

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

FOR
PROPOSED EXTENSION OF DURATION
OF THE
CURRENT
SLIGO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2023
(AS VARIED)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF
ARTICLE 6(3) OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE

for: Sligo County Council

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report (also known as *Stage One AA*) has been prepared to assess whether or not a Natura Impact Report (NIR) (also known as *Stage Two AA*) is required for the proposal by Sligo County Council to extend the duration of the current Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023, as varied. AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

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

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

- Identification of European sites within 15km¹ of the County boundary with identification of potential pathways links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the County boundary ;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European sites with identification of potential pathways from the County; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

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

Stage One: Screening

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

¹ Beyond 15km landscape scale ecological interactions are likely to minimise potential effects unless significant hydrological pathways are present.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor² 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 proposal that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the proposal.

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

- AA of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- "Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission Environment DG, 2002; and
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000.
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

² Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

Section 2 Description of the Proposal

As the competent authority, Sligo County Council has initiated the process of extending the Sligo County Development Plan period. The extension is needed as, due to disruption arising from Covid-19 restrictions, an additional period will be needed to complete the review of the current Development Plan and to make a new Development Plan. The lifespan of the current Plan would be extended for a maximum period of one year.

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”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European Sites requiring assessment.

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

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

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat³ or species⁴ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

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

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

³ 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.

⁴ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)/Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) documents:

NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for St. John's Point SAC [IE0000191] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Melvin SAC [IE0000428] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC [IE0000458] Version 1.
 NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Doocastle Turlough SAC [IE0000492] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Flughany Bog SAC [IE0000497] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC [IE0000516] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [IE0000584] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SAC [IE0000592] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Callow Bog SAC [IE0000595] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Derrinea Bog SAC [IE0000604] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cloonshanville Bog SAC [IE0000614] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SAC [IE0000622] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC [IE0000623] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC [IE0000625] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC [IE0000627] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Hoe Bog SAC [IE0000633] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC [IE0000634] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC [IE0000636] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC [IE0000637] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Union Wood SAC [IE0000638] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Arroo Mountain SAC [IE0001403] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Urlaur Lakes SAC [IE0001571] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC [IE0001656] Version 1.
 NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC [IE0001669] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SAC [IE0001673] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Streedagh Point Dunes SAC [IE0001680] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [IE0001818] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Unshin River SAC [IE0001898] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Cloonakillina Lough SAC [IE0001899] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenade Lough SAC [IE0001919] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Gill SAC [IE0001976] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ox Mountains Bogs SAC [IE0002006] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Boleybrack Mountain SAC [IE0002032] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for River Moy SAC [IE0002298] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC [IE0002303] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Drumalough Bog SAC [IE0002338] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Tullaghanrock Bog SAC [IE0002354] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Drumcliff Bay SPA [IE0004013] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand SPA [IE0004035] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA [IE0004036] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Gara SPA [IE0004048] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SPA [IE0004050] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Inishmurray SPA [IE0004068] Version 9.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [IE0004086] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA [IE0004101] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SPA [IE0004105] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Inishduff SPA [IE0004115] Version 9.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SPA [IE0004129] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Aughris Head SPA [IE0004133] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA [IE0004135] Version 9.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA [IE0004187] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA [IE0004228] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA [IE0004234] Version 9.

