Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Determination under the Planning and Development Act 2024 (as amended) and Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, as amended) for:

Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening determination is being made by Wexford County Council regarding Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028. This determination relates to whether the Proposed Material Alterations would or would not necessitate the undertaking of Stage 2 AA under the Planning and Development Act 2024 (as amended) and Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, as amended).

In carrying out this Screening for AA, the Council is taking into account:

- Proposed Variation No. 1;
- AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Variation No. 1; and
- Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1; and
- Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

As identified in the Screening for AA Report for Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1:

- The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The overarching objective of Proposed Variation No. 1 is to implement the objectives of the National Planning Framework guidelines.
- Proposed Variation No. 1 and associated SEA and AA documents were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Submissions are responded to in a Chief Executive's Report within which recommendations are made for Proposed Material Alterations to the Proposed Variation. These recommendations are the subject of this report. The Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Proposed Variation. For further detail, see the Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations contained in the Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received.
- The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with.
- Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation's Stage 2 AA.

- As there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1, there is no likely significant in combination effect that would result from the implementation of Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.
- Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for AA to inform the competent authority carrying out the Screening for AA, that Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 are not foreseen to have any likelihood for any significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for a significant effect to any European site as a result of implementing Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 can be ruled out.
- This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Report) is not required.

The Planning Authority has carefully considered the AA Screening Report and agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented.

It is hereby determined that Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 would not give rise to any effects on the ecological integrity of any European Site, alone or in combinations with any other plans, programmes or projects in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated; and that Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Report) would not be required for such Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

Signatory: _____

Eddie Taaffe
Chief Executive

Date: 1/4/26.

SCREENING
FOR
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
REPORT

FOR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
PROPOSED MATERIAL ALTERATIONS
TO
PROPOSED VARIATION NO. 1
TO THE
WEXFORD COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2022-2028

for: Wexford County Council

by: CAAS Ltd.

MARCH 2026

Wexford County Council, County Hall, Newtown Road, Carricklawn, County Wexford.
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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This is a Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Report that examines Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1. to the Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028, referred to hereafter as 'Proposed Material Alterations'. It has been prepared to assist the competent authority in assessing whether or not Stage Two AA is required. 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").

This report should be read in conjunction with the documents cited within, including:

- Proposed Variation No. 1;
- AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Variation No. 1; and
- Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

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 Acts (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

This Screening for AA report for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 is based on best scientific knowledge, has utilised ecological expertise and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre[1], the NPWS[2], and EPA[3] mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for the Screening for AA report comprised the following elements:

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

[1] Available at: https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/
[2] Available at: https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites and https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba
[3] Available at: https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/

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

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

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions
The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain
An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

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

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor[4] 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 Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 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 any likely significant effect on any European site could arise from the Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

This report has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

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

This report has been conducted in view of the Conservation Objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

[4] 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 The Proposed Variation and associated Proposed Material Alterations

Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 came into effect in July 2022. The plan was informed by the first iteration of the National Planning Framework and the population targets that were contained in the Implementation Roadmap for the National Planning Framework published in July 2018. The housing targets in the Plan were informed by the Ministerial Guidelines Housing Supply Target Methodology for Development Planning issued in 2020.

The First Revision of the National Planning Framework was approved and published in April 2025. It identified the need to plan for approximately 50,000 additional households per annum to 2040 at national level. Arising from this, the Government issued Guidelines entitled NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirements under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act (2000 as amended) to implement and interpret the national targets at county level.

In order to implement the objectives of these guidelines, including increased housing targets for County Wexford, it is necessary to vary the County Development Plan 2022-2028 to revise the Core Strategy contained in Chapter three of the plan and increase the quantum of land zoned for residential purposes. Proposed Variation No. 1 also contains associated changes to the text of Chapters three and four that are necessary to facilitate the revised targets.

In order to increase the quantum of land zoned available for residential purposes in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines, the variation also contains interim land use zoning for residential use and necessary supporting objectives for Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town. The variation also provides for other land use zoning categories for these towns as the respective plans expired upon adoption of the County Development Plan in 2022. This is to ensure the orderly and supported development of residential, economic, social and community uses, the protection of natural heritage and the environment, and to provide for climate action and flood risk. The Variation also includes a number of objectives for each town which are required to support the development of zoned land and to facilitate the development of key infrastructure to accommodate their growth and enable them to prosper. These objectives are interim objectives until Settlement Plans and/or Urban Area Plans are prepared for these towns.

The Variation also contains an updated policy on developments subject to the Major Accident Directive (Major Accidents or Seveso Sites) to ensure that a precautionary approach is applied to the location of new Major Accidents sites, modifications to existing sites and to control development in the vicinity of such sites.

This Variation represents the first stage 1 in a series of variations to the County Development Plan 2022-2028 to increase the quantum of land zoned for residential purposes in County Wexford to facilitate the implementation of the Guidelines.

Proposed Variation No. 1 and associated SEA and AA documents were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Submissions are responded to in a Chief Executive's Report within which recommendations are made for Proposed Material Alterations to the Proposed Variation. These recommendations are the subject of this report. The Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Proposed Variation. For further detail, the Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations should be referred to.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to screening

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

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the "'Conservation Objectives" (COs), "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 First Order Site-Specific 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[5] or species[6] at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km pathway consideration zone to be considered. All European sites within a 15km radius of the County Development Plan area to which Proposed Variation No. 1 and associated Proposed Material Alterations relates were examined to assess potential connectivity corridors on a landscape scale, and assess potential interactions between Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 and the Conservation Objectives of each of the sites.

