲	●
8310	Caves	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
8330	Sea caves	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
91A0	Old oak woodland	●	▲	▼	▬	▼	▬	●
91D0	Bog woodland*	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
91E0	Alluvial woodland*	●	▲	▼	▬	▼	▼	●
91J0	Yew woodland*	●	▲	▬	▬	▬	▬	●

STATUS: ● Favourable ● Unfavourable-Inadequate ● Unfavourable-Bad ● Unknown

TREND: ▲ Improving ▬ Stable ▼ Declining × Unknown

* priority habitat. Please note "Spartinion" was not considered post-2007 as this habitat is comprised of non-native species.

Code	Species name	Amnes	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Population	2019 Habitat for the species	2019 Future Prospects
0985	Kilamey fern (<i>Vandenboschia speciosa</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1528	Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1833	Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	II, IV	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
6216	Slender green feather moss (<i>Hemitocaulis vermicosus</i>)	II	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1395	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	II	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1376	Mohr (<i>Lithothamnium coralloides</i>)	V	●	▲	▼	▬	▬	▼	●
1377	Mohr (<i>Phymatholthon calcareum</i>)	V	●	▲	▼	▬	▬	▼	●
1400	White cushion moss (<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>)	V	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1409	Sphagnum genus (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.)	V	●	▬	▬				
1413	Lycopodium group (<i>Lycopodium</i> spp.)	V	●	▬	▬				
1378	Cladonia subgenus cladina (<i>Cladonia</i> (<i>Cladina</i>) subsp.)	V	●	▬	▬				
1013	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	II	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
1014	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	II	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
1016	Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo desmouliniana</i>)	II	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
1024	Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus maculatus</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▲	▲	▲	▬	●
1029	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	II, V	●	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	●
1990	Nore pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera durroverensis</i>)	II, V	●	▼					
1092	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	II, V	●	▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	●
1065	Marsh fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	II	●	▼	▲	▲	▲	▬	●
1095	Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	II	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1096	Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	II	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1099	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	II, V	●	●	▬	×	×	▬	●
5046	Kilamey shad (<i>Alosa kilameensis</i>)	II, V	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1103	Twite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	II, V	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
5076	Pollan (<i>Coregonus pollan</i>)	V	●	×	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1106	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	II, V	●	▬	▬	▬	▼	▬	●
6284	Natterjack toad (<i>Epidalea calamita</i>)	IV	●	▲	▬	▬	×	▲	●
1213	Common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	V	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1223	Leatherback turtle (<i>Demochelys coriacea</i>)	IV	●	▬	▬	×	×	▬	●
1303	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▼	▼	▲	▼	●
1309	Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	IV	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
5009	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nyctinomus</i>)	IV	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
1317	Nathusius' pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	IV	●	▬	▬	×	▬	▬	●
1322	Natterer's bat (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●

STATUS: ● Favourable ● Unfavourable-Inadequate ● Unfavourable-Bad ● Unknown ● Vagrant
TREND: ▲ Improving ▬ Stable ▼ Declining × Unknown

Code	Species name	Annex	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Population	2019 Habitat for the species	2019 Future Prospects
1314	Daubenton's bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	IV	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
1330	Whiskered bat (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1326	Brown long-eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	IV	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
1331	Leisler's bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>)	IV	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
1334	Mountain hare (<i>Lepus timidus</i>)	V	●	●	▬	▬	▬	✖	●
1355	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
1357	Pine marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	V	●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	●
1364	Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	II, V	●	●	▲	▬	▲	▬	●
1365	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	II, V	●	●	▬	▬	▬	▬	●
1345	Humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	IV	●	●	●	▬	✖	▬	●
1349	Common bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
1350	Common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
1351	Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	II, IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2027	Killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	IV	●	●	●	▬	✖	▬	●
2029	Long-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala melas</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2030	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2031	White-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2032	White-beaked dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus albobrotis</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2034	Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2035	Cuvier's beaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2038	Sowerby's beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2618	Minke whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
2621	Fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
5020	Blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>)	IV	●	●	●	▬	✖	▬	●
2624	Sperm whale (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
5033	Northern bottlenose whale (<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>)	IV	●	●	●	▬	✖	▬	●
2619	Sei whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>)	IV	●	●	▬	▬	✖	▬	●
1348	Northern right whale (<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2028	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2037	True's beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon minor</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2622	Pygmy sperm whale (<i>Kogia breviceps</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5029	Beluga/White whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5034	Gervais' beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1102	Allos shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>)	II, V	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1320	Brandt's bat (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>)	IV	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

STATUS: ● Favourable ● Unfavourable-Inadequate ● Unfavourable-Bad ● Unknown ● Vagrant
TREND: ▲ Improving ▬ Stable ▼ Declining ✖ Unknown

Appendix C: Summary overview of the conservation status of bird species

The following information is sourced from the Birds of Conservation Concern Report BOCCI3, Colhoun and Cummins (2013).