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

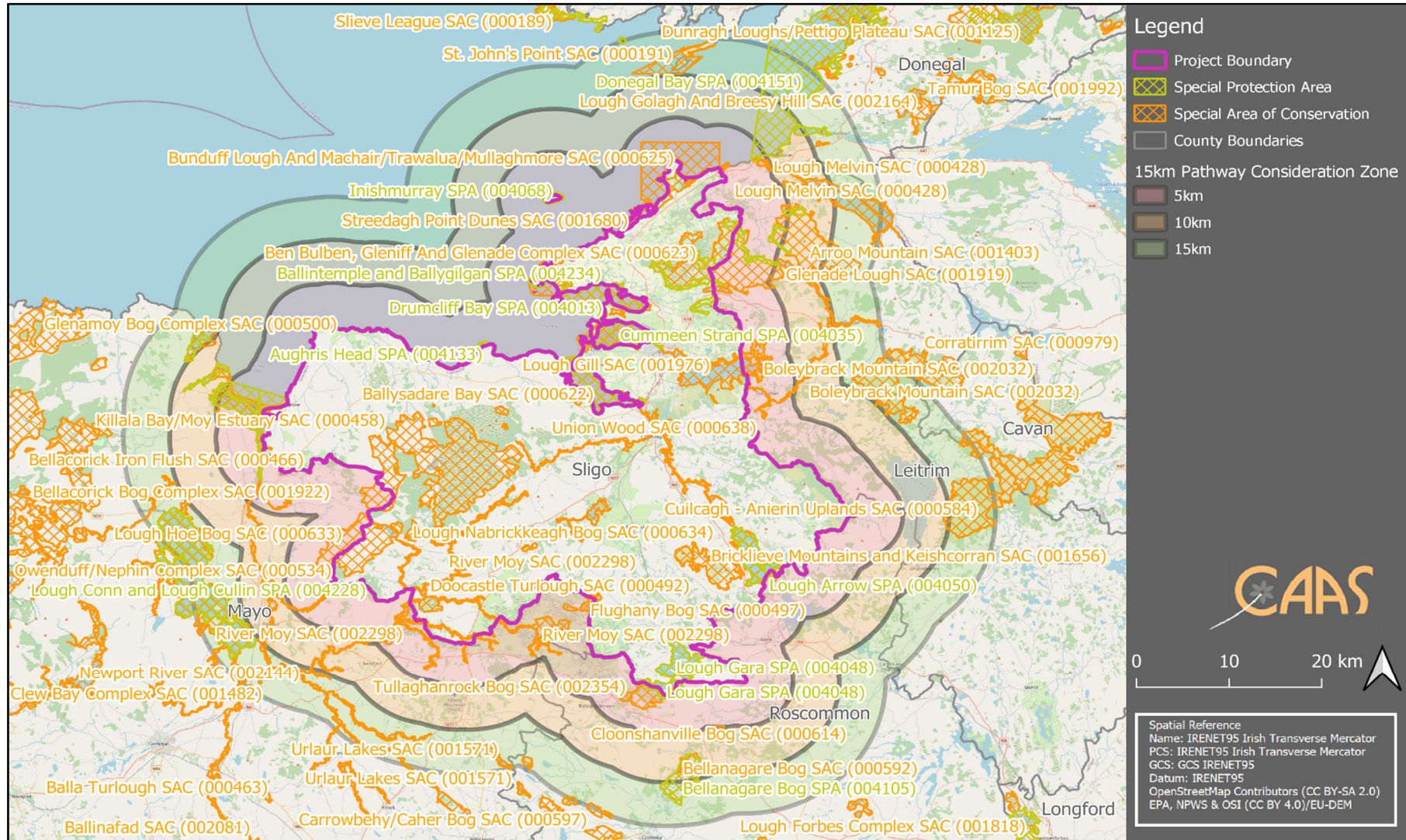


Figure 3.1 European Sites within 15 km buffer zone of County Sligo⁵

⁵ Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded January 2023)