Details of European sites that occur within the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone of, or have groundwater connectivity with, the County Development Plan area are listed in Table 3.2 and mapped in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2.

Information on QIs, SCIs, site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has also been considered by the AA screening assessment. The COs of the European sites that have been considered throughout the assessment report, were sourced from the following NPWS documents:

NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Blackstairs Mountains SAC [IE0000770] Version 1.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Slaney River Valley SAC [IE0000781] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 2.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for River Nore SPA [IE0004233] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA [IE0004076] Version 1.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Seas off Wexford SPA [IE0004237] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Hook Head SAC [IE0000764] Version 2.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for The Raven SPA [IE0004019] Version 1.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000710] Version 1.
NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballyteige Burrow SAC [IE0000696] Version 1.
NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballyteige Burrow SPA [IE0004020] Version 1.

[5] 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.
[6] 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.

NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lady's Island Lake SAC [IE0000704] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Lady's Island Lake SPA [IE0004009] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Tacumshin Lake SPA [IE0004092] Version 1.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Tacumshin Lake SAC [IE0000709] Version 1
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Carnsore Point SAC [IE0002269] Version 1.
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Screen Hills SAC [IE0000708] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Long Bank SAC [IE0002161] Version 1.
NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Bank SAC [IE0002953] Version 2.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Saltee Islands SAC [IE0000707] and Saltee Islands SPA [IE004002] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Keeragh Islands SPA [IE0004118] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Bannow Bay SPA [IE0004033] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Bannow Bay SAC [IE0000697] Version 1.
NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC [IE0001741] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC [IE0000700] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Cahore Marshes SPA [IE0004143] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC [IE0001742] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Suir SAC [IE0002137] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC [IE0000671] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Tramore Back Strand SPA [IE0004027] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.

The COs focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each European site, therefore the screening process concentrated on assessing any likely significant effects on any European Site of the Proposed Material Alterations with respect to the QIs/SCIs of each European site.

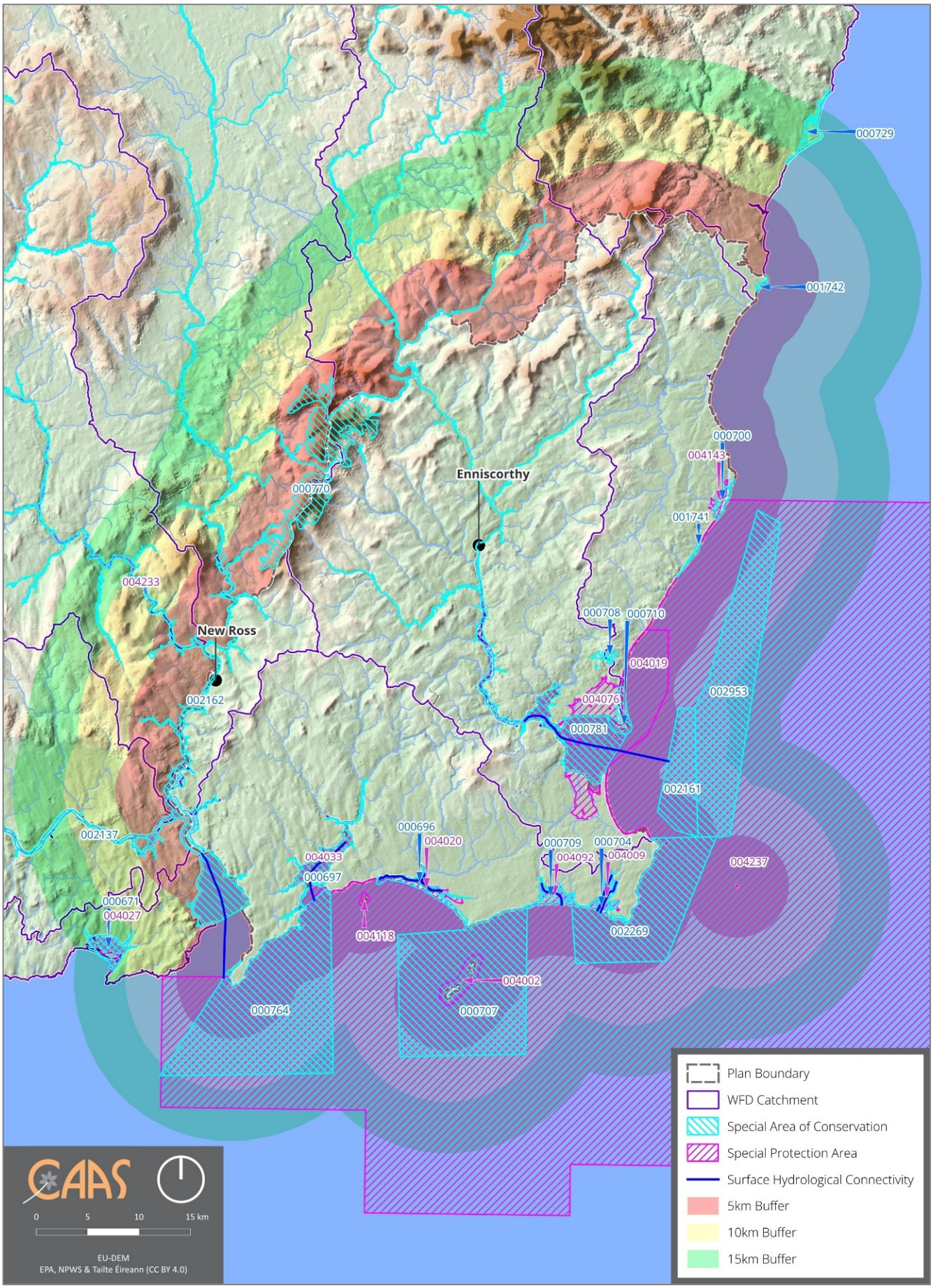

Figure 3.1 European sites within a 15km radius of the County boundary[7]