Bird Species	Status BoCCI3 2014-2019
Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)	Green (breeding)
Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Leach's Storm-petrel (<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>)	Red (breeding)
Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Grey heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>)	Green (breeding/wintering)
Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	Red (wintering)
Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	Red (wintering)
Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Green (wintering)
Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	Red (wintering)
Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)	Red (wintering)
Pochard (<i>Aythya farina</i>)	Red (wintering)
Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	Red (wintering)
Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	Red (breeding)
Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	Red (wintering)
Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus</i>)	Green (breeding/wintering)

Natura Impact Report Appendix C: Summary overview of the conservation status of bird species

serrator)	
Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Green (breeding)
Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	Red (breeding)
Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	Amber (breeding/wintering)
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	Green (wintering)
Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red (breeding/wintering)
Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	Red (breeding/wintering)
Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	Green (wintering)
Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	Green (wintering)
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red (breeding/wintering)
Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	Red (breeding/wintering)
Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	Red (breeding/wintering)
Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	Green (wintering)
(Ruddy) Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	Green (wintering)
Black Headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>)	Red (breeding)
Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	Red (breeding)
Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	Amber (breeding)
Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber (wintering)
Wetland & Waterbirds	-

Natura Impact Report Appendix C: Summary overview of the conservation status of bird species

Appendix D: Generic threats and pressures to Natura 2000 sites

A Agriculture

A01 Cultivation

A02 Modification of cultivation practices

A02.01 Agricultural intensification

A02.02 Crop change

A02.03 Grassland removal for arable land

A04 Grazing

A04.01 Intensive grazing

A04.02 Non-intensive grazing

A04.03 Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing

A05 Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)

A05.01 Animal breeding

A05.03 Lack of animal breeding

A06 Annual and perennial non-timber crops

A06.03 Biofuel production

A06.04 Abandonment of crop production

B Silviculture, forestry

B01 Forest planting on open ground

B01.01 Forest planting on open ground (native trees)

B01.02 Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees)

B02 Forest and Plantation management & use

B02.01 Forest replanting

B02.01.01 Forest replanting (native trees)

B02.01.02 Forest replanting (non-native trees)

B02.02 Forestry clearance

B02.03 Removal of forest undergrowth

B02.04 Removal of dead and dying trees

B02.05 Non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched)

B02.06 Thinning of tree layer

B03 Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth

C Mining, extraction of materials and energy production

C01 Mining and quarrying

C01.01 Sand and gravel extraction

C01.01.01 Sand and gravel quarries

C01.01.02 Removal of beach materials

C01.02 Loam and clay pits

C01.03 Peat extraction

C01.03.01 Hand cutting of peat

C01.03.02 Mechanical removal of peat

Natura Impact Report Appendix D: Generic threats and pressures to Natura 2000 sites

- C01.04 Mines
 - C01.04.01 Open cast mining
 - C01.04.02 Underground mining
- C01.05 Salt works
 - C01.05.01 Abandonment of salt pans (salinas)
 - C01.05.02 Conversion of salt pans
- C01.06 Geotechnical survey
- C01.07 Mining and extraction activities not referred to above
- C02 Exploration and extraction of oil or gas
 - C02.01 Exploration drilling
 - C02.02 Production drilling
 - C02.03 Jack-up drilling rig
 - C02.04 Semi-submersible rig
 - C02.05 Drill ship
- C03 Renewable abiotic energy use
 - C03.01 Geothermal power production
 - C03.02 Solar energy production
 - C03.03 Wind energy production
 - C03.04 Tidal energy production

D Transportation and service corridors

- D01 Roads, paths and railroads
 - D01.01 Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
 - D01.02 Roads, motorways
- D02 Utility and service lines
 - D02.01 Electricity and phone lines
 - D02.01.01 Suspended electricity and phone lines
 - D02.01.02 Underground/submerged electricity and phone lines
 - D02.02 Pipe lines
 - D02.03 Communication masts and antennas
 - D02.09 Other forms of energy transport
- D03 Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions
 - D03.01 Port areas
 - D03.01.04 Industrial ports
 - D03.02 Shipping lanes
 - D03.02.01 Cargo lanes
 - D03.02.02 Passenger ferry lanes (high speed)
 - D03.03 Marine constructions
- D04 Airports, flightpaths

E Urbanisation, residential and commercial development

- E01 Urbanised areas, human habitation
 - E01.01 Continuous urbanisation
 - E01.03 Dispersed habitation
- E02 Industrial or commercial areas

