

# **SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**FOR THE**

## **GALWAY CITY LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN 2024 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 6(3) OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE**

**for: Galway City Council**

City Hall  
College Road  
Galway



Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe  
Galway City Council

**by: CAAS Ltd.**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
24-26 Ormond Quay Upper  
Dublin 7



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# Section 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report (also known as *Stage One* AA) has been prepared to assess whether or not a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) (also known as *Stage Two* AA) is required for the Galway City Local Economic and Community Plan 2024 to be adopted<sup>1</sup> ("the Plan"). AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

## 1.2 Legislative Context

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

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

## 1.3 Approach

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

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA screening of the Plan comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15km<sup>2</sup> of Galway City with identification of potential pathways links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from Galway City;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European sites with identification of potential pathways from Galway City; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

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

### **Stage One: Screening**

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

<sup>1</sup> Incorporating the LECP Framework Plan 2024-2029 and the LECP Implementation Plan 2024-2025.

<sup>2</sup> Beyond 15km landscape scale ecological interactions are likely to minimise potential effects unless significant hydrological pathways are present.

### **Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment**

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

### **Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions**

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

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

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

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

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor<sup>3</sup> model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

## Section 2 Description of the Plan

The primary aim of the LECP is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of Galway City both by Galway City Council directly, and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. All planning policies and objectives relating to Galway City are set out in the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029<sup>4</sup>.

The LECP will support the sustainable development Galway City as it forms the local element of national development frameworks and support collaboration to enhance the quality of life in communities.

The LECP is an important way to set out how stakeholders can work together to ensure that their initiatives, programmes and projects support an improved quality of life for people living and working in the city. The LECP will facilitate collaboration between partner agencies, business and the community and voluntary sector, to drive synergies and align with regional, national and European policy to secure funding.

As detailed in the Plan:

"Implementing this Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management.

This Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 and the current City Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

In order to be realised, projects included in this Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework. It is a specific provision of this Plan to ensure that all of the provisions from the City Development Plan identified in the accompanying Screening for SEA and AA reports shall be complied with throughout the implementation of this Plan."

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<sup>4</sup> Including provisions relating to the protection of European sites, including Policy 2.3 - Renewable Energy, Policy 5.1 Green Network and Biodiversity, Policy 5.2 Protected Spaces: Sites of European, National and Local Ecological Importance, Policy 5.3 Blue Spaces: Coast, Canals and Waterways, Policy 9.1 Flood Risk and Policy 9.10 Energy and Associated Infrastructure.

## Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant affects to European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “conservation objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European Sites requiring assessment.

QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European Site has been designated and afforded protection.

SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat<sup>5</sup> or species<sup>6</sup> at that site have been considered.

### 3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. European sites within 15km of Galway City are being considered by this screening. A review of the characteristics of the Plan has identified that, in the absence of significant hydrological links, the characteristics of the Plan will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. Beyond this distance potential effects are diminished due to landscape scale ecological interactions. All European sites within a 15km radius of Galway City were examined to assess potential connectivity corridors on a landscape scale and assess potential interactions between the Plan and the conservation objectives of each of the sites.

Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of Galway City are listed on Table 3.1. European Sites and the EPA Rivers and Catchments are also mapped on Figure 3.1. Groundwater Sensitive European Sites that share the same Groundwater Body with Galway City are also provided in Table 3.1, and mapped on Figure 3.2. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 and Article 12 Reports to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has been considered.