[7] Source: NPWS

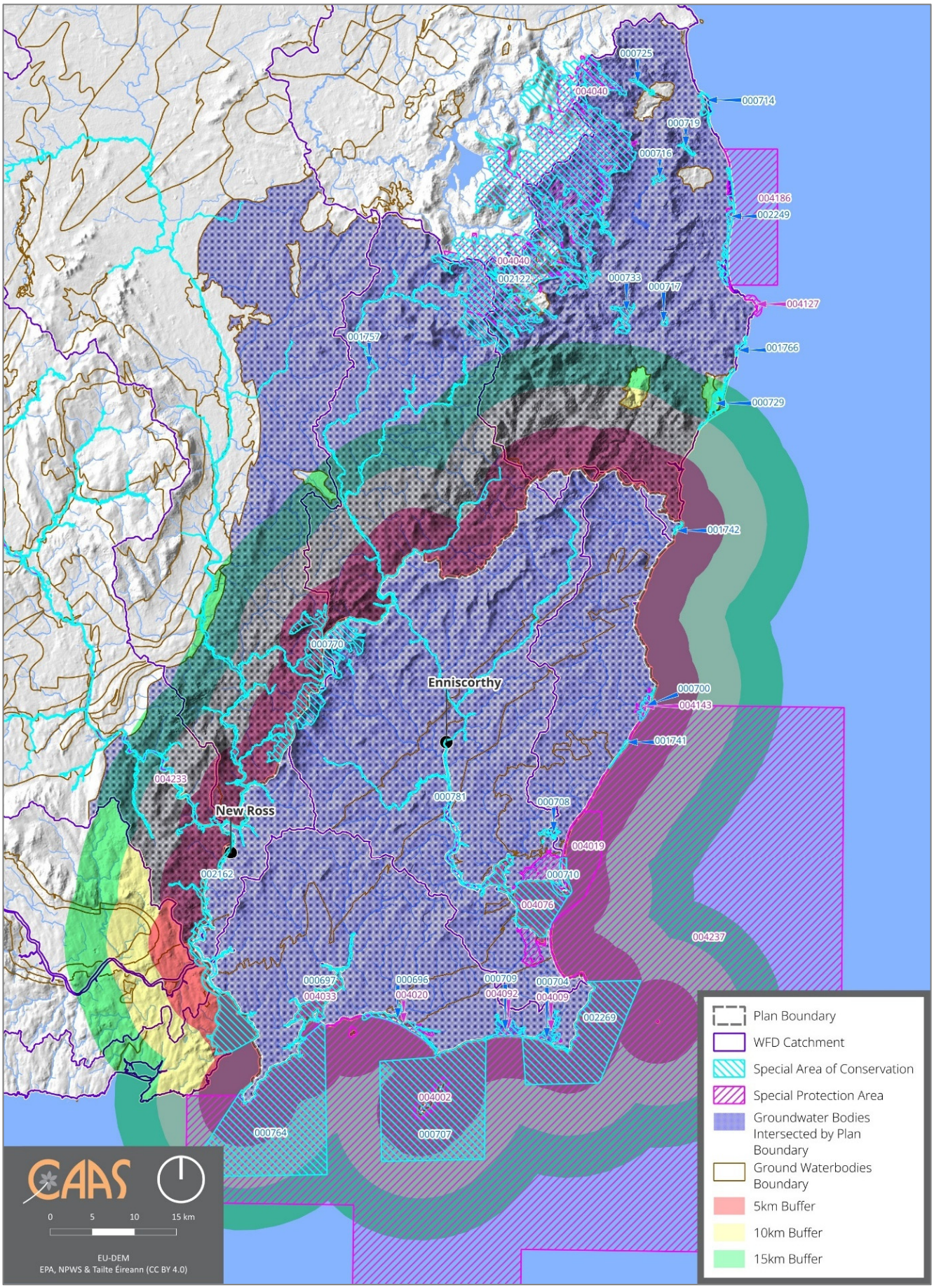

Figure 3.2 European sites[8] with shared groundwater bodies[9] with the County Development Plan area

[8] Special Areas of Conservation and/or Special Protection Areas with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests
[9] Source: EPA datasets – accessed at: https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/

3.3 Assessment Criteria

Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 are considered in this report with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities, threats and pressures of the QIs in relation to all potential sources for effects identified, and potential pathways for such effects identified above are then examined by the Screening for AA in Table 3.2. If/where sources within the Proposed Material Alterations and pathways for potential significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned would proceed to Stage 2 AA (where a Natura Impact Report is then required).

3.3.1 Is Proposed Variation No. 1 to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of Proposed Variation No. 1 is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to implement the objectives of the National Planning Framework guidelines.