Natura Impact Report Appendix D: Generic threats and pressures to Natura 2000 sites

- E02.01 Factory
- E02.02 Industrial stockage
- E02.03 Other industrial / commercial area
- E03 Discharges
 - E03.01 Disposal of household / recreational facility waste
 - E03.02 Disposal of industrial waste
 - E03.03 Disposal of inert materials
 - E03.04 Other discharges
 - E03.04.01 Coastal sand suppletion/ beach nourishment
- E04 Structures, buildings in the landscape
 - E04.01 Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape
 - E04.02 Military constructions and buildings in the landscape
- E05 Storage of materials
- E06 Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities
 - E06.01 Demolishment of buildings & human structures

G Human intrusions and disturbances

- G01.01 Nautical sports
 - G01.01.01 Motorised nautical sports
- G01.03 Motorised vehicles
- G02 Sport and leisure structures
 - G02.03 Stadium
 - G02.04 Circuit, track
 - G02.06 Attraction park
- G05.03 Penetration/ disturbance below surface of the seabed

H Pollution

- H04 Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
 - H04.02 Nitrogen-input
 - H04.03 Other air pollution
- H06 Excess energy
- H07 Other forms of pollution

I Invasive, other problematic species and genes

- I01 Invasive non-native species
- I02 Problematic native species

J Natural System modifications

- J01 Fire and fire suppression
- J02 Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
 - J02.01 Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
- J03 Other ecosystem modifications
 - J03.01 Reduction or loss of specific habitat features

L Geological events, natural catastrophes

Natura Impact Report Appendix D: Generic threats and pressures to Natura 2000 sites

L01 Volcanic activity

L09 Fire (natural)

M Climate change

M01 Changes in abiotic conditions

M01.01 Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes)

M01.02 Droughts and less precipitations

M01.03 Flooding and rising precipitations

M01.04 pH-changes

M01.05 Water flow changes (limnic, tidal and oceanic)

M01.06 Wave exposure changes

M01.07 Sea-level changes

M02 Changes in biotic conditions

M02.01 Habitat shifting and alteration

M02.02 Desynchronisation of processes

M02.03 Decline or extinction of species

M02.04 Migration of species (natural newcomers)

XO Threats and pressures from outside the Member State

Appendix E: Qualifying Interests (QIs) for SACs and Special Conservation interests (SCIs) for SPAs considered within the NIR.

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	
Caha Mountains SAC, 000093	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i> (Kerry Slug) [1024] <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (Killarney Fern) [1421]
Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour SAC, 000332	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] Humid dune slacks [2190] European dry heaths [4030]
Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary SAC, 000335	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort) [1395]
Castlemaine Harbour SAC, 000343	Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]

Natura Impact Report Appendix E: Qualifying Interests for SACs and Special Conservation Interests for SPAs considered in the NIR

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170] Humid dune slacks [2190] 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] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (River Lamprey) [1099] <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort) [1395]
Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC, 000353	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
Kilgarvan Ice House SAC, 000364	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River SAC, 000365	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]

Natura Impact Report Appendix E: Qualifying Interests for SACs and Special Conservation Interests for SPAs) considered in the NIR

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	<p>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] Geomalacus maculosus (Kerry Slug) [1024] Margaritifera margaritifera (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] Euphydrias aurinia (Marsh Fritillary) [1065] Petromyzon marinus (Sea Lamprey) [1095] Lampetra planeri (Brook Lamprey) [1096] Lampetra fluviatilis (River Lamprey) [1099] Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355] Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421] Najas flexilis (Slender Naiad) [1833] Alosa fallax killarnensis (Killarney Shad) [5046]</p>
Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC, 000370	<p>Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) [2150] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110] Geomalacus maculosus (Kerry Slug) [1024]</p>
Mount Brandon SAC, 000375	<p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Margaritifera margaritifera (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421]</p>
Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC, 000382	<p>Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p>

Natura Impact Report Appendix E: Qualifying Interests for SACs and Special Conservation Interests for SPAs) considered in the NIR

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC, 001342	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i> (Kerry Slug) [1024] <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (Killarney Fern) [1421] <i>Najas flexilis</i> (Slender Naiad) [1833]
Mucksna Wood SAC, 001371	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]
Glanmore Bog SAC, 001879	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (Killarney Fern) [1421]
Maulagowna Bog SAC, 001881	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
Mullaghanish Bog SAC, 001890	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC, 002041	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane, SAC 002070	Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Coastal lagoons [1150] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]

Natura Impact Report Appendix E: Qualifying Interests for SACs and Special Conservation Interests for SPAs) considered in the NIR

Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170] Humid dune slacks [2190] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort) [1395]
Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC, 002098	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
Ballyseedy Wood SAC, 002112	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]
Kenmare River SAC, 002158	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] European dry heaths [4030] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330] <i>Vertigo angustior</i> (Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail) [1014] <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355] <i>Phoca vitulina</i> (Harbour Seal) [1365]
Lower River Shannon SAC, 002165	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]

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Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	<p>Coastal lagoons [1150] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0] <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (Brook Lamprey) [1096] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (River Lamprey) [1099] <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106] <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Common Bottlenose Dolphin) [1349] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355]</p>
<p>Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC, 002170</p>	<p>Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] 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] <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (Brook Lamprey) [1096] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (River Lamprey) [1099] <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> (Twite Shad) [1103] <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106]</p>

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Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355] Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421]
Basket Islands SAC, 002172	Reefs [1170] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] European dry heaths [4030] Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330] Phocoena phocoena (Harbour Porpoise) [1351] Halichoerus grypus (Grey Seal) [1364]
Blackwater River (Kerry), 002173 SAC	European dry heaths [4030] Geomalacus maculosus (Kerry Slug) [1024] Margaritifera margaritifera (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
Slieve Mish Mountains SAC, 002185	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421]
Drongawn Lough SAC, 002187	Coastal lagoons [1150]
Magharee Islands SAC, 002261	Reefs [1170]
Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC, 002262	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170]
Kerry Head Shoal SAC, 002263	Reefs [1170]
Glanlough Woods SAC, 002315	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
Moanveanlagh Bog SAC, 002351	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland SAC (Cork), 000090	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]

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Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	Geomalacus maculosus (Kerry Slug) [1024] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355] Phoca vitulina (Harbour Seal) [1365]
Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC (Clare), 002343	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Special Protected Areas (SPAs)	
Puffin Island SPA 004003	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009] Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) [A013] Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014] Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183] Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200] Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]
Skelligs SPA 004007	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009] Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) [A013] Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014] Gannet (Morus bassanus) [A016] Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188] Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199] Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]
Basket Islands SPA 004008	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009] Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) [A013] Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014] Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018] Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183] Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184] Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188] Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194] Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200] Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204] Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]
Tralee Bay Complex SPA (includes former Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038] Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046] Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053] Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054]

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Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	<p>Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>
<p>Castlemaine Harbour SPA 004029</p>	<p>Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>
<p>Killarney National Park SPA 004038</p>	<p>Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]</p>
<p>River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA 004077</p>	<p>Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]</p>

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Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Eirk Bog SPA 004108	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
Magharee Islands SPA 004125	Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195]
Dingle Peninsula SPA, 004153	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]
Iveragh Peninsula SPA 004154	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]
Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills SPA 004161	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]
Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA 004175	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013] Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) [A014] Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]
Kerry Head SPA 004189	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]

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Natura 2000 site Name and Code	Habitat / Species name and codes
Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains SPA (Cork) 004162	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]
Blackwater Callows SPA (Cork and Waterford) 004094	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

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Appendix F: Assessment of CDP objectives

All objectives contained within the Draft CDP were assessed, including those arising from the CE Report to the members, the member's requirements and the other environmental assessment recommendations. Those with potential to adversely impact Natura 2000 sites are outlined below along with recommended modifications to ensure avoidance of any such impacts. The objective numbering system as outlined below may differ from the numbering scheme presented in the final Draft document. Presented below are firstly the recommended modifications to Volume one of the CDP, followed by those relating to the Town Plans as outlined in Volume two of the CDP.

Assessment and recommended modifications to Volume one – Kerry CDP Written Statement Objectives.

Chapter 4 Towns and Villages		
KCDP 4-68	Encourage and facilitate the delivery of sustainable tourism-related retail developments and initiatives, of appropriate scales, located in the vicinity of tourism attractions and amenities.	There is overlap in the County between tourism attractions / amenities and Natura 2000 sites (and other environmentally sensitive locations). Tourism related retail developments and initiatives within or in the vicinity of Natura 2000 sites have the potential to impact Natura 2000 sites directly or indirectly e.g. by attracting footfall to sensitive areas resulting in undue wildlife disturbance or trampling of vegetation. It is therefore recommended that the following be included in the preceding S4.5.4.2.2 ‘Any such proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites’.

Chapter 5 Rural Housing		
KCDP 6-30	Support local sports groups, community groups and other groups in the development of facilities throughout the county.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support local sports groups, community groups and other groups in the development of facilities, at appropriate locations , throughout the county. In addition, the following to be added to paragraph 2 of S6.3.1:- Site selection should take into account biodiversity and wider sustainability considerations.
KCDP 6-51	Facilitate the establishment of a crematorium in Kerry.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate the establishment of a crematorium in Kerry at an

		appropriate location.
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Chapter 8 The Gaeltacht, Culture & Heritage		
KCDP 8-5	Encourage the development of Irish Language schools/Coláiste Samhraidh in the area.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Encourage the development of Irish Language schools/Coláiste Samhraidh at appropriate locations , in the area.