<sup>5</sup> Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

<sup>6</sup> The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

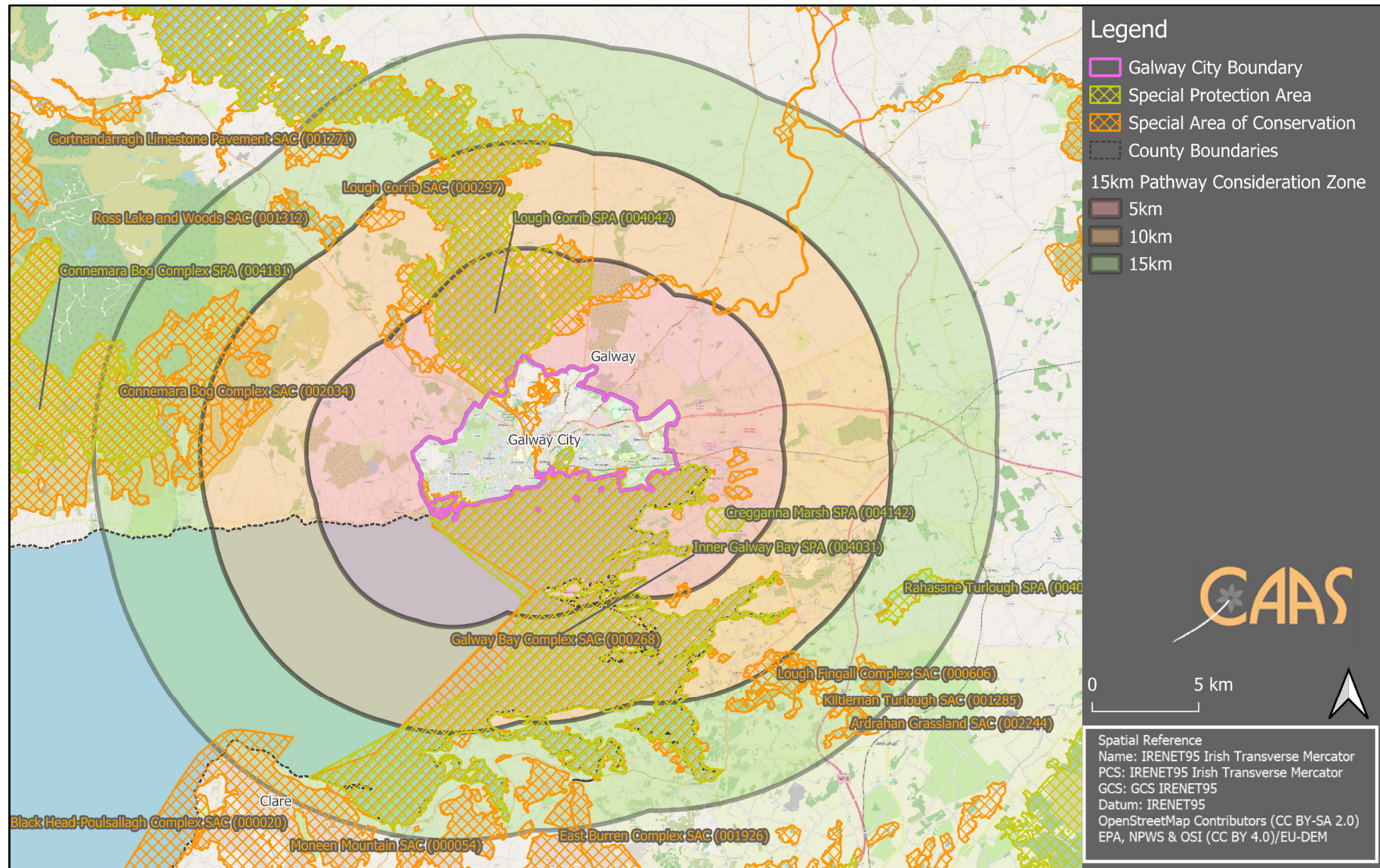
Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) documents:

- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Galway Bay Complex SAC [IE0000268] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Corrib SAC [IE0000297] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Inner Galway Bay SPA [IE0004031] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Lough Corrib SPA [IE0004042] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Cregganna Marsh SPA [IE0004142] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Connemara Bog Complex SAC [IE0002034] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Fingall Complex SAC [IE0000606] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ross Lake and Woods SAC [IE0001312] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Connemara Bog Complex SPA [IE0004181] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Rahasane Turlough SPA [IE0004089] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Rahasane Turlough SAC [IE0000322] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for East Burren Complex SAC [IE0001926] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Kiltiernan Turlough SAC [IE0001285] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Castletaylor Complex SAC [IE0000242] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC [IE0000020] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Moneen Mountain SAC [IE0000054] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC [IE0001271] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ardahan Grassland SAC [IE0002244] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Monivea Bog SAC [IE0002352] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Kilkieeran Bay and Islands SAC [IE0002111] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Levally Lough SAC [IE0000295] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC [IE0001774] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Maumturk Mountains SAC [IE0002008] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Derrinlough (Cloonkeenleananode) Bog SAC [IE0002197] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Lurleen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC [IE0000301] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Williamstown Turloughs SAC [IE0002296] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC [IE0001932] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Nageeron SAC [IE0002119] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Rosroe Bog SAC [IE0000324] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cregduff Lough SAC [IE0001251] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Murvey Machair SAC [IE0002129] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Slyne Head Peninsula SAC [IE0002074] Version 1.