3.3.2 Elements of Proposed Variation No. 1 with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The overarching objective of Proposed Variation No. 1 is to implement the objectives of the National Planning Framework guidelines.

The aspects of the Proposed Variation (a summary of which is provided in Section 2) that present sources with pathways for potential significant effects to European sites as a result of its implementation are:

- Increases in the capacity required for infrastructure, including wastewater treatment services; and
- Potential increases in visitor pressures (including amenity and leisure activities) on European sites from the proposed increases in population densities and housing targets, including from associated active travel infrastructure such as greenways, blueways and cycleways.

These elements have been considered in the preparation of the Proposed Variation and measures have been integrated into the Variation to allow the Stage 2 AA to conclude that: "Having regard to the mitigation measures and safeguards set out above, it is concluded that the implementation of Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, will not give rise to adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, in view of the sites' conservation objectives."

Taking into account all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation's Stage 2 AA.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 examine whether there is potential for significant effects on European Sites considering information provided above.

Table 3.1 AA Screening Considerations

Ref	AA Screening Consideration
1	This alteration would further contribute towards provisions related to this sector/topic that are already contained within the Proposed Variation; however, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by this Proposed Material Alteration. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
2	The update to terminology/language/wording/mapping/supporting documentation would not result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
3	This alteration relates to Proposed Variation text that sets the context for, summarises and/or provides clarification to Proposed Variation provisions. It does not interact with existing Proposed Variation provisions to an extent that it would result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
4	This alteration adds more detail but would not have the potential to result in result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
5	This alteration provides consistency with other parts of the Proposed Variation and/or with the wider planning and policy framework. It would not interact with Proposed Variation provisions to the extent that it would result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
6	Removal of this provision/text would remove the potential for any environmental effects; however, removal of the provision/text would not be likely to result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**

Proposed Material Alteration No.	AA Screening Consideration Reference
1	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
2	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
3	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
4	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
5	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
6	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
7	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
8	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
9	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
10	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
11	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
12	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
13	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
14	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
15	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
16	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
17	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
18	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
19	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
20	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
21	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
22	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
23	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
24	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
25	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
26	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
27	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
28	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
29	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
30	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
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35	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
36	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
37	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
38	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required

Proposed Material Alteration No.	AA Screening Consideration Reference
39	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required

Table 3.2 Screening of European sites within 15 km of the County Development Plan boundary

Site Code	Site Name	Distance from County boundary (km)[10]	Qualifying Feature[11]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects
000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	Within	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Within	Desmoulin`s whorl snail *(Vertigo moulinsiana)* [1016], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], White-clawed crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)* [1092], Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* [1096], Reefs [1170], Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029], European dry heaths [4030], Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* [1095], Killarney fern *(Trichomanes speciosum)* [1421], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* [1106], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Twaite shad *(Alosa fallax)* [1103], River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* [1099]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Within	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Coastal lagoons [1150], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110],	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by	No

[10] Directly across land/water
[11] Collectively refers to Special Conservation Interests (SPAs) and Qualifying Interests (SACs)

			Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs *(Sarcocornetea fruticosi)* [1420], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150]	any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	Within	Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
002269	Carnsore Point SAC	Within	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Reefs [1170]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Within	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000708	Screen Hills SAC	Within	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110], European dry heaths [4030]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Within	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Coastal lagoons [1150], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must	No

				comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	Within	Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Bewick's Swan *(Cygnus columbianus bewickii)* [A037], Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Gadwall *(Anas strepera)* [A051], Little Grebe *(Tachybaptus ruficollis)* [A004], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Tufted Duck *(Aythya fuligula)* [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Coot *(Fulica atra)* [A125], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Whooper Swan *(Cygnus cygnus)* [A038], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	Within	Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Gadwall *(Anas strepera)* [A051], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis)* [A191]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Within	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150], Reefs [1170]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Within	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	Within	Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)*	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council.	No

			[A050], Greenland White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Within	Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* [1095], Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* [1106], Twaite shad *(Alosa fallax)* [1103], Estuaries [1130], Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* [1096], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Harbour seal *(Phoca vitulina)* [1365], River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* [1099], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Within	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs *(Sarcocornetea fruticosi)* [1420], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Estuaries [1130]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004237	Seas off Wexford SPA	Within	Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Shag *(Phalacrocorax aristotelis)* [A018], Manx Shearwater *(Puffinus puffinus)* [A013], Puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis)* [A191], Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065], Gannet *(Morus bassanus)* [A016], Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188], Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Mediterranean Gull *(Larus melanocephalus)* [A176]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004019	The Raven SPA	Within	Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Sanderling	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council.	No

			(Calidris alba) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Greenland White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* [A395], Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Within	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Humid dune slacks [2190], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	Within	Great Crested Grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* [A005], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Grey Heron *(Ardea cinerea)* [A028], Little Grebe *(Tachybaptus ruficollis)* [A004], Whooper Swan *(Cygnus cygnus)* [A038], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Bewick's Swan *(Cygnus columbianus bewickii)* [A037], Goldeneye *(Bucephala clangula)* [A067], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Red-breasted Merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Hen Harrier *(Circus cyaneus)* [A082], Coot *(Fulica atra)* [A125], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Scaup *(Aythya marila)* [A062], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Greenland White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004033	Bannow Bay SPA	Within	Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Pintail *(Anas*	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with.	No

			acuta) [A054], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A674]	Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
000764	Hook Head SAC	Within	Common Bottlenose Dolphin *(Tursiops truncatus)* [1349], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Reefs [1170]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Within	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004118	Keeragh Islands SPA	Within	Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Within	Grey Seal *(Halichoerus grypus)* [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004002	Saltee Islands SPA	Within	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Gannet (Morus bassanus) [A016], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Kittiwake	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must	No