Chapter 9 Economic Development		
KCDP 9-55	Ensure agricultural waste is managed and disposed in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to the environment and in full compliance with the European Communities Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Waters Regulations (2014) and relevant best practice guidelines.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Ensure agricultural waste is managed and disposed in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to the environment and in full compliance with the European Communities Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Waters Regulations (2010-2020) and any subsequent updates and relevant best practice guidelines.
KCDP 9-85	To support the National Marine Planning Framework, the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA)2014 and its successors in the progressive development of Ireland's offshore renewable energy potential and cooperate with state and semi-state agencies in relation to the implementation of projects in the Shannon Estuary.	Objective to be amended as follows:- To support the National Marine Planning Framework, the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA)2014 and its successors in the progressive development of Ireland's offshore renewable energy potential and cooperate with state and semi-state agencies in relation to the implementation of these and supporting projects in the Shannon Estuary in a sustainable manner .

Chapter 10 Tourism & Outdoor Recreation		
KCDP 10-13	Facilitate the sustainable development of the Wild Atlantic Way touring route by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the sustainable development of viewing points and other facilities at appropriate locations along the Wild Atlantic Way, • Facilitating road improvement works, the provision of lay-bys/passing spaces and parking spaces, • Addressing traffic and visitor management issues having regard to environmental sensitivities and designations in the area. 	Second bullet point in the objective to be amended as follows:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating road improvement works, the provision of lay-bys/passing spaces and parking spaces at appropriate locations,
KCDP 10-34	Promote and facilitate the sustainable development of outdoor activities, in appropriate locations, such as walking, rambling, cycling, land and sea-based activities with specialised centres and facilities in association with Munster Technological University,	Objective to be amended as follows:- Promote and facilitate the sustainable development of outdoor activities, in appropriate locations, such as walking,

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	Fáilte Ireland, National Trails Office, Local Development Companies, Sport Ireland, Healthy Ireland, Local Development Companies, Kerry Education and Training Board and other relevant national and County based departments and agencies.	rambling, cycling, land and sea-based activities with specialised centres and facilities in association with Munster Technological University, Fáilte Ireland, National Trails Office, National Parks and Wildlife Service , Local Development Companies, Sport Ireland, Healthy Ireland, Local Development Companies, Kerry Education and Training Board and other relevant national and County based departments and agencies.
KCDP 10-49	Support the expansion of non-commercial fishing activities in coastal communities and the development of complementary on-shore landing and hospitality facilities/services.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support the sustainable expansion of non-commercial fishing activities in coastal communities and the development of complementary on-shore landing and hospitality facilities/services.
KCDP 10-50	Support and promote, with the co-operation of landowners improved access to the coastline where sustainable and appropriate and in line with the objectives of this Plan.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support and promote, with the co-operation of landowners improved access to the coastline where sustainable and appropriate and in line with the objectives of this Plan, including nature conservation objectives .
KCDP 10-53	Support in collaboration with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and other relevant stakeholders, the monitoring of aquatic vessels in relation to the spread of invasive alien aquatic species by leisure craft.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support in collaboration with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and other relevant stakeholders, the management and monitoring of aquatic vessels in relation to the spread of invasive alien aquatic species by leisure craft.
KCDP 10-55	Support the development of arts performance spaces through the adaptation of outdoor public spaces and also the use of existing vacant properties for arts and performance projects.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support the development of arts performance spaces through the adaptation of suitable outdoor public spaces and also the use of existing vacant properties for arts and performance projects, taking into account the potential for undue wildlife disturbance and impact .
KCDP 10-73	Facilitate and support the growth of the film industry in Kerry by maximising the opportunities for screen tourism through the development of tourism facilities and infrastructure related to the film industry, including film trails / routes, signage and visitor attractions with the potential to portray the county in a positive light and generate economic activity and employment.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the growth of the film industry in Kerry by maximising the opportunities for screen tourism through the development of tourism facilities and infrastructure related to the film