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

SACs and SPAs downstream and beyond 15 km are considered by the AA. SPAs that are not downstream or are beyond 15 km would not be impacted upon due to distances involved.

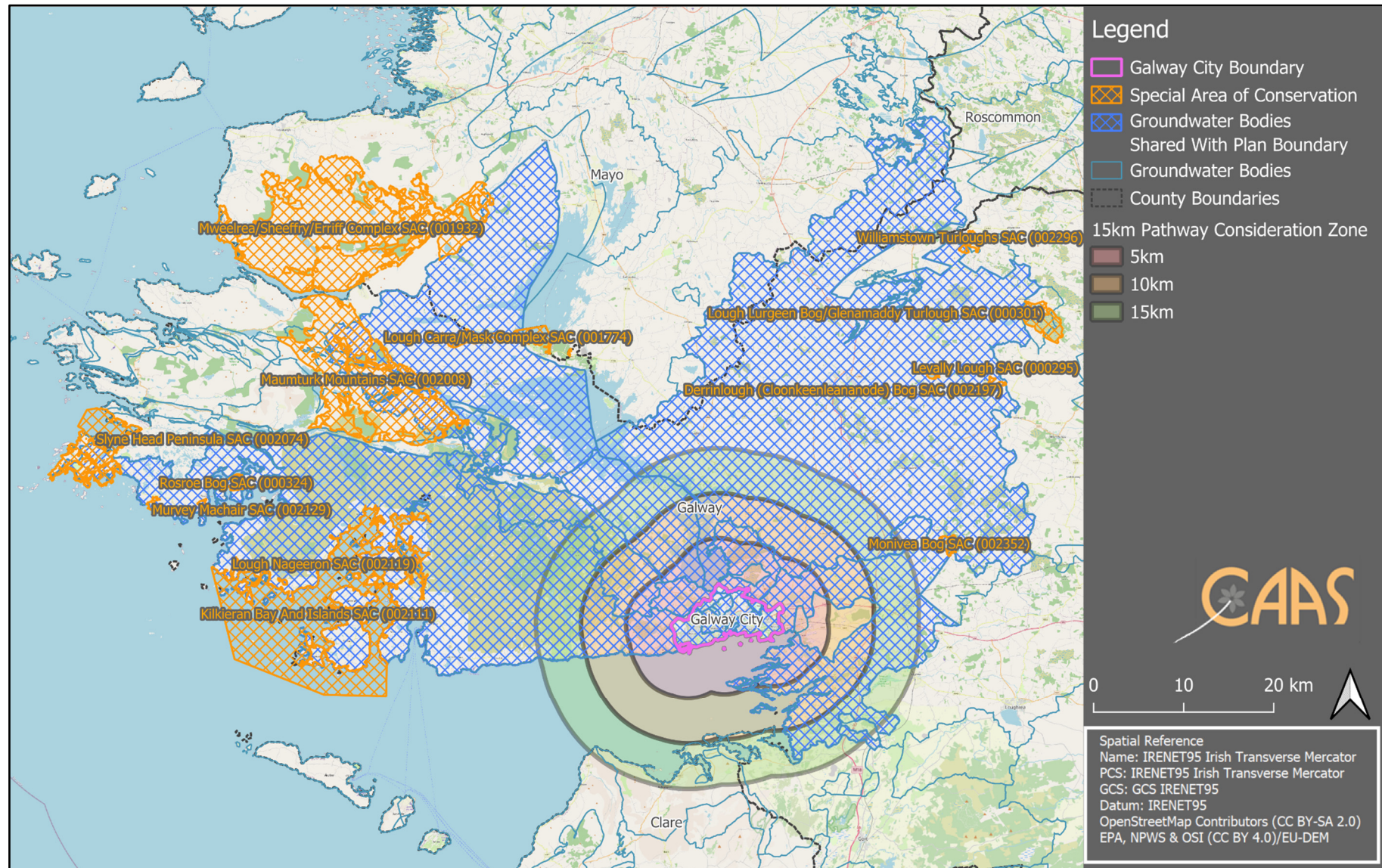




**Figure 3.1 European Sites within 15 km buffer zone of Galway City<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>7</sup> Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded October 2023)