			(Rissa tridactyla) [], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]	comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	0.47	Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029], River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* [1099], Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* [1106], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* [1095], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], White-clawed crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)* [1092], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Twaite shad *(Alosa fallax)* [1103], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* [1096], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
002161	Long Bank SAC	1.52	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
002953	Blackwater Bank SAC	3.05	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) [1351]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004233	River Nore SPA	6.46	Kingfisher *(Alcedo atthis)* [A229]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with.	No

				Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	
000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	8.62	Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Alkaline fens [7230]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	9.35	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No
004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	9.44	Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A674], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141]	The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation Stage 2 AA process.	No

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 is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation's Stage 2 AA (refer also to the detail provided under Section 3.3). Therefore, no likely significant in combination effect would result from the implementation of Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

Section 4 Screening for AA Concluding Advice

The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wexford County Council. The overarching objective of Proposed Variation No. 1 is to implement the objectives of the National Planning Framework guidelines.

Proposed Variation No. 1 and associated SEA and AA documents were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Submissions are responded to in a Chief Executive's Report within which recommendations are made for Proposed Material Alterations to the Proposed Variation. These recommendations are the subject of this report. The Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Proposed Variation. For further detail, the Chief Executive's Recommendations for Proposed Material Alterations should be referred to.

The Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation is also subject to Stage 2 AA and requires compliance with the measures from the existing County Development Plan and includes additional such measures that must be complied with.

Considering the above, including the measures that have been integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1, that have not already been considered by the Proposed Variation's Stage 2 AA.

As there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1, there is no likely significant in combination effect that would result from the implementation of Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for AA to inform the competent authority carrying out the Screening for AA, that Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 are not foreseen to have any likelihood for any significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for a significant effect to any European site as a result of implementing Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 can be ruled out.

This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Report) is not required.

This report will be updated following agreement on Proposed Material Alterations by the Members of Wexford County Council and will then be used in order to inform the making of a Screening for AA determination in advance of public display of the Proposed Material Alterations to the Proposed Variation.

Appendix I Background information on European sites

European sites that have undergone assessment, including the qualifying features[12] and current threats

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature[12]	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Humid dune slacks [2190], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	G02.08, H05.01, B02, I02, J01.01, G01.03, K01.03, I01, A04.03, J01, K02, G01.02, X	Camping and caravans, garbage and solid waste, forest and plantation management & use, problematic native species, burning down, motorised vehicles, drying out, invasive non-native species, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fire and fire suppression, biocenotic evolution, succession, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, no threats or pressures
000764	Hook Head SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351], Common Bottlenose Dolphin *(Tursiops truncatus)* [1349], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Reefs [1170]	F02, J02.11.01, G01.07, K01.01, X	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, scuba diving, snorkelling, erosion, no threats or pressures
000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.02, E03, K01.01, B02, A04.01.02, G01.02, J01.01, G01.03.02, K02.01	Non-intensive grazing, discharges, erosion, forest and plantation management & use, intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, burning down, off-road motorized driving, species composition change (succession)
000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* [1106], Estuaries [1130], River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* [1099], Twaite shad *(Alosa fallax)* [1103], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Harbour seal *(Phoca vitulina)* [1365], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* [1096], Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* [1095]	A01, C01.01, J02, J02.12.02, J02.05.02, E03, D01.01, B02, J02.11, A08, J02.06, D01.05, H01.08, H01, H01.01, D03.01.03, A10.01, H01.05, F02.03.01, I01, F01.03, F03.02.04, A09, K01.01, J02.06.01, E05	Cultivation, sand and gravel extraction, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, modifying structures of inland water courses, discharges, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, forest and plantation management & use, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, fertilisation, water abstractions from surface waters, bridge, viaduct, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to surface waters by industrial plants, fishing harbours, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, bait digging or collection, invasive non-native species, bottom culture, predator control, irrigation, erosion, surface water abstractions for agriculture, storage of materials
000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Grey Seal *(Halichoerus grypus)* [1364], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170]	G01.01, A04.02, D02, J02.12.01, F02.03.01, H01, F02.02.02	Nautical sports, non-intensive grazing, utility and service lines, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, bait digging or collection, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pelagic trawling
001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120]	J03, A05.02, E01.03, D01.01, I01, K01	Other ecosystem modifications, stock feeding, dispersed habitation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, abiotic (slow) natural processes
000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Coastal lagoons [1150], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Reefs [1170]	X, J02, G01.03.02, A04.03, J02.06.01, H01, E03.01, I01, H01.05, E03, A09	No threats or pressures, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, off-road motorized driving, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, surface water abstractions for agriculture, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), disposal of household or recreational facility waste, invasive non-native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, discharges, irrigation
000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Coastal lagoons [1150], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs *(Sarcocornetea fruticosi)* [1420], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150]	K02, F01, A04.02, F02.03, E03, G01.02, G01.03.02, K01.01, F02.03.01, I01	Biocenotic evolution, succession, marine and freshwater aquaculture, non-intensive grazing, leisure fishing, discharges, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, erosion, bait digging or collection, invasive non-native species

[12] Qualifying features is used here to encompass both Qualifying Interests (SACs) and Special Conservation Interests (SPAs)