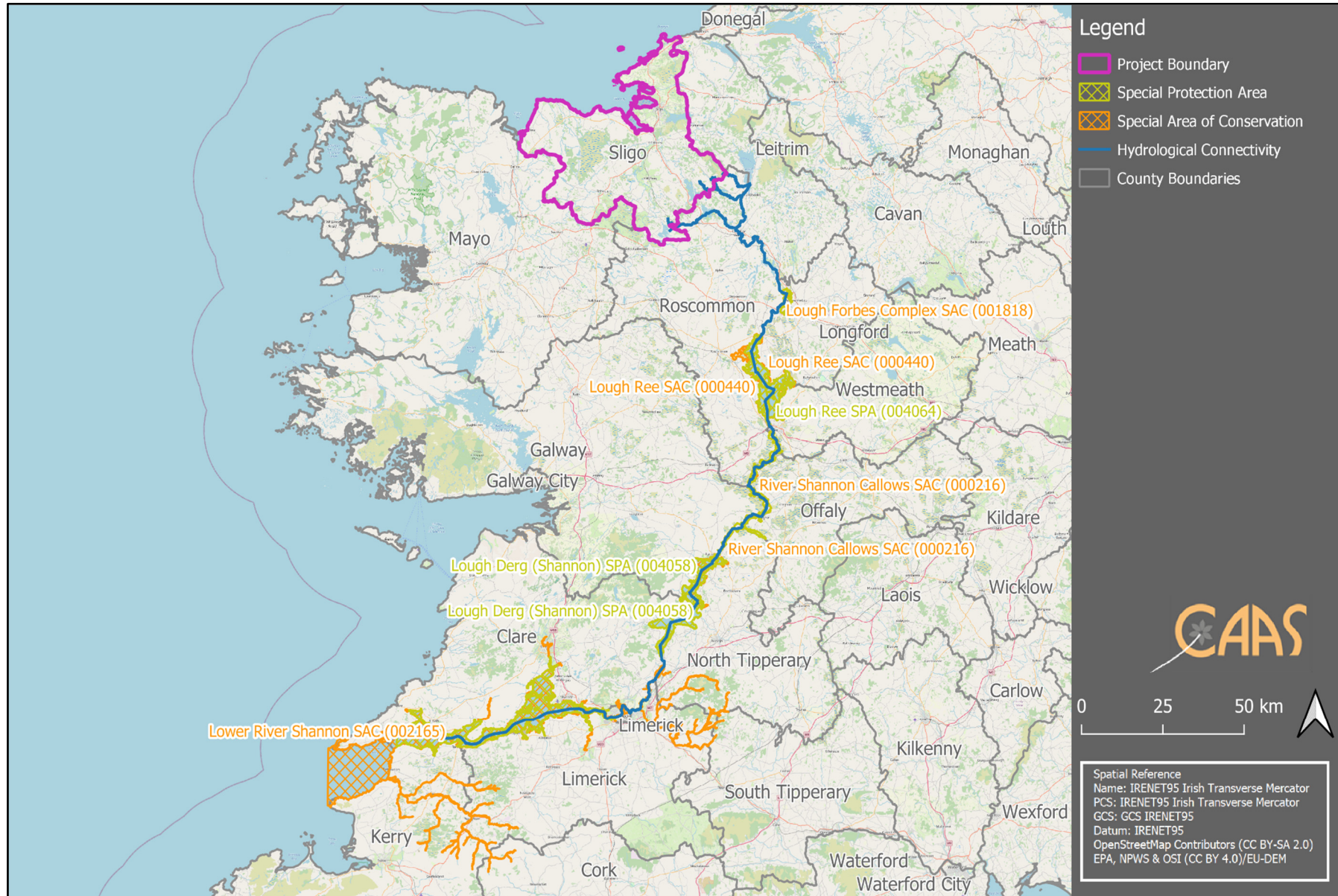


Figure 3.2 European Sites hydrologically linked to County Sligo⁶

⁶ Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded January 2023)

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

3.3.1 Is the Proposal Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the proposed extension of County Development Plan duration is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to extend the period for which the Plan relates. Therefore, the proposed extension is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Proposal with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The proposal is to extend the duration of the County Development Plan in its current form by a maximum of one year. The current Plan as varied was subject to its own AA considerations, which incorporated mitigation measures for the protection of European sites into the Plan itself.

The proposed extension of duration does not introduce any process or content changes to the Plan itself – merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes for the current Plan.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites and Types of Potential Effects

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

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

As outlined in the European Commission Environment DG document "*Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*" outlines the types of effects that may affect European Sites.

These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)
- Excavation Requirements
- Transportation Requirements
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning

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

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Within	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Humid dune slacks [2190], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000595	Callow Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Within	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Estuaries [1130], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Within	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Alkaline fens [7230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], European dry heaths [4030], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietia rotundifolia</i>) [8120]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No

AA Screening Report

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Traw alua/Mullaghmore SAC	Within	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Humid dune slacks [2190], Alkaline fens [7230], Reefs [1170]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Within	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Within	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Within	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000636	Templehouse and Cloonadeigha Loughs SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000638	Union Wood SAC	Within	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Within	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Turloughs [3180], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Within	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Within	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001898	Unshin River SAC	Within	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Within	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation [3150], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Within	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>) [1528], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], European dry heaths [4030], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002298	River Moy SAC	Within	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Depressions on peat substrates of the	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Rhynchosporion [7150], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Active raised bogs [7110], Alkaline fens [7230]	Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.		
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Within	Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Within	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Within	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Within	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Within	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Within	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.		
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Within	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Within	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Within	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	0.13	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	1.17	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001899	Cloonkillina Lough SAC	1.45	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	3.38	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	3.43	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	3.82	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	4.86	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	5.14	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	6.91	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	7.06	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	9.37	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	9.68	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], European dry heaths [4030]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.		
000191	St. John's Point SAC	10.06	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Reefs [1170], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Alkaline fens [7230], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Limestone pavements [8240]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	10.20	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	10.37	Turloughs [3180]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	11.53	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	13.63	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	14.12	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	14.59	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.		
004115	Inishduff SPA	14.70	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Alkaline fens [7230], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Bog woodland [91D0], Limestone pavements [8240], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Alkaline fens [7230], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Estuaries [1130], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Reefs [1170], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Alkaline fens [7230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Hydrologically Connected Beyond 15km	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	This proposed extension of a maximum of one year to the current 2017-2023 County Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes. Taking this into account, no further assessment is required.	No	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. The proposed extension of County Development Plan duration does not introduce any sources for effects. Therefore, there are no in-combination effects identified.