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		industry, including appropriately located film trails / routes, signage and visitor attractions with the potential to portray the county in a positive light and generate economic activity and employment.
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Chapter 11 Environment		
KCDP 11-1	Ensure that the requirements of relevant EU and national legislation, are complied with by the Council in undertaking its functions.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Ensure that the requirements of relevant EU and national legislation, are complied with by the Council in undertaking its functions, including the requirements of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives .
KCDP 11-14	Ensure invasive species are managed in compliance with the provisions of the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations (SI 477 of 2011), particularly Sections 49, 50 and the Third Schedule. Best practices, as produced and updated by relevant authorities, are to be adhered to in the management of invasive species particularly on sites proposed for development.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Ensure invasive species are managed in compliance with the provisions of the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations (SI 477 of 2011), as amended , particularly Sections 49, 50 and the Third Schedule. Best practices, as produced and updated by relevant authorities, are to be adhered to in the management of invasive species particularly on sites proposed for development.
KCDP 11-16	Facilitate the provision of an appropriate site in the County for the disposal of invasive species and contaminated soil, further to best practice guidelines and the provisions of the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations (SI 477 of 2011).	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate the provision of an appropriate site in the County for the disposal and management of invasive species and contaminated soil, further to best practice guidelines and the provisions of the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations (SI 477 of 2011), as amended .
KCDP 11-19	Encourage and facilitate the retention and creation of features of local biodiversity value, ecological corridors and networks that connect areas of high conservation value such as woodlands, hedgerows, earth banks and wetlands.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Encourage and facilitate the retention and creation of features of local biodiversity value, ecological corridors and networks that connect areas of high conservation value such as watercourses , woodlands, hedgerows, earth banks and wetlands.
KCDP 11-22	Support projects such as the swift nesting project; pollinator friendly initiatives and other actions that seek to enhance urban wildlife.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support projects such as the swift

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		nesting project; pollinator friendly initiatives, tree planting , nature based sustainable urban drainage systems and other actions that seek to enhance urban wildlife.
KCDP 11-40	Take into consideration the Bat Conservation Trust 2018 Note 08/18 <i>Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK</i> Guidelines when choosing lighting specifications for developments and/or Bat specialist advice, so as to ensure the requirements of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive are adhered to.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Take into consideration the Bat Conservation Trust 2018 Note 08/18 <i>Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK</i> Guidelines when choosing lighting specifications for developments and/or Bat specialist advice, so as to ensure the requirements of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive are adhered to, including Article 10 .
KCDP 11-51	Facilitate and support the maintenance and/or replacement of existing defensive coastal infrastructure to protect existing critical infrastructure.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the maintenance and/or appropriate replacement of existing defensive coastal infrastructure to protect existing critical infrastructure.

Chapter 13 Water & Waste Management		
KCDP 13-14	Facilitate and support the provision of new and the upgrading of existing water treatment infrastructure in the county.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the sustainable provision of new and the upgrading of existing water and water treatment infrastructure in the county.
KCDP 13-15	Facilitate and support the provision of new and the upgrading of existing wastewater infrastructure to accommodate the future growth of settlements in the county in line with the Core Strategy.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the sustainable provision of new and the upgrading of existing wastewater infrastructure to accommodate the future growth of settlements in the county in line with the Core Strategy.

Chapter 14 Connectivity		
KCDP 14-14	Support accessibility to walking routes for people of all ages and those with disabilities.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support accessibility to greenway and active travel walking routes for people of all ages and those with disabilities.
KCDP 14-37	Support and facilitate the sustainable provision of public parking facilities including for electric vehicles at appropriate beaches, walkway/cycleway trailheads, scenic viewing points and scenic routes subject to compliance with environmental designations.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Support and facilitate the sustainable provision of public parking facilities including for electric vehicles at

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		appropriate beaches, walkway/cycleway trailheads, scenic viewing points and scenic routes subject to compliance with any environmental designations requirements.
KCDP 14-55	Facilitate and support the development and improvement (including dredging and sediment removal) of existing ports, harbour facilities, piers, slipways, and associated shore facilities to maintain navigational and operational effectiveness.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the sustainable development and improvement (including dredging and sediment removal) of existing ports, harbour facilities, piers, slipways, and associated shore facilities to maintain navigational and operational effectiveness.