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature[12]	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Humid dune slacks [2190], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120]	A05.02, F03.01, K02.01, E01.02, E03.01, A04.02, J02, A10.01, G05.04, G05.01, I01, A04.01.01, J01, K01.01, G02.08, A03.02, G02.01, G01.02, D04.01, A08, H02.07	Stock feeding, hunting, species composition change (succession), discontinuous urbanisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, non-intensive grazing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, vandalism, trampling, overuse, invasive non-native species, intensive cattle grazing, fire and fire suppression, erosion, camping and caravans, non-intensive mowing, golf course, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, airport, fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population
004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	Gadwall *(Anas strepera)* [A051], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis)* [A191], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194]	H, G01.02, C01.01.02, F03.01, A08, G01.01, K03.04	Pollution, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, removal of beach materials, hunting, fertilisation, nautical sports, predation
004118	Keeragh Islands SPA	Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017]	X	No threats and pressures
002269	Carnsore Point SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Reefs [1170]	D03.01.02, E03, X, K01.01, C01.01.02, F02, F02.01.02, F02.02.01, F02.01.01, F02.03, F02.03.01	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, discharges, no threats or pressures, erosion, removal of beach materials, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, netting, benthic or demersal trawling, potting, leisure fishing, bait digging or collection
000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	K01.03, X, J02.05.02, A05.02, K01.02, E03, E03.01, J02, J02.06.01, J02.12.01, G01.02, G02.09, G01.03.02, A04.03, H01.05, A09, K02.01, C01.01.02	Drying out, no threats or pressures, modifying structures of inland water courses, stock feeding, silting up, discharges, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, surface water abstractions for agriculture, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, wildlife watching, off-road motorized driving, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, irrigation, species composition change (succession), removal of beach materials
004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Bewick's Swan *(Cygnus columbianus bewickii)* [A037], Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Gadwall *(Anas strepera)* [A051], Little Grebe *(Tachybaptus ruficollis)* [A004], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Tufted Duck *(Aythya fuligula)* [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Coot *(Fulica atra)* [A125], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Whooper Swan *(Cygnus cygnus)* [A038], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142]	H, G01.02, D01.01, G03, G01.01	Pollution, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports
004002	Saltee Islands SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Gannet (Morus bassanus) [A016], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]	G01.02, D01.01, G03, G01.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* [1099], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], White-clawed crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)* [1092], Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* [1096], Desmoulin`s whorl snail *(Vertigo moulinsiana)* [1016], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Twaite shad *(Alosa fallax)* [1103], Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* [1095], Killarney fern *(Trichomanes speciosum)* [1421], European dry heaths [4030], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* [1106], Reefs [1170], Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355]	B07, C01.03, D03.01, B02, M01, H01, B02.01.01, J02.06, I01, B05, A04.01.01, J02, A02.01, C01.01.01, F02, F02.01.02, K01.01, E02, J02.05.02, A10.01, J03.02.01, J02.12.02, J02.02.01, F02.03, F01.01	Forestry activities not referred to above, peat extraction, port areas, forest and plantation management & use, changes in abiotic conditions, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), forest replanting (native trees), water abstractions from surface waters, invasive non-native species, use of fertilizers (forestry), intensive cattle grazing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, agricultural intensification, sand and gravel quarries, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, netting, erosion, industrial or commercial areas, modifying structures of inland water courses, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, reduction in migration or migration barriers, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, leisure fishing, intensive fish farming, intensification
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	X, J01.01, K02.01, K01.01, J02.12.01, I02, G01.03.02, G01, E03.01	Burning down, species composition change (succession), erosion, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, problematic native species, off-road motorized driving, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, disposal of household or recreational facility waste

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature[12]	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004019	The Raven SPA	Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065], Greenland White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* [A395]	G01.02, G01.01, B	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, sylviculture, forestry
004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	Red-breasted Merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Hen Harrier *(Circus cyaneus)* [A082], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Bewick's Swan *(Cygnus columbianus bewickii)* [A037], Goldeneye *(Bucephala clangula)* [A067], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Coot *(Fulica atra)* [A125], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Great Crested Grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* [A005], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Grey Heron *(Ardea cinerea)* [A028], Little Grebe *(Tachybaptus ruficollis)* [A004], Whooper Swan *(Cygnus cygnus)* [A038], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Scaup *(Aythya marila)* [A062], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Greenland White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156]	A04, E01, J02.12, A08, F01, D01.02, B, J02.01.01, G01.02, F03.01, A01, G03	Grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, roads, motorways, sylviculture, forestry, polderisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, cultivation, interpretative centres
004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A674], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140]	F01, G01, D01.02, A04, F03.01, E01.03, A08	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, roads, motorways, grazing, hunting, dispersed habitation, fertilisation
000708	Screen Hills SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110]	K02, X, I01, I02, C01.01	Biocenotic evolution, succession, no threats or pressures, invasive non-native species, problematic native species, sand and gravel extraction
000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs *(Sarcocornetea fruticosi)* [1420], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	J02.11.01, E03.01, D01.01, X, K01.01, F02.03.01, F01.01, J02.02, E03, B01, G01.03.02, I01, C01.01.02	Dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, erosion, bait digging or collection, intensive fish farming, intensification, removal of sediments (mud...), discharges, forest planting on open ground, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, removal of beach materials
004033	Bannow Bay SPA	Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A674], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149]	F01, G01, D01.02, A04, F03.01, E01.03, A08	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, roads, motorways, grazing, hunting, dispersed habitation, fertilisation
004233	River Nore SPA	Kingfisher *(Alcedo atthis)* [A229]	D03.01, X, J02.01	Port areas, no threats or pressures, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
004118	Keeragh Islands SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]	D03.01, X, J02.01	Port areas, no threats or pressures, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* [1096], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)* [1029], River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* [1099], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], White-clawed crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)* [1092], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* [1106], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Twaite shad *(Alosa fallax)* [1103], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* [1095], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355]	I01, X, J02.12.02, H01, B, A01, J02.01, E03, A08, E01, D03.01, J02.01.02	Invasive non-native species, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), sylviculture, forestry, cultivation, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, discharges, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, port areas, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	A05.02, A08, A04, J02.10, G01.02, G01.03.02, A04.01.05, A11, A03.03, A06.03	Stock feeding, fertilisation, grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, intensive mixed animal grazing, agriculture activities not referred to above, abandonment or lack of mowing, biofuel-production

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature[12]	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Greenland White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* [A395], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142]	G01.02, A08, A04, E01.03	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation, grazing, dispersed habitation
000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	E03, A04, F02.03, G02.08, F02.03.01, I01, C01.01.02, E01, G01.02, F03.01	Discharges, grazing, leisure fishing, camping and caravans, bait digging or collection, invasive non-native species, removal of beach materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting
004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A674], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A04, G01.02, I01, A08, H, E03, E01	Grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, fertilisation, pollution, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation
002161	Long Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110]	F02.02.01, F02.01.01, X	Benthic or demersal trawling, potting, no threats or pressures
002953	Blackwater Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110]	F02.01, F02.01.01, X	Professional passive fishing , potting, no threats or pressures
004237	Seas off Wexford SPA	Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Gannet *(Morus bassanus)* [A016], Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188], Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Shag *(Phalacrocorax aristotelis)* [A018], Manx Shearwater *(Puffinus puffinus)* [A013], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis)* [A191], Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Mediterranean Gull *(Larus melanocephalus)* [A176], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017]	D03.02, G01.01, A08, F01, E02, E03, E01, F02.03, A04, G01.02, I01, B, F03.01, G01.01, A08	Shipping lanes, nautical sports, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, sylviculture, forestry, hunting, nautical sports, fertilisation

Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone assessment, including threats, pressures and sensitivities

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1016]	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail *(Vertigo moulinsiana)*	The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat.	A07, A10, L01, L02	Abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, 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 to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera)*	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.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)*	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.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1110]	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	No significant pressures were identified acting on this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[91J0]	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore (Acer psedoplatanus), beech (Fagus sylvatica), cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus) and traveller's joy (Clematis vitalba), with overgrazing by deer also posing a pressure to the habitat.	A09, I02, I05	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)*	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, Xo	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)*	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)*	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1103]	Twaite Shad *(Alosa fallax fallax)*	There are a number of pressures related to this species, mainly relating to pollution, alteration of flow patterns, and habitat disturbance/	A19, A20, D02, E03, G01, G06, G12, I02, N01, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[1106]	Salmon *(Salmo salar)*	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.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		naturalised Pacific oyster (*Magalana gigas*) are also recognised as a significant pressure		pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	
[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 (*Magallana gigas*).	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.
[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.
[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.
[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.
[1420]	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs *(Sarcocornetea fruticosi)*	The pressures associated with this habitat are due to algal mats forming as a consequence of water pollution and invasive species.	I02, J02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal)	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[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.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling,

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
					reclamation, invasive species.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes *(Ammophila arenaria)*	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.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)*	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 (*Spartina anglica*).	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.
[2150]	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)*	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.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin *(Tursiops truncatus)*	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.
[1351]	Harbour Porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)*	Pressures acting 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	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
[1355]	Otter *(Lutra lutra)*	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 *(Phoca vitulina)*	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.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)*	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[1421]	Killarney Fern *(Trichomanes speciosum)*	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.

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[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes *(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.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation *(grey dunes)*	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.
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub *(Salix repens ssp. argentea and Salicion arenariae)*	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks *(Humid dune slacks)*	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)*	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.
[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
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation *(Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion)*	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.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	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.
[6130]	Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa *(Violetalia calaminariae)*	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.
[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.
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas *(and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)*	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[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.
[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	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	management are the key things.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)*	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.
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels *(Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)*	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 *(Epilobium brunnescens)*.	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 *(Epilobium brunnescens)*.	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[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 *Rhododendron ponticum*, cherry laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)* and beech *(Fagus sylvatica)* 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.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash *(Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*, beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*, Indian balsam *(Impatiens glandulifera)* and currant species *(Ribes nigrum and R. rubrum)* as well as some native species such as brambles *(Rubus fruticoses agg.)* and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.

Special Conservation Interests of SPAs that have undergone assessment including threats, pressures and sensitivities

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A001	Red-throated Diver	*Gavia stellata*	I02, F07, C05, G06, L06, N03, A11, B01, I05, N05, G01, D01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), sports, tourism and leisure activities, peat extraction, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A004	Little Grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	x	No threats or pressures
A005	Great Crested Grebe	*Podiceps cristatus*	E02, N01	Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A009	Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*	I02, N06, N07, F22, F23, G12, D01, G01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A013	Manx Shearwater	*Puffinus puffinus*	A09, F22, F23, G12, I02, N07, G01, N06	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change
A016	Gannet	*Morus bassanus*	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A017	Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*	G12, D01, F07, G10, J02, N06, N07, N01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A018	Shag	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, I02, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A028	Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	x	No threats or pressures
A037	Bewick's Swan	*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*	N01	Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A038	Whooper Swan	*Cygnus cygnus*	D01, D06, F07, F28	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A046	Light-bellied Brent Goose	*Branta bernicla hrota*	F07, D06, F01, F08, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A048	Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	F07, G19, N01, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A050	Wigeon	*Mareca penelope*	F07, G07, N01, D01, F08, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A052	Teal	*Anas crecca*	G07, F07, D01, F28	Hunting, sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A053	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	F07, G07, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A054	Pintail	*Anas acuta*	F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A062	Scaup	*Aythya marila*	F07, G07, G19, J01, D01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A065	Common Scoter	*Melanitta nigra*	L06, A06, I02, I04, A26, F07, G12, G01, D01, E02	Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, sports, tourism and leisure activities, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations
A067	Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*	F07, G07, J01, N01, N04, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A069	Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*	E02, G01, D01	Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A082	Hen Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	B01, B03, A05, D01, A13,	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and gmos), removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.), wind, wave and

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			A02, B16, A11, A07, I04, A03, A31, A21, A15	tidal power, including infrastructure, reseeding of grasslands and other semi-natural habitats, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), wood transport, burning for agriculture, abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), problematic native species, conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production, drainage for use as agricultural land, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture, tillage practices (e.g. ploughing) in agriculture
A098	Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	B03, B09, A01, C05, D01	Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and gmos), clear-cutting, removal of all trees, conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A103	Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	Xxp, H08	No pressures, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above
A125	Coot	*Fulica atra*	J01, N01	Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A130	Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A140	Golden Plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*	B01, I04, I02, A02, A11, A09, D01, H04, A31, G07, N01, F07, F28	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), burning for agriculture, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, vandalism or arson, drainage for use as agricultural land, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A141	Grey Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	F07, G01, G19, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A142	Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	A08, A21, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, N01, F07, F28	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A143	Knot	*Calidris canutus*	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A144	Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A149	Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	G01, G19, D01, F08, N04, F07	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	*Limosa limosa*	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica*	F07, G19, G01, F08, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A160	Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	A08, B01, I04, I02, A31, A02, C05, D01, A06, A11, F07, G01, G19, F08	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), burning for agriculture, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A162	Redshank	*Tringa totanus*	A08, A09, B01, I04, I02, A02,	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and

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			C05, D01, A06, A31, F07, F08, N04	burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, 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 defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A176	Mediterranean Gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	I02, I04	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species
A179	Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	F22, F23, I02, I04, D01, M08	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, flooding (natural processes)
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A184	Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus argenteus*	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A188	Kittiwake	*Rissa tridactyla*	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, L06, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A191	Sandwich Tern	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*	G12, I02, A09, D01, F07, I04, M08, N06, N07	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species, flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A192	Roseate Tern	*Sterna dougallii*	G12, N07, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, D01, F07, G01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A193	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	A09, G12, I02, I04, J02, L06, M08, D01, F07, G01, N06, N07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A194	Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	A09, G12, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, N07, D01, F07, G01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A195	Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons*	A09, G12, I02, I04, D01, N06, N07, F07, L06, N04	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A199	Guillemot	*Uria aalge*	F22, F23, G12, D01, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A200	Razorbill	*Alca torda*	F22, F23, G01, G12, J02, N06, N07, D01, F07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities

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A204	Puffin	*Fratercula arctica*	F22, F23, G12, I02, D01, F07, N07, G01, N06	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change
A229	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	A25, A26, B23, F11, J01, I02, F07, I04	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, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban run-offs, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species
A395	Greenland White-fronted Goose	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*	F07, G10, A02, B01, D01, D06, E01, F01, J02, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species

Conservation Objectives[13] that have been considered throughout the assessment

NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Blackstairs Mountains SAC [IE0000770] Version 1.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Slaney River Valley SAC [IE0000781] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 2.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for River Nore SPA [IE0004233] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA [IE0004076] Version 1.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Seas off Wexford SPA [IE0004237] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Hook Head SAC [IE0000764] Version 2.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for The Raven SPA [IE0004019] Version 1.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000710] Version 1.
NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballyteige Burrow SAC [IE0000696] Version 1.
NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballyteige Burrow SPA [IE0004020] Version 1.
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lady's Island Lake SAC [IE0000704] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Lady's Island Lake SPA [IE0004009] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Tacumshin Lake SPA [IE0004092] Version 1.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Tacumshin Lake SAC [IE0000709] Version 1
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Carnsore Point SAC [IE0002269] Version 1.
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Screen Hills SAC [IE0000708] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Long Bank SAC [IE0002161] Version 1.
NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Bank SAC [IE0002953] Version 2.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Saltee Islands SAC [IE0000707] and Saltee Islands SPA [IE004002] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Keeragh Islands SPA [IE0004118] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Bannow Bay SPA [IE0004033] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Bannow Bay SAC [IE0000697] Version 1.
NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC [IE0001741] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC [IE0000700] Version 1.
NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Cahore Marshes SPA [IE0004143] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC [IE0001742] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Suir SAC [IE0002137] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC [IE0000671] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Tramore Back Strand SPA [IE0004027] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.

[13] Available here.