Section 4 AA Screening Conclusion

This report is to inform the AA Screening of proposed extension of duration of the current Sligo County Development Plan (adopted in 2017 and subsequently varied) and demonstrates that the implementation of the proposed extension will not result in adverse effects to the ecological integrity of any European site.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, the relevant attributes of European sites were assessed. No sources for effects to any European site would arise from the proposed extension that have not already been considered by the existing AA processes for the Plan (as varied).

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been addressed through existing, already in force policies and objectives within the Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023 (that was subject to Stage 2 AA) with which the proposal and all lower tier plans/projects must comply. In addition, any future projects, plans etc. that may arise will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

It is concluded that the proposed extension of the Plan's duration will not give rise to any effects on the ecological integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with any other plans, programmes, and projects etc.

Appendix I Background information on European Sites

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000191	St. John's Point SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170], Alkaline fens [7230], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Limestone pavements [8240]	G01.03.02, F04.02.02, G01.02, G05.01, A04.02.01, G01.07	Off-road motorized driving, hand collection, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, trampling, overuse, non intensive cattle grazing, scuba diving, snorkelling
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Alkaline fens [7230], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]	J02.01, A10.01, A03.03, A08, A04.01, D01.01, F03.01, G01, K03.04, B06, J02.04.01, A03, A07, J02.05, J02.11, B02.02, J02.05.02, A04.02.05, A04.03, C01.03.02, G05.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, abandonment or lack of mowing, fertilisation, intensive grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, hunting, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, predation, grazing in forests or woodland, flooding, mowing or cutting of grassland, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, forestry clearance, modifying structures of inland water courses, non intensive mixed animal grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, mechanical removal of peat, trampling, overuse
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	B02, A04, I01, A10.01, H01.05, A08	Forest and plantation management & use, grazing, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Limestone pavements [8240], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Alkaline fens [7230], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	F02.03, H06.03, B02, E01.03, A08, D03.01.02, G01.02, A03.03, G02.09, J02.11.02, K03.05, F03.01, H02.06, H01.08, L08, J02.04, A04, G01.01, I01	Leisure fishing, thermal heating of water bodies, forest and plantation management & use, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment or lack of mowing, wildlife watching, other siltation rate changes, antagonism arising from introduction of species, hunting, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, inundation (natural processes), flooding modifications, grazing, nautical sports, invasive non-native species
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	J02.04, H01.08, G01.02, G02.02, M01.03, E01, G02.08, F02.03	Flooding modifications, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, skiing complex, flooding and rising precipitations, urbanised areas, human habitation, camping and caravans, leisure fishing
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A04, A08, F03.01	Grazing, fertilisation, hunting
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	A10, C01.03, A08, D05, D01.02, A04	Restructuring agricultural land holding, peat extraction, fertilisation, improved access to site, roads, motorways, grazing
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]	J02.04, C01.01.02, G01.03, K01.01	Flooding modifications, removal of beach materials, motorised vehicles, erosion
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i>) [3110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	A01, A04.02.03, A04.01.02, D01.01, B02.01, I02, G05.07, H05.01, G05.09, J01, K01.01, G01.02, H01.05, B, F03.02.02, D01.02, B01.02, A04.01.03, G05.01, G01.03.02, A07, C01.03	Cultivation, non intensive horse grazing, intensive sheep grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, forest replanting, problematic native species, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, garbage and solid waste, fences, fencing, fire and fire suppression, erosion, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, silviculture, forestry, taking from nest (e.g. falcons), roads, motorways, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), intensive horse grazing, trampling, overuse, off-road motorized driving, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, peat extraction
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	C01.03.02, I01, E03.01, J02.05, X	Mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, no threats or pressures
000595	Callow Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	B, J01.01, J02.15, J02.04, C01.03.02, X	Silviculture, forestry, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, flooding modifications, mechanical removal of peat, no threats or pressures
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	A04, E03.01, J02.05, I01	Grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Active raised bogs [7110]	J02.04, C01.03.02, X, B	Flooding modifications, mechanical removal of peat, no threats or pressures, silviculture, forestry
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Estuaries [1130], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365]	G05.01, F01.03, J02.12.01, A04.03, F02, J02.01.02, K01.01, I01, E01.02, G01.02, G02.01	Trampling, overuse, bottom culture, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, erosion, invasive non-native species, discontinuous urbanisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Calcareous and calcichist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea</i>	X, I01, C01.03.02, A04.03, A04.01.02, L05, D01.01, G01.03.02, K01.01	No threats or pressures, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, intensive sheep grazing, collapse of terrain, landslide, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving, erosion