**Figure 3.2 Groundwater Sensitive European Sites that share the same Groundwater Body with Galway City<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>8</sup> Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded October 2023)

### 3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

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

The primary aim of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of Galway City both by Galway City Council directly, and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

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

Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework. It is a specific provision of the Plan to ensure that all of the provisions from the City Development Plan identified in the accompanying Screening for SEA and AA reports shall be complied with throughout the implementation of the Plan.

Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.

#### 3.3.3 Screening of Sites and Types of Potential Effects

Table 3.1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European sites considering information provided above, including Appendix I. Sites are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- Where it can be shown that there are no significant pathways such as hydrological links between the Plan and the site to be screened;
- Where the site is located at such a distance from that area to which the Plan relates those effects are not foreseen; and
- Where it is that known threats or vulnerabilities at a site cannot be linked to potential impacts that may arise from the Plan.

As outlined in the European Commission Environment DG 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"* outlines the types of effects that may affect European Sites.

These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)

- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)
- Excavation Requirements
- Transportation Requirements
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning

In addition, the guidance document outlines the following likely changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Loss/reduction of habitat area;
- Habitat or species fragmentation;
- Disturbance to key species;
- Reduction in species density;
- Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and
- Climate change.

Assessment of potential impacts on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model.

Each of these potential changes are considered below and in Table 3.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites identified.

**Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites**

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	0.00	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Coastal lagoons [1150], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Turloughs [3180], Reefs [1170], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
000297	Lough Corrib SAC	0.00	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Limestone pavements [8240], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	None.	None.



Screening for AA Report

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
			Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Bog woodland [91D0], Alkaline fens [7230], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216], Active raised bogs [7110], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	<p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	0.00	Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Black-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia arctica</i> ) [A002], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Sandwich Tern ( <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> ) [A191], Grey Heron ( <i>Ardea cinerea</i> ) [A028], Red-breasted Merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
004042	Lough Corrib SPA	0.00	Hen Harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) [A082], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Gadwall ( <i>Anas strepera</i> ) [A051], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> ) [A125], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140],	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
			Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pochard ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> ) [A059], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193]	<p>establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	2.44	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	6.94	European dry heaths [4030], Reefs [1170], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> ) [6410], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Coastal lagoons [1150], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Alkaline fens [7230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	9.25	Limestone pavements [8240], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Turloughs [3180]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies,</p>	None.	None.



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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				<p>plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	9.87	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	11.41	Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				<p>provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	11.48	Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
000322	Rahasane Turlough SAC	11.55	Turloughs [3180]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	None.	None.

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				<p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	11.61	<p>Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Caves not open to the public [8310], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Alkaline fens [7230], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Limestone pavements [8240], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Turloughs [3180], 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], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p>	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	11.99	Turloughs [3180]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development,</p>	None.	None.

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				<p>including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	12.26	Turloughs [3180], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Limestone pavements [8240], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p>	None.	None.

Screening for AA Report

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.		
000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	12.41	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Limestone pavements [8240], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Reefs [1170], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	12.44	Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Limestone pavements [8240], Turloughs [3180], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				<p>through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	12.64	Limestone pavements [8240]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	13.29	Limestone pavements [8240], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				<p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
002352	Monivea Bog SAC (Shared GW Body)	18.86	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC (Shared GW Body)	27.52	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia</i> )	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and</p>	None.	None.



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			<i>maritimi</i> ) [1410], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Coastal lagoons [1150], Reefs [1170], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330]	<p>environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
000295	Levally Lough SAC (Shared GW Body)	30.00	Turloughs [3180]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p>	None.	None.

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				Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.		
001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC (Shared GW Body)	30.14	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130], European dry heaths [4030], Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC (Shared GW Body)	31.60	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	None.	None.

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				<p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
002197	Derrinlough (Cloonkeenleananode) Bog SAC (Shared GW Body)	33.61	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
000301	Lough Lurteen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC (Shared GW Body)	41.31	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Turloughs [3180]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which</p>	None.	None.

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				<p>have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC (Shared GW Body)	43.90	Turloughs [3180]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC (Shared GW Body)	46.84	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Transition mires and	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
			quaking bogs [7140], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes ( <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> ) [2150], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Coastal lagoons [1150], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Alkaline fens [7230], European dry heaths [4030], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ) [2170], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	<p>decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	48.87	Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				<p>through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	49.64	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	53.02	Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	None.	None.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
				<p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		
002129	Murvey Machair SAC	58.36	Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0]	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>	None.	None.
002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	62.62	Alkaline fens [7230], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Common Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) [1349], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-</i>	<p>Implementing the Plan will involve Galway City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and</p>	None.	None.



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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for likely Significant Effects	Potential for likely In-Combination Effects
			<p><i>Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Coastal lagoons [1150], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], European dry heaths [4030], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Reefs [1170], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0]</p>	<p>environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</p>		

### 3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely impact upon European sites. There are no provisions in the Plan that introduce any additional sources for effects to European sites. Therefore, there are no in-combination effects (that would result due to adoption of the Plan) identified.

## Section 4 AA Screening Conclusion

This report is to inform the Screening for AA for the Galway City Local Economic and Community Plan 2024 to be adopted<sup>9</sup>.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, the relevant attributes of European sites were assessed. The Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been addressed through the existing planning framework (which has been subject to Appropriate Assessment processes) with which the Plan and all lower tier plans/projects must comply. In addition, any future projects, plans etc. that may arise will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

It is concluded that the Plan to be adopted is not likely to result in significant effects on European sites and will not give rise to any effects on the ecological integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with any other plans, programmes, and projects etc. Consequently, Stage Two AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement) is advised as not being required.

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<sup>9</sup> Incorporating the LECP Framework Plan 2024-2029 and the LECP Implementation Plan 2024-2025.

# Appendix I Background information on European Sites

**List of European Sites considered by the screening assessment; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and Site Vulnerability/Sensitivity**

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Reefs [1170], Limestone pavements [8240], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	D01.01, E04.01, A10.01, C01.03.02, A05.02, G02.08, A04.03, K04.01, K02.01, G01, C01.07, K02.02, B07, A04.02.01, A08, G05.01	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, mechanical removal of peat, stock feeding, camping and caravans, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, competition (flora), species composition change (succession), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, mining and extraction activities not referred to above, accumulation of organic material, forestry activities not referred to above, non-intensive cattle grazing, fertilisation, trampling, overuse
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Turloughs [3180], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240]	A08, E04.01, D01.01, A04.02.01, A04.03, A05.02, K04.01, K02.01, K02.02, A10.01	Fertilisation, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, stock feeding, competition (flora), species composition change (succession), accumulation of organic material, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	Turloughs [3180], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Limestone pavements [8240], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	A04.01.01, A10.01, B01, J02.01, X, H01.08, H02.06	Intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, forest planting on open ground, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, no threats or pressures, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Limestone pavements [8240], Reefs [1170], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Alkaline fens [7230], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Coastal lagoons [1150], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Turloughs [3180], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	J02.12.01, F01, H01.08, J02.02.02, I01, D03.01.04, G02.01, F06, E03.03, C01.01, G01.01.02, D03.01.01, A04.02.02, J02.01.02, A04.02.01, A02.01, D03, D01.01, D02.02, H01.05, C01.01.02, J02.05.01, F02.03.01	Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, marine and freshwater aquaculture, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, estuarine and coastal dredging, invasive non-native species, industrial ports, golf course, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, disposal of inert materials, sand and gravel extraction, non-motorized nautical sports, slipways, non-intensive sheep grazing, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, non-intensive cattle grazing, agricultural intensification, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, pipe lines, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, removal of beach materials, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), bait digging or collection
000295	Levally Lough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A08, X, A10, C01.01.01, F03.01, E01.03	Fertilisation, no threats or pressures, restructuring agricultural land holding, sand and gravel quarries, hunting, dispersed habitation
000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Bog woodland [91D0], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Limestone pavements [8240], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Active raised bogs [7110], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetia [3130], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	E01.03, I01, G05, J02.15, H01.08, A08, A04.03, C01.03.02, D03.01.02, A02.01, B01, D01, A10.01, C01.01, A04, J02.01.03, E03.01, E01.01	Dispersed habitation, invasive non-native species, other human intrusions and disturbances, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, mechanical removal of peat, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, agricultural intensification, forest planting on open ground, roads, paths and railroads, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, sand and gravel extraction, grazing, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, continuous urbanisation
000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Turloughs [3180], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidens p.p. vegetation [3270]	J02.07, X, J01.01, F03.01, C01.03.02, D02.01, A08, H01.08, A03.03, H02.07, J02.15, A04.02.02	Water abstractions from groundwater, no threats or pressures, burning down, hunting, mechanical removal of peat, electricity and phone lines, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, abandonment or lack of mowing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, non-intensive sheep grazing
000322	Rahasane Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A02.01, J02.10, J02.01, J02.05, X, E03.03, H01.08, E03.01, H02.06, A08, F03.01, A04.01.05, A10.01	Agricultural intensification, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, no threats or pressures, disposal of inert materials, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, hunting, intensive mixed animal grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	C01.03.02, X, C01.03.01, A04.01.05, D01.01	Mechanical removal of peat, no threats or pressures, hand cutting of peat, intensive mixed animal grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Turloughs [3180], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species	H02.06, J02.07.02, C01, A02.01, J02.01.03, A04.03, A04.02.01, A04.01,	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, mining and quarrying, agricultural intensification, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive cattle

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240]	J02.01, A04.01.01, E03.03, A05.02, E03.01, H01.08, A08, J02.05	grazing, intensive grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, intensive cattle grazing, disposal of inert materials, stock feeding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, fertilisation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	J02.06.02, A03.03, I01, A04.02.05	Surface water abstractions for public water supply, abandonment or lack of mowing, invasive non-native species, non-intensive mixed animal grazing
001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	Limestone pavements [8240]	A04.01.02, A04.02.04, A04.02.05, J02.01, A10.01, C01.03, K04.05, A04.02.01, A04.03, I01, E04, D01.02, D01.01	Intensive sheep grazing, non-intensive goat grazing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, peat extraction, damage by herbivores (including game species), non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, invasive non-native species, structures, buildings in the landscape, roads, motorways, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	H01.08, D01.02, A02.01, H02.06, A08, X, J02.05	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, roads, motorways, agricultural intensification, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, no threats or pressures, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	D03.01.02, D01.01, H01.08, A04.03, A02.01, A10.01, H02.06, B02.02, C01.04, J02.04.01, A08, G05.04, C01.01, E06.02, A04, I01, H01, E06	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, agricultural intensification, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, forestry clearance, mines, flooding, fertilisation, vandalism, sand and gravel extraction, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, grazing, invasive non-native species, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities
001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alkaline fens [7230], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Limestone pavements [8240], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) [6216], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	H01, X, A03.03	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), no threats or pressures, abandonment or lack of mowing
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Limestone pavements [8240], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ) [1303], Caves not open to the public [8310], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Alkaline fens [7230], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Turloughs [3180]	A02, A10, H01.05, D05, A11, A05.02, I02, H01.08, A10.01, A08, A04.03, H02.06, K02.01, A04.01, D01.02, D01.01, E03.01, A04.02, G01, H02.07	Modification of cultivation practices, restructuring agricultural land holding, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, improved access to site, agriculture activities not referred to above, stock feeding, problematic native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, species composition change (succession), intensive grazing, roads, motorways, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, non-intensive grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population
001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ) [2170], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Alkaline fens [7230], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Coastal lagoons [1150], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes ( <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> ) [2150], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0]	A02.01, H01, A04.01.02, X, C01.03.02, A08	Agricultural intensification, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), intensive sheep grazing, no threats or pressures, mechanical removal of peat, fertilisation
002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of	G05.01, G02.10, C01.03.01, D01.01, D01.05, I01, H01.05, A04.02.01, B01.01, B01.02, C01.03.02, B04,	Trampling, overuse, other sport or leisure complexes, hand cutting of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct, invasive non-native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, non-intensive cattle grazing, forest planting on open ground (native trees), artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), mechanical removal of peat,

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	A04.01.02, G01.04, G05.09, E01.03, B02.01.02	use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), intensive sheep grazing, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, fences, fencing, dispersed habitation, forest replanting (non-native trees)
002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Reefs [1170], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetia [3130], Alkaline fens [7230], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Coastal lagoons [1150], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> ) [1065], European dry heaths [4030], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	C01.03.01, C01.03.02, J01, A04.01.02, X	Hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, fire and fire suppression, intensive sheep grazing, no threats or pressures
002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Alkaline fens [7230], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Coastal lagoons [1150], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Common Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) [1349], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Reefs [1170], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetia [3130], European dry heaths [4030], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510]	G01.03.02, J02.02.01, I01, G01.02, D03.01.02, G02.08, D01.01, H06.01, A04.02, F02.01.01, G05.01, L07, G01.01.02, G01, G02.01, F02, C01.01, J02.12.01, F03.02, J01.01, E01.03	Off-road motorized driving, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, camping and caravans, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, noise nuisance, noise pollution, non-intensive grazing, potting, trampling, overuse, storm, cyclone, non-motorized nautical sports, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, golf course, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, sand and gravel extraction, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), burning down, dispersed habitation
002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetia [3130], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510], Coastal lagoons [1150], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Reefs [1170]	F01.01, X, A04.01.02, A04.01.01	Intensive fish farming, intensification, no threats or pressures, intensive sheep grazing, intensive cattle grazing
002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> ) [1833], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetia [3130]	J01.01, I01, J02.06.02, A04.02.05	Burning down, invasive non-native species, surface water abstractions for public water supply, non-intensive mixed animal grazing
002129	Murvey Machair SAC	Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395]	F03.01, J01.01, G01.03.02, H03.03, G05.01, K04.05, L07, K01.01, A04.02.02, G01.02	Hunting, burning down, off-road motorized driving, marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, Styrofoam), trampling, overuse, damage by herbivores (including game species), storm, cyclone, erosion, non-intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
002197	Derrinlough (Cloonkeenleananode) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J01.01, I02, B02.02, J02.15, J02.01, I01, C01.03, L01	Burning down, problematic native species, forestry clearance, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, invasive non-native species, peat extraction, volcanic activity
002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Limestone pavements [8240], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	A05.02, E03.03, A08, E04, A04.03, A04.01.03, A10.01, D01, A04.02.01	Stock feeding, disposal of inert materials, fertilisation, structures, buildings in the landscape, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, intensive horse grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, roads, paths and railroads, non-intensive cattle grazing
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]	X, H01.05, A10, H02.07, E01, C01.03.02, C01.01.01, J02.07, J02.15	No threats or pressures, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, restructuring agricultural land holding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, urbanised areas, human habitation, mechanical removal of peat, sand and gravel quarries, water abstractions from groundwater, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I01, J01.01, E03.01, J02.10, B01.02, X, C01.03.02, J02.07, J02.15, E03.03	Invasive non-native species, burning down, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), no threats or pressures, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of inert materials
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Black-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia arctica</i> ) [A002], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Sandwich Tern ( <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> ) [A191], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Red-breasted Merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Grey Heron ( <i>Ardea cinerea</i> ) [A028], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182]	A04, F01, F03.01, F02.03, D01.02, E01, J02.12, G01.01, E03, J02.01.02, E02, A08, G01.02	Grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting, leisure fishing, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, nautical sports, discharges, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, industrial or commercial areas, fertilisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004042	Lough Corrib SPA	Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> ) [A125], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Hen Harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) [A082], Pochard ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> ) [A059], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Gadwall ( <i>Anas strepera</i> ) [A051], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> )	F02.03, G01.01, F03.01, A04, E01, B, A08	Leisure fishing, nautical sports, hunting, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		[A056], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061]		
004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156]	A04, F03.01, A08	Grazing, hunting, fertilisation
004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	A04, A08, E01.02	Grazing, fertilisation, discontinuous urbanisation
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182]	B, C01.03.02, E01.03, I01, D01.02, G01.02	Sylviculture, forestry, mechanical removal of peat, dispersed habitation, invasive non-native species, roads, motorways, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles

List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have been considered by the screening assessment, including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> )	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> )	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> )	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g., pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1065]	Marsh Fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> )	The pressures facing this species are associated with conversion of land into agricultural land or forestry, under-grazing and abandonment of land.	A01, A07, A10, B01	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> )	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, X0	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> )	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1106]	Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution)	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.



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[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1303]	Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> )	The pressures facing Lesser Horseshoe Bats are associated with human disturbance (e.g., noise, light and heat pollution, construction or conversion of urban and recreational areas, including the removal of small landscape features and trees).	A05, A14, B09, F01, F02, F24, H08, L06, M08	Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation, livestock farming (without grazing), clear-cutting, removal of all trees, conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), construction or modification (e.g., of housing and settlements) in existing urban or recreational areas, residential or recreational activities and structures generating noise, light, heat or other forms of pollution, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes)	Temperature fluctuations in their roosts. Resource availability. Habitat connectivity. Lighting and noise effects. Urbanisation.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> )	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1365]	Harbour Seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> )	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.



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[1395]	Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[1833]	Slender Naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> )	The species is pressured by enrichment (eutrophication), acidification, peatland damage and the physical alteration of water bodies.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, F33, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes ( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> )	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ( <i>grey dunes</i> )	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2150]	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes ( <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> )	The majority of pressures of this habitat are due to land abandonment, recreational activities and also bracken encroachment.	A06, F07, I04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub ( <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> and <i>Salicion arenariae</i> )	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[21A0]	Machairs ( <i>* in Ireland</i> )	Pressures on the habitat include ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and disturbance.	A02, A09, A10, A20, A30, F01, F07, L01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture, conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Mismanaged recreational activity.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3130]	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> )	The majority of pressures this habitat is under is associated with drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

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[3140]	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass ( <i>Chara spp.</i> )	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters.	A25, A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12, F13, F33, I02	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[3180]	Turloughs	The main pressures associated with this habitat are related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing.	A09, A26, A31	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation ( <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> )	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[3270]	Rivers with muddy banks with vegetation ( <i>Chenopodium rubri p.p.</i> and <i>Bidenton p.p.</i> )	The only significant pressure on this habitat is a result of intensive grazing resulting in poaching.	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[5130]	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6130]	Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa ( <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> )	Pressures on this habitat are associated with abiotic natural processes (leaching of metals) and succession, as well as impacts from recreational activities (walking/hiking).	F07, L01, L02	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> )* important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.

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[6510]	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing), application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton ( <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i> )	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb ( <i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb ( <i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8310]	Caves not open to the public	There are no pressures facing this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) and beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

Screening for AA Report

Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[91D0]	Bog woodland	Pressures facing this habitat are related to drainage, invasive species and burning.	A11, B09, C05, I02, K01	Burning for agriculture, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, peat extraction, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), Indian balsam ( <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> ) and currant species ( <i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i> ) as well as some native species such as brambles ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.

List of all Special Conservation Interest of SPAs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications
A056	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
A059	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A069	Red-Breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A082	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, forest planting on open ground, forest and plantation management & use, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, other ecosystem modifications
A098	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, forest planting on open ground, forest and plantation management & use, renewable abiotic energy use, changes in biotic conditions
A125	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	C03, G01, H01	Renewable abiotic energy use, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A191	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	C03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, invasive non-native species
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, changes in abiotic conditions
A395	Greater White-Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	A02, A04, A06, A11, B01, C03, D02, D05, F01, F03, G01, H03, H07, K03, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, annual and perennial non-timber crops, agriculture activities not referred to above, forest planting on open ground, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, improved access to site, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, interspecific faunal relations, changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions
A674	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other human intrusions and disturbances, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, other ecosystem modifications