Assessment and recommended modifications to Volume two – Tralee Town Plan Objectives

Tralee Town Plan – Recommended modifications to objectives		
TR 21	Preserve and improve the natural character, natural amenity value and high landscape quality of the Lee Valley, the Canal, and adjoining areas and to improve access and extend walkways / cycle routes, where appropriate in these areas, in a manner which would not adversely affect the conservation objectives of the SACs.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Preserve and improve the natural character, natural amenity value and high landscape quality of the Lee Valley, the Canal, and adjoining areas and to improve access and extend walkways / cycle routes, where appropriate in these areas, in a manner which would not adversely affect the conservation objectives of the SACs nature conservation designations.
TR 65	Facilitate the promotion and development of infrastructure and ancillary facilities in Tralee for indoor / outdoor sports and hobbies, adventure and water sports, walking and cycling activities, wellbeing and good health.	Facilitate the promotion and development of infrastructure and ancillary facilities at appropriate locations in Tralee for indoor / outdoor sports and hobbies, adventure and water sports, walking and cycling activities, wellbeing and good health.
TR 79	Develop the Canal area for water-based recreational activities.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Develop the Canal area for water-based recreational activities in a manner compatible with nature conservation objectives.
TR 80	Continue the development of riverside walks and linkages as opportunities arise along the banks of the River Lee to Ballyseedy Wood and along the Big River.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Continue the development of riverside walks and linkages as opportunities arise at appropriate locations along the banks of the River Lee to Ballyseedy Wood and along the Big

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Tralee Town Plan – Recommended modifications to objectives		
		River.
TR 82	- Improve/upgrade and repairs to existing Dingle Way/Kerry Camino Amenity Trail.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Sensitively improve / upgrade and repairs to the existing Dingle Way/Kerry Camino Amenity Trail.
TR 85	- Facilitate and support the refurbishment of the Tralee – Blennerville railway line/steam train.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the refurbishment of the Tralee – Blennerville railway line/steam train in a manner compatible with the Tralee Bay Natura 2000 designations.
TR 90	- Provide for public access to the riverbanks of the River Lee and Big River and to reserve lands free from development to facilitate such access.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Provide for public access to the riverbanks of the River Lee and Big River in a manner compatible with biodiversity protection and to reserve lands free from development to facilitate such access.
TR 91	- Provide for a continuous riverside walk and cycleway with improved public access along both banks of the River Lee from the Town boundary at Manor to the Dingle Road with additional tree planting, signage, lighting along the routes and directional signage for pedestrians and cyclists.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Subject to environmental assessment to provide for a continuous riverside walk and cycleway with improved public access along both banks of the River Lee from the Town boundary at Manor to the Dingle Road with additional tree planting, signage, lighting along the routes and directional signage for pedestrians and cyclists.
TR 92	- Facilitate the repair and upgrade of the Shipping Canal and Basin as required for the purposes of their management, promotion and active leisure use as Tralee Canal Blueway.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate the sensitive repair and upgrade of the Shipping Canal and Basin as required for the purposes of their management, promotion and active leisure use as Tralee Canal Blueway.
TR 101	- Facilitate the development and promotion of the North Kerry Greenway where it passes through Tralee Town to Blennerville and The Spa and its link to the Tralee-Fenit Greenway.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate the sustainable development and promotion of the North Kerry Greenway where it passes through Tralee Town to Blennerville and The Spa and its link to the Tralee-Fenit Greenway.

Assessment and recommended modifications to Volume two – Killarney Town Plan Objectives

Killarney Town Plan – Recommended modifications to objectives		
KA - 4	Facilitate and promote greater integration of the town and the National Park.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and promote greater integration of the town and the National Park in a manner compatible with nature conservation objectives.
KA - 7	Improve inclusivity, accessibility, permeability and connectivity throughout the town and with the National Park for alternative modes of transport, including cycling and walking.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Improve inclusivity, accessibility, permeability and connectivity throughout the town and where appropriate with the National Park for alternative modes of transport, including cycling and walking.
KA - 21	Ensure that there is no significant increase in artificial light intensity adjacent to roosts named in the Conservation Objective Report for the Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC (Oct 2017) or along commuting routes within 2.5km of those roosts.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Ensure that there is no significant increase in artificial light intensity adjacent to Lesser Horseshoe Bat roosts named in the Conservation Objective Report for the Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC (Oct 2017) or along commuting routes within 2.5km of those roosts.
KA - 23	Promote the integration and access to natural heritage and recreation facilities	Objective to be amended as follows:- Promote the sensitive integration and access to natural heritage and associated recreation facilities
KA - 35	Improve connectiveness throughout the town and orientate the town to the National Park.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Improve connectiveness throughout the town and sensitively orientate the town to the National Park.
KA - 51	Facilitate and support the delivery of the policies and projects that are contained in the Killarney Destination Experience Development Plan.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Facilitate and support the delivery of the policies and projects that are contained in the Killarney Destination Experience Development Plan, subject to environmental assessment as appropriate.
KA - 52	Promote existing features and facilities such as the natural, cultural and built heritage and facilitate tourism developments that pay due respect to Killarney's history, environment and location.	Objective to be amended as follows:- Sustainably promote existing features and facilities such as the natural, cultural and built heritage and facilitate tourism developments that pay due respect to Killarney's history, environment and location.

Assessment and recommended modifications to Volume two – Listowel Town Plan Objectives

Listowel Town Plan – Recommended modifications to objectives		
LIS - 6	Realise the socio-economic potential of the North Kerry Greenway and facilitate the development of the Greenway Trail Head and Outdoor Activity Facilities Hub and the Tralee to Listowel greenway link as well as greenways to Tarbert and Ballybunion.	Realise the socio-economic potential of the North Kerry Greenway and subject to environmental assessment to facilitate the sustainable development of the Greenway Trail Head and Outdoor Activity Facilities Hub and the Tralee to Listowel greenway link as well as greenways (potentially incorporating peatways) to Tarbert and Ballybunion.
LIS - 13	Strengthen Listowel’s existing Green and Blue Infrastructure and facilitate its expansion in line with The EU’s Bio-diversity Strategy 2030. Provide an Activity Facilities Hub (trailhead, campervan park, outdoor performance area etc.) at the interface between the Green and Blue Infrastructure (i.e., at Neodata and Council Depot).	Strengthen Listowel’s existing Green and Blue Infrastructure and facilitate its expansion in line with The EU’s Bio-diversity Strategy 2030. Provide an Activity Facilities Hub (trailhead, campervan park, outdoor performance area etc.) at the interface between the Green and Blue Infrastructure (i.e., at Neodata and Council Depot), in a manner compatible with nature conservation objectives.
LIS - 35	Require the preparation of masterplans/design briefs where appropriate prior to the redevelopment of the Castleinch lands for the development of a landmark riverfront site in a sustainable manner, providing new mixed use/ tourist facilities, subject to a flood risk assessment in accordance with ‘The Planning systems and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities’.	Require the preparation of masterplans/design briefs where appropriate prior to the redevelopment of the Castleinch lands for the development of a landmark riverfront site in a sustainable manner, providing new mixed use/ tourist facilities, subject to a flood risk assessment in accordance with ‘The Planning systems and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ and compatibility with nature conservation objectives for the Lower River Shannon SAC.
LIS - 49	Facilitate and support collaboration with Fáilte Ireland and other relevant agencies in the promotion of the projects of the Cliff Coast Destination & Experience Development Plan once approved.	Facilitate and support collaboration with Fáilte Ireland and other relevant agencies in the promotion of the projects of the Cliff Coast Destination & Experience Development Plan once approved and subject to environmental assessment, as appropriate.
LIS - 50	Facilitate the development of an Activity Trail Head in Listowel to serve the Listowel to Limerick Greenway and Listowel to Tralee Greenway.	Facilitate the development of an appropriately located Activity Trail Head in Listowel to serve the Listowel to Limerick Greenway and Listowel to Tralee Greenway.
LIS - 71	Continue the development of walking routes within the town, to protect existing public rights of- ways and provide improved access to the River Feale so as to	Continue the development of walking routes within the town, to protect existing public rights of- ways and

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Listowel Town Plan – Recommended modifications to objectives		
	create a continuous riverbank walkway.	provide improved access to the River Feale so as to create a continuous riverbank walkway. Proposed walking routes should have regard to biodiversity considerations and should not adversely impact Natura 2000 site designations.
LIS - 73	Develop a network of green corridors throughout the town so as to link the residential areas to the natural amenity areas of the town.	Develop a network of appropriately located green corridors throughout the town so as to sensitively link the residential areas to the natural amenity areas of the town.
LIS - 76	Promote the development of walking routes and foster enjoyment of the natural amenities of the area, including the River Feale and the Spa Well areas.	Promote the sustainable development of walking routes and foster enjoyment of the natural amenities of the area, including the River Feale and the Spa Well areas.
LIS - 80	Facilitate the development of an Activity Trail Head in Listowel at the designated Outdoor Facility Hub incorporating a Trail head (at the Neodata site and Council Depot site) to serve the North Kerry Greenway.	Facilitate the development of an Activity Trail Head in Listowel at the designated Outdoor Facility Hub incorporating a Trail head (at the Neodata site and Council Depot site) to serve the North Kerry Greenway, in an manner compatible with Natura 2000 site designations in the area.
LIS - 81	Facilitate the development of the River Feale walkway and Blueway for Listowel and its incorporation into the Outdoor Activity Facility Hub.	Facilitate the sustainable development of the River Feale walkway and Blueway for Listowel and its incorporation into the Outdoor Activity Facility Hub – subject to environmental assessment.
LIS - 88	Facilitate the development of the Listowel to Tralee and Listowel to Ballybunion Greenways.	Facilitate the sustainable development of the Listowel to Tralee and Listowel to Ballybunion Greenways.