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<i>rotundifolii</i> [8120], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]		
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Traw alua/Mullagh more SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Reefs [1170], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Alkaline fens [7230], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Humid dune slacks [2190]	G01.02, A08, A02.01, K01.01, A10.01, A04.02.02, J02.12.01, A04.01.01, J02.01.03, A05.02, F03.02.04	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, erosion, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, non intensive sheep grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, intensive cattle grazing, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, stock feeding, predator control
000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	G01.03.02, G02.08, E01.03, D03.01, E03.03, J02.12.01, G05.01, G02.09, D03, A02.01, J01.01, F01.01, G02.01, I01, J02.11.01, G01.02	Off-road motorized driving, camping and caravans, dispersed habitation, port areas, disposal of inert materials, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, trampling, overuse, wildlife watching, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, agricultural intensification, burning down, intensive fish farming, intensification, golf course, invasive non-native species, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	A04, C03.03, J01.01, C01.03.02, B01, X	Grazing, wind energy production, burning down, mechanical removal of peat, forest planting on open ground, no threats or pressures
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	D01.01, B02, A08, X, A02.01, A03.03, C01.03.01, J01, F03.01, E01.03	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, forest and plantation management & use, fertilisation, no threats or pressures, agricultural intensification, abandonment or lack of mowing, hand cutting of peat, fire and fire suppression, hunting, dispersed habitation
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	I01, A04.02.01, K02.01, J02.02.01, B02, C01.03.02	Invasive non-native species, non intensive cattle grazing, species composition change (succession), dredging or removal of limnic sediments, forest and plantation management & use, mechanical removal of peat
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Turloughs [3180]	B02.01, K02, X, A02.01	Forest replanting, biocenotic evolution, succession, no threats or pressures, agricultural intensification
000638	Union Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	B02.01.01, I01, G05.09, B06, B02.02, G01.02	Forest replanting (native trees), invasive non-native species, fences, fencing, grazing in forests or woodland, forestry clearance, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Calcareous and calchist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	L05, B02, C01.03.02, C01.03.01, G01.03.02, A04.02.02, C01.01.01, D01.01, J01.01, K01.01, I01	Collapse of terrain, landslide, forest and plantation management & use, mechanical removal of peat, hand cutting of peat, off-road motorized driving, non intensive sheep grazing, sand and gravel quarries, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, burning down, erosion, invasive non-native species
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	C01.03.01, A08, E01.03, J02, D01.02, F02.03, C01.03.02, A04, E03.01	Hand cutting of peat, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, roads, motorways, leisure fishing, mechanical removal of peat, grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Calcareous and calchist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Turloughs [3180], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]	D01.01, F06, J01.01, A02.01, A10.01, A04.02.01, A10, A04.01.02, C01.03.02	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, burning down, agricultural intensification, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, non intensive cattle grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, intensive sheep grazing, mechanical removal of peat
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	A04.01.02, X, F03.01, B02, D02.01.02, K01.01	Intensive sheep grazing, no threats or pressures, hunting, forest and plantation management & use, underground or submerged electricity and phone lines, erosion
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	I01, G02, X, D03.01.02, J02.01.03, A10.01	Invasive non-native species, sport and leisure structures, no threats or pressures, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	G01.02, G05.01, X, C01.01.01, G02.08, G01.01, G01.03.02	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, trampling, overuse, no threats or pressures, sand and gravel quarries, camping and caravans, nautical sports, off-road motorized driving
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	J02.15, H02.06, A03.02, G02.09, J02.07.02, I01, F02.03, A04.03, A03.03, F03.01	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, non intensive mowing, wildlife watching, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, invasive non-native species, leisure fishing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing, hunting
001898	Unshin River SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	B02, A02.01, J02.10, A04.02.02, I01	Forest and plantation management & use, agricultural intensification, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, non intensive sheep grazing, invasive non-native species

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001899	Cloonkillina Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A04, F02.03, B, A03, J01	Grazing, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, mowing or cutting of grassland, fire and fire suppression
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833]	B04, B02.02, I01	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), forestry clearance, invasive non-native species
001976	Lough Gill SAC	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	E01.03, D01.01, E03.03, J02.05.02, B, X, J02.10, E01.01, A10.01, I01, B06, G01.01.01	Dispersed habitation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of inert materials, modifying structures of inland water courses, silviculture, forestry, no threats or pressures, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, continuous urbanisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, invasive non-native species, grazing in forests or woodland, motorized nautical sports
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>) [1528], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]	C01.03.01, D01.02, C01.03.02, A04, B01, X, C03.03, D05, L09	Hand cutting of peat, roads, motorways, mechanical removal of peat, grazing, forest planting on open ground, no threats or pressures, wind energy production, improved access to site, fire (natural)
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]	A04.03, C01.01.01, K03.02, C03.03, A07, J02.06.02, A04.02.01, D02.02, G01.02, J01.01, B01, A04.02.02, C01.03.02, I02, F03.02.04, B, A10, B02, D01, A04.01.02, F03.02.02	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel quarries, parasitism (fauna), wind energy production, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, surface water abstractions for public water supply, non intensive cattle grazing, pipe lines, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, burning down, forest planting on open ground, non intensive sheep grazing, mechanical removal of peat, problematic native species, predator control, silviculture, forestry, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management & use, roads, paths and railroads, intensive sheep grazing, taking from nest (e.g. falcons)
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Estuaries [1130], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Reefs [1170], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	A04, J02.01.01, C01.03.01, F01, J02.01.02, K02.03, H04, G01.01, J02.12.01, F03.01, A08, J02.10, C01.01.02, D01.01, E03, I01, B, E01, F02.03	Grazing, polderisation, hand cutting of peat, marine and freshwater aquaculture, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, eutrophication (natural), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, nautical sports, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, hunting, fertilisation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of beach materials, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, discharges, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [910]	J02.10, G01, M01.03, C01, A08, J02, A10.01, I02, K02.03, H01, M01.02, D01.01, A04.01, A04.02.05, H01.08, B02.01.01, D03.01.02, J02.01.03, K02.01, G02.09, M01.01, I01	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, flooding and rising precipitations, mining and quarrying, fertilisation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, problematic native species, eutrophication (natural), pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), droughts and less precipitations, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive grazing, non intensive mixed animal grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forest replanting (native trees), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, species composition change (succession), wildlife watching, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), invasive non-native species
002298	River Moy SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alkaline fens [7230], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Active raised bogs [7110], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	H01.05, B05, J02.04, A02.01, D04.02, F03.02.04, F03.02, B01, F02.03, C01.03, I01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, use of fertilizers (forestry), flooding modifications, agricultural intensification, aerodrome, heliport, predator control, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), forest planting on open ground, leisure fishing, peat extraction, invasive non-native species
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]	K02, A08, A10.01, X, A02.01	Biocenotic evolution, succession, fertilisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, no threats or pressures, agricultural intensification
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	E03.01, J02.05, I01, X	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species, no threats or pressures
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	J02.04, B, A04.02.01, X	Flooding modifications, silviculture, forestry, non intensive cattle grazing, no threats or pressures
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F01, A04, G01.02, A08, E01.03	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation, dispersed habitation
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674]	H, D03.02, D01.02, F02.03, F01, E02, J02.01.02, A08, E01	Pollution, shipping lanes, roads, motorways, leisure fishing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, industrial or commercial areas, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Curlew (<i>Numerius arquata</i>) [A160], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]	E01, A08, G01.02, F02.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	X, B, A08	No threats or pressures, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation

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004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F02.03, A08	Leisure fishing, fertilisation
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G01.01, F03.01, A08, F02.03	Nautical sports, hunting, fertilisation, leisure fishing
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]	F02.03, F03.01, G01.02, G01.01, B, A04, A08, I01	Leisure fishing, hunting, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, sylviculture, forestry, grazing, fertilisation, invasive non-native species
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	G01.02, X	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, no threats or pressures
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	E03, A08, F01, E02, E01, D03.02, G01.01	Discharges, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation, shipping lanes, nautical sports
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	A03, D01.01, E01.03, F03.01, A04, F02.03, A08	Mowing or cutting of grassland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, dispersed habitation, hunting, grazing, leisure fishing, fertilisation
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]	E01, A08, G01.01, F03.01, A04, D01.05, A04.03, D01.01, G01.02, A03, F02.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, nautical sports, hunting, grazing, bridge, viaduct, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mowing or cutting of grassland, leisure fishing
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	G01.01, F02.03, A04, F03.01, B	Nautical sports, leisure fishing, grazing, hunting, sylviculture, forestry
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	A04, D01.02, B01, C01.03, J02.05.02	Grazing, roads, motorways, forest planting on open ground, peat extraction, modifying structures of inland water courses
004115	Inishduff SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]	X	No threats or pressures
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674]	A08, F01, E01.01, F03.01	Fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, continuous urbanisation, hunting
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	A04	Grazing
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	X	No threats or pressures
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]	D01.02, G01.02, A04, E01.01, G01.01, A08, F01	Roads, motorways, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, continuous urbanisation, nautical sports, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	A04, C01.03.02, G02.08, G01.04, A04.03, E01.01, C01.01, K01.01, B01, G01.02, I01, C01.01.01	Grazing, mechanical removal of peat, camping and caravans, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, continuous urbanisation, sand and gravel extraction, erosion, forest planting on open ground, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, sand and gravel quarries
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]	F02.03, I01, A08, B	Leisure fishing, invasive non-native species, fertilisation, sylviculture, forestry
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	E01, D04.01, X	Urbanised areas, human habitation, airport, no threats or pressures

List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyer</i>)	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1065]	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	The pressures facing this species are associated with conversion of land into agricultural land or forestry, under-grazing and abandonment of land.	A01, A07, A10, B01	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, 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 (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1106]	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding 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.
[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.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats covered by	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	seawater at low tide				pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1365]	Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1395]	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or undergrazing 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

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1421]	Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	regime. Coastal development and reclamation. Land use management and direct impacts.
[1528]	Marsh Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)	Land abandonment, modification, land drainage and peat extraction are also considered pressures facing this species.	A06, A31, B27, C05	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction	None identified.
[1833]	Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	The species is pressured by enrichment (eutrophication), acidification, peatland damage and the physical alteration of water bodies.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, F33, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (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.
[2190]	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.
[21A0]	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Pressures on the habitat include ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and disturbance.	A02, A09, A10, A20, A30, F01, F07, L01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture, conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Mismanaged recreational activity.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3130]	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or	The majority of pressures this habitat is under is associated with drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	<i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>				
[3140]	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass (<i>Chara spp.</i>)	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters.	A25, A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12, F13, F33, I02	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3150]	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	Most of the pressures on this habitat are as a result of pollution from agriculture, forestry activities and wastewater.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, 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, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[3180]	Turloughs	The main pressures associated with this habitat are related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing.	A09, A26, A31	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[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.
[5130]	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas	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.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	(and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)				
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), undergrazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6510]	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing), application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Carcion davalliana</i>)	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (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.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

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				groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8120]	Calcareous and calcschist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolia</i>)	Pressures facing this habitat are associated with overgrazing.	A09	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8330]	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	There are no pressures facing this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	There are no pressures acting on this resource.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91D0]	Bog woodland	Pressures facing this habitat are related to drainage, invasive species and burning.	A11, B09, C05, I02, K01	Burning for agriculture, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, peat extraction, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and currant species (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i>) as well as some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.
[91J0]	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and traveller's joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>), 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.

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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine water pollution
A045	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	A11, C03, D02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines
A048	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications
A054	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A056	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A062	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A122	Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>	A03.01, A04.01, K03.04, M01.03	Intensive mowing or intensification, intensive grazing, predation, flooding and rising precipitations
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A143	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A164	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A184	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, changes in abiotic conditions
A346	Red-Billed Cough	<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	A02, A04, E06, G01	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
A395	Greater White-Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	A02, A04, A06, A11, B01, C03, D02, D05, F01, F03, G01, H03, H07, K03, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, annual and perennial non-timber crops, agriculture activities not referred to above, forest planting on open ground, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, improved access to site, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, interspecific faunal relations, changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions