FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

DRAFT CORK COUNTY COUNCIL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

Natura Impact Report

Prepared for:

Cork County Council

Comhairle Contae Chorcaí
Cork County Council

Date: **October 2023**

Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773, Ireland

T: +353 21 496 4133 | E: info@ftco.ie

CORK | DUBLIN | CARLOW

www.fehilytimoney.ie

Natura Impact Report for the Draft Cork County Council Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

User is responsible for Checking the Revision Status of This Document

Rev. No.	Description of Changes	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Date:
0	For Issue	SOD/EM/NSC/AMW	RD/AT	AT	09/10/2023

Client: Cork County Council

Keywords: Appropriate Assessment, AA, Natura Impact Report, LACAP, Climate Action Plan Implementation Plan.

Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this Natura Impact Report for the Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Cork Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2028 [the Draft LACAP] in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Draft LACAP. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when Cork County Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Draft LACAP.

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 which form the Natura 2000 Network.

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 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[1] 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 (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

In addition to being informed by these reports, the NIR was also informed by the Council's new Draft County Development Plan and accompanying the SEA Environmental Report and the Council's current County Development Plan and associated SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report.

[1] Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.

All of these data sources are likely to be useful for AAs that must be undertaken for lower-tier plans/projects under the Plan.

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Draft LACAP comprised the following elements:

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

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse 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 effects on European sites by identifying possible effects early in the plan-making process and avoiding such effects. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse effects on the site(s) remain. If potential effects on European sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model[2], 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 Draft LACAP provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Draft LACAP.

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

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- "Assessment of plans and projects 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; and
- Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management; OPR Practice Note PN01; Office of the Public Regulator, 2021.

The scope of the AA was informed by the submissions received on the scope of the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment[3] (SEA) process being undertaken on the Draft LACAP, including a submission from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht that provided various information and suggestions relevant to the AA.

[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

[3] Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt it.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DRAFT LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2.1 Overview

The Draft Cork LACAP 2024-2029 will be prepared over the coming months. The Plan will provide a five-year framework to:

- Actively translate national climate policy to local circumstances with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures,
- Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels,
- Identify and deliver a Decarbonisation Zone (DZ) by 2050 within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures in a specifically defined area. This will be done through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective[4].

The preparation of the LACAP will be informed by a process of public participation and consultation. The LACAP represents an important policy document that will form the foundations to support and facilitate coordinated climate action, which is focused on local, area specific issues.

The Plan will be set within the context of the strategic framework of and be guided by the most recent approved national long term climate action strategy and sectoral adaptation plans as well as the County Development Plan. Figure 2-1 illustrates the functional area and boundary of Cork County Council.

2.2 Context setting background to Cork County Council's Role and the LACAP

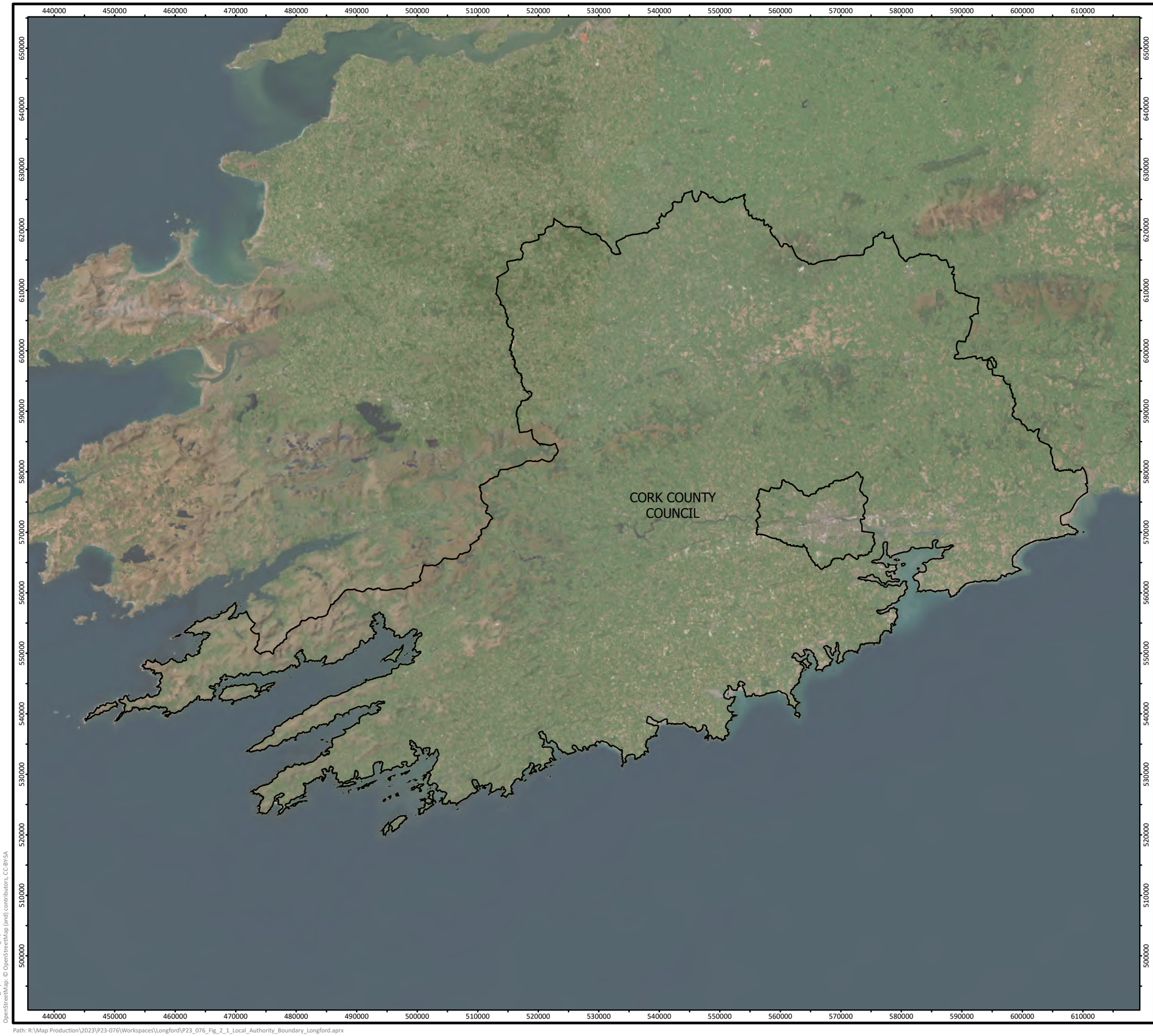
The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (CAP) (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings. It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 defines the requirement for Local Authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs will be to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. Local Authority County Development Plans must also be aligned with their LACAP.

The LACAPs are statutory plans that must be subject to SEA under the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) to determine their effect on the environment, and AA under Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC) to determine if their implementation is likely to have significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites.

[4] This is known as the National 2050 Climate Objective which establishes the national objective of achieving a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.

The statutory plan making process, which commenced on February 24th 2023, is 12 months in duration so the LACAPs must be completed on February 23rd, 2024. Another 30-day timeframe is allowed after this for the publication of the LACAP.



Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Local Authority Boundary

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	2.1		
CLIENT:	CORK COUNTY COUNCIL		
DATE:	26/07/2023	**SCALE:**	1:612,500 @ A3

N W E S

0 4 9 20 km

FEHILY TIMONEY

Cork | Dublin | Carlow
www.fehilytimoney.ie

Path: R:\Map Production\2023\P23-076\Workspaces\Longford\P23_076_Fig_2_1_Local_Authority_Boundary_Longford.aprx

2.3 Cork County Council's Role with regard to Climate Action and the LACAP

Local authorities are key drivers in advancing climate policy at the local level. The LACAP will help Cork County Council to address, in an integrated way, the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation and strengthen the alignment between national climate policy and the delivery of effective local climate action.

Cork County Council is free to determine their own approach to the style and structure of their climate action plan but must demonstrate alignment with the key principles of the national Climate Action Plan and subject to compliance with all relevant guidelines ensuring that the local plan is ambitious, action-focused, evidence-based, participative and transparent.

2.4 Purpose and Scope of the LACAP 2024-2029

2.4.1 Need for the Plan

Cork County's Local Authority Climate Action Plan (2024-2029) will consider specific adaptation and mitigation measures across key themes including Governance and Leadership, Built Environment and Transport, Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure, Communities: Resilience and Transition, and Sustainability and Resource Management.

2.4.2 Overview of the Draft LACAP

The High-level Vision for Cork County Council is:

> *"To be a climate resilient and low carbon organisation that inspires, leads, and supports ambitious and just climate action across the county."*

The High-level Mission for Cork County Council is:

> *"To lead by example, support and inspire climate action amongst its citizens to ensure Cork remains an attractive, competitive, and sustainable place to live, visit and do business."*

The overall objectives of the Draft LACAP are:

- The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by 2030, on a 2018 baseline.
- A 50% energy efficiency target to meet by 2030, in respect of a 2009 baseline.

2.4.2.1 LACAP Geographic Area

The LACAP area covers the County Council's entire boundary, and all actions are set to be completed within the boundary. Where actions require collaborative efforts with neighbouring County Councils, these will be considered; however, these are thought to be captured within the LACAP (and SEA/AA processes) for each of the neighbouring councils.

The geographic scope of the LACAP, therefore, is the County Council boundary, and the SEA study area extends to 15km beyond this to consider wider reaching environmental impacts as can be seen in Figure 2-2.

2.4.2.2 Decarbonisation Zone

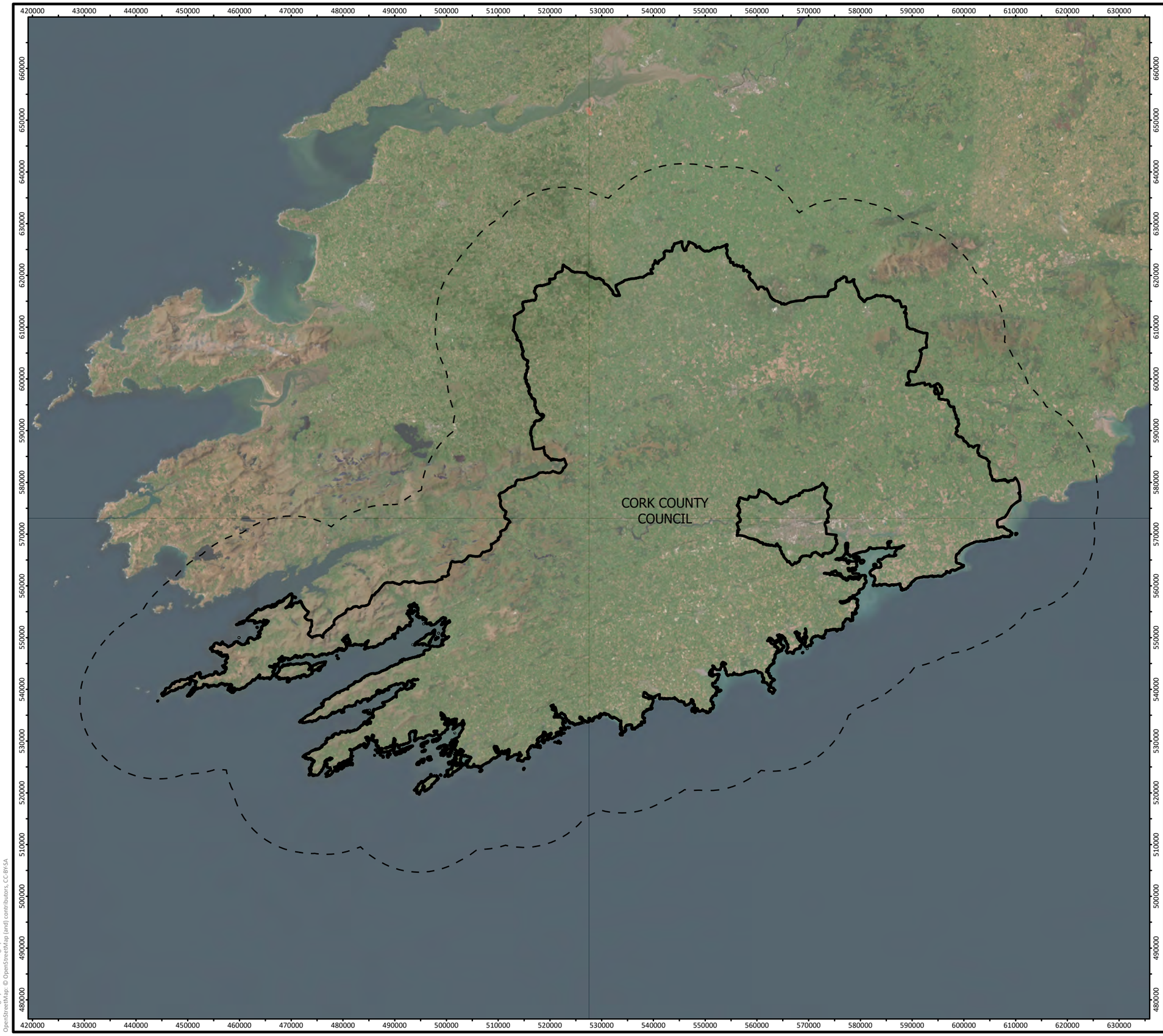
The town of Macroom has been designated as the Decarbonisation Zone (DZ) for Cork County Council. The boundary for the DZ is shown in Figure 2-3.

2.4.3 Themes and example actions

Theme	Areas of Focus
Governance & Leadership	• Commitment to: • CA Resources • LA Supporting governance • Budget(s), alignment to & sourcing funding • Alignment with higher order national climate policy • CA Training for staff/ Ems • Promoting/ nurturing interdepartmental co-operation • Ambition/Vision/Innovation • Communications Campaign/ promoting action from LACAP • Sustained implementation -devising & implementing reporting mechanism (internal & external) • Organisational preparedness, planning & resilience (adaptation) • Leading by example (own work) • Alignment with SDGs
Built Environment & Transport	• Promotion of energy efficiency in buildings • Onsite renewables • Promotion of compact development • Urban regeneration opportunities • Sustainable smart mobility • Active Travel • Protection of Built Heritage • Social Housing retrofits • Energy consumption • EV Charging strategy / infrastructure

Theme	Areas of Focus
	• Flood alleviation measures • SUDs • Critical infrastructure – provision & protection • Offshore renewables – Marine
Natural Environment & Green Infrastructure	• Promotion & integration of biodiversity • Landscaping & Tree planting • Protection of Natural Heritage • Water protection • Natured-based solutions (SuDs, flood management) • Coastal Protection planning and measures • Landuse (LULUCF) • Agricultural support & environmental protection • Active land management
Communities: Resilience & Transition	• Citizen Engagement • Behavioural change initiatives • Support for community initiatives / events • SECs support & promotion • Awareness & Advocacy • Enterprise support & economic opportunities • Energy poverty • CA promotion through Arts/Culture/Creativity • Alignment with LECP • JT (Midlands) • Collaboration with key stakeholders

Theme	Areas of Focus
Sustainability & Resource Management	• Green procurement & supply chains • LA own waste (generation & disposal) – Incl. roadwork materials, landscaping, housing etc. • Promotion of Circular economy • Enabling increase in Recycling rates • Alignment with National Waste Management Plan • Advocacy – reduce-reuse-recycle & source local • Air quality • Capturing co-benefits - communications



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- 15km Buffer

SEA Study Area

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	2.2
CLIENT: CORK COUNTY COUNCIL	
DATE: 28/07/2023	**SCALE:** 1:722,500 @ A3

N W E S

0 5 10 20 km

FEHILY TIMONEY

Cork | Dublin | Carlow
www.fehilytimoney.ie

Path: R:\Map Production\2023\P23-076\Workspaces\Longford\P23_076_Fig_2_2_SEA_Study_Area_Longford.aprx

Figure 2-3: Boundary of Decarbonisation Zone – Macroom (Source: Cork County Council)

3. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the "'conservation objectives", "Qualifying Interests" (QIs) and/ or "Special Conservation Interests" (SCIs) of European sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European Site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

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

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

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

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed the conclusion to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Draft LACAP will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. The assessment process also considers hydrogeological processes and possible effects to ground water with respect to ground water sensitive habitats and species.

[5] Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.
[6] The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of the Draft LACAP boundary are provided in Table 3-1. European sites and EPA Rivers Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3-1 below. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) have been considered by both the AA screening assessment (provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service documents:

- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC [IE0000077] Version 2.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC [IE0000090] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Clonakilty Bay SAC [IE0000091] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Caha Mountains SAC [IE0000093] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC [IE0000097] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC [IE0000101] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Sheep's Head SAC [IE0000102] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for St. Gobnet's Wood SAC [IE0000106] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for The Gearagh SAC [IE0000108] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC [IE0000109] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC [IE0000335] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC [IE0000353] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilgarvan Ice House SAC [IE0000364] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC [IE0000365] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Galtee Mountains SAC [IE0000646] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC [IE0001040] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cleanderry Wood SAC [IE0001043] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Great Island Channel SAC [IE0001058] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC [IE0001061] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Myross Wood SAC [IE0001070] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC [IE0001230] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC [IE0001342] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Mucksna Wood SAC [IE0001371] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Castletownshend SAC [IE0001547] Version 1.

- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC [IE0001873] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Glanmore Bog SAC [IE0001879] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Maulagowna Bog SAC [IE0001881] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Mullaghanish Bog SAC [IE0001890] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ballyhoura Mountains SAC [IE0002036] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC [IE0002037] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC [IE0002041] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC [IE0002098] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ardmore Head SAC [IE0002123] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Suir SAC [IE0002137] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Kenmare River SAC [IE0002158] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC [IE0002170] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Bandon River SAC [IE0002171] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC [IE0002173] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Drongawn Lough SAC [IE0002187] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Farranamanagh Lough SAC [IE0002189] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Moanour Mountain SAC [IE0002257] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Dunbeacon Shingle SAC [IE0002280] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Reen Point Shingle SAC [IE0002281] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glanlough Woods SAC [IE0002315] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Old Head of Kinsale SPA [IE0004021] Version 9.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Ballycotton Bay SPA [IE0004022] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ballymacoda Bay SPA [IE0004023] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Estuary SPA [IE0004028] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Cork Harbour SPA [IE0004030] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Killarney National Park SPA [IE0004038] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA [IE0004066] Version 9.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Clonakilty Bay SPA [IE0004081] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Callows SPA [IE0004094] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Kilcolman Bog SPA [IE0004095] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for The Gearagh SPA [IE0004109] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Sovereign Islands SPA [IE0004124] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Iveragh Peninsula SPA [IE0004154] Version 9.

- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Beara Peninsula SPA [IE0004155] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA [IE0004156] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA [IE0004161] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA [IE0004162] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA [IE0004175] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA [IE0004190] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Seven Heads SPA [IE0004191] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA [IE0004192] Version 9.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Courtmacsherry Bay SPA [IE0004219] Version 1.

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

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

3.3.1 Is the Draft LACAP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Draft LACAP is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide for coherent and coordinated approach to climate action within the County. Therefore, the Draft LACAP is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Draft LACAP with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Draft LACAP provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Council boundary area. There are a number of environmental sensitivities within the area and an assessment of effects indicates the potential effects relate to the following:

- *Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:*
  - *Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna;*
  - *Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and*
  - *Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species.*
- *Potential interactions if effects upon environmental vectors such as water and air.*
- *Adverse effects from tourism, amenity and recreation.*

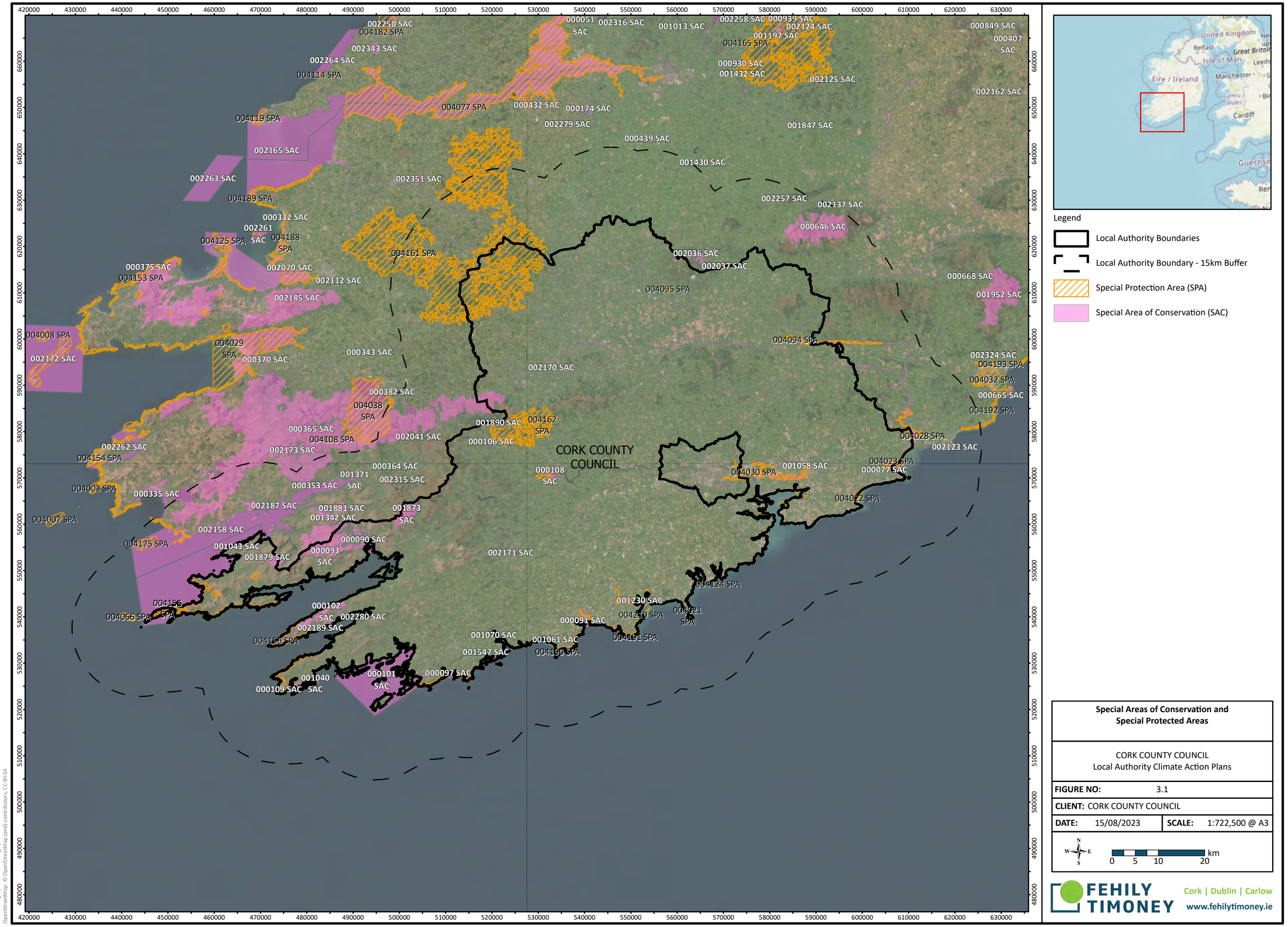
- *Damage to the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.*
- *Adverse effects upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.*
- *Increase in the risk of flooding.*
- *Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts).*
- *Emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions.*

The elements of the Draft LACAP with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Draft LACAP. The operational phase elements of the Draft LACAP are consistent with the existing condition of the area. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European sites identified. Considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

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:

- The existence of potential for pathways for significant effects, such as hydrological links, Draft LACAP proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Draft LACAP boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential impacts that may arise from the Draft LACAP.



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Local Authority Boundary - 15km Buffer
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

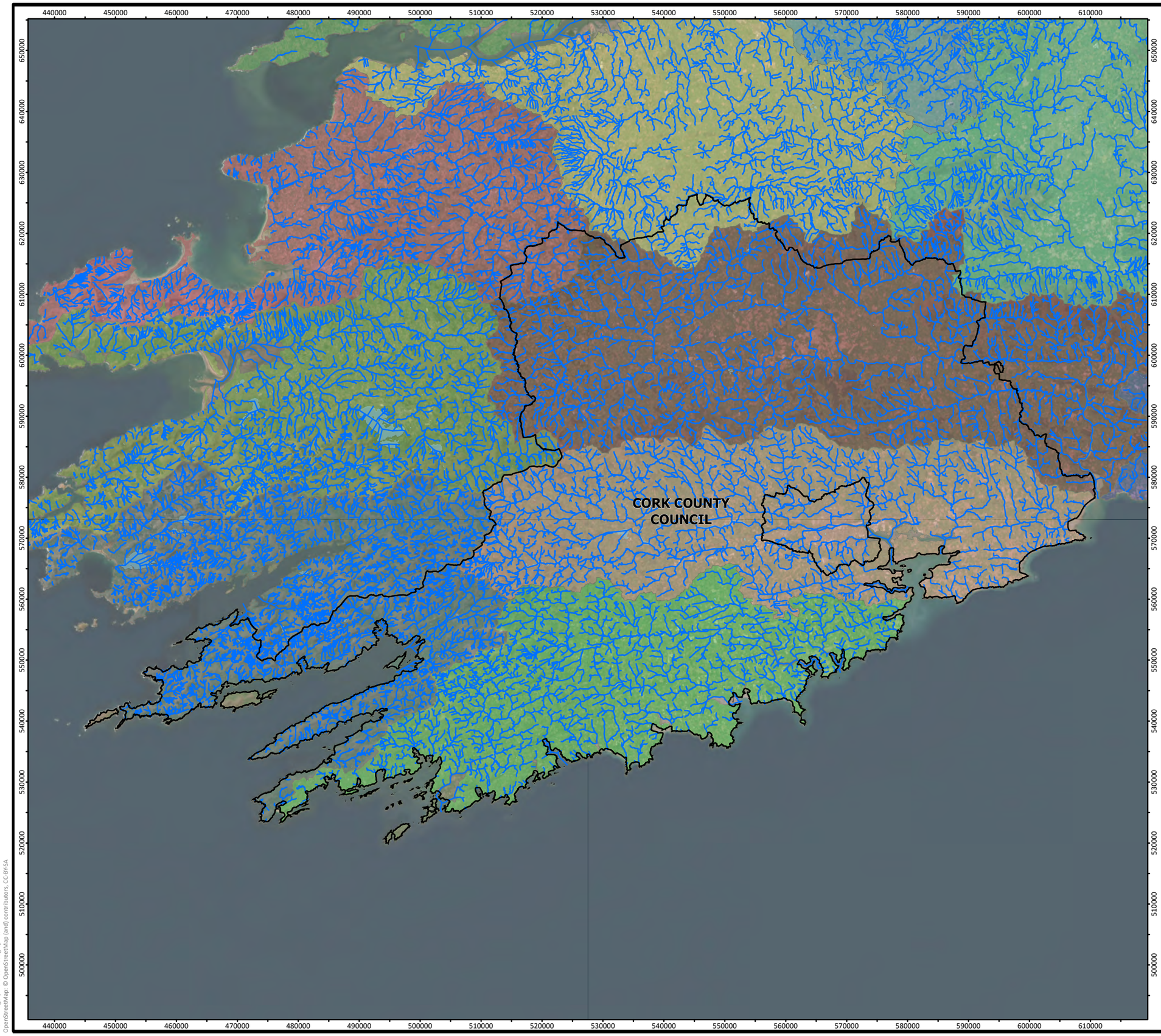
FIGURE NO:	3.1
CLIENT:	CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE:	15/08/2023
SCALE:	1:722,500 @ A3

N W E S

0 5 10 20 km

FEHILY TIMONEY
Cork | Dublin | Carlow
www.fehilytimoney.ie

Path: R:\Map Production\2023\P23-076\Workspaces\NIR\P23_076_Fig_3_1_Special_Areas_of_Conservation_and_Special_Protected_Areas_Longford.aprx



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Rivers

WFD Catchments

Catchment Name

- Bandon-Ilen
- Blackwater (Munster)
- Colligan-Mahon
- Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
- Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
- Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
- Lower Shannon
- Shannon Estuary North
- Shannon Estuary South
- Suir
- Tralee Bay-Feale

Hydrology

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	3.2
CLIENT:	CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE:	15/08/2023
SCALE:	1:612,500 @ A3

N W E S

0 4 9 20 km

FEHILY TIMONEY

Cork | Dublin | Carlow
www.fehilytimoney.ie

Path: R:\Map Production\2023\P23-076\Workspaces\NIR\P23_076_Fig_3-2 Hydrology.aprx

Table 3-1: Screening of European sites which have ecological pathways for potential effects

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	0	Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	The European Site is located within the Cork county LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	0	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	0	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120].	The European Site is located within the Cork County Cork county LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) [2150]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	0	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], European dry heaths [4030]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	0	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170], European dry heaths [4030].	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364], Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	The European Site is located within the Cork county LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the Cork county LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000108	The Gearagh SAC	0	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	0	Slender Naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Killarney Shad (Alosa fallax killarnensis) [5046], Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia) [1065], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], European dry heaths [4030], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421].	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Freshwater Pearl Mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]			
001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	0	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], European dry heaths [4030], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	0	Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
001058	Great Island Channel SAC	0	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	0	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Coastal lagoons [1150]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001070	Myross Wood SAC	0	Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001547	Castletownshend SAC	0	Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	0	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130].	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029]			
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002158	Kenmare River SAC	0	Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], European dry heaths [4030], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Reefs [1170], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130],	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330]			
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	0	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Estuaries [1130], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) [1349], Reefs [1170], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Coastal lagoons [1150], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	0	River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Estuaries [1130], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Twaite shad (Alosa fallax) [1103], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002171	Bandon River SAC	0	Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	0	Coastal lagoons [1150], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002280	Dunbeacon Shingle SAC	0	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002281	Reen Point Shingle SAC	0	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	0	Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	0	Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183].	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	0	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	0	Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999].	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004030	Cork Harbour SPA	0	Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea) [A028], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	0	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014], Gannet (Morus bassanus) [A016], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	0	Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	0	Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	0	Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004109	The Gearagh SPA	0	Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004124	Sovereign Islands SPA	0	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	0	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	0	Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	0	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	The European Site overlaps with the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	0	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004190	Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA	0	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004191	Seven Heads SPA	0	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	0	Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer) [A003], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna)	The European Site is located within the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			[A048], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179]			
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	1.28	Twaite shad (Alosa fallax) [1103], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355]	There is a separation distance of approximately 1.28 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP, and a hydrological connection of 1.46 km (in-stream distance) is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	1.72	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], European dry heaths [4030], Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	This European Site is located within 5 km of the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there is potential for significant effects to Lesser Horseshoe Bat of this SAC through deterioration of suitable foraging habitat within the LACAP area as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	1.73	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 1.73 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	4.16	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030]	There is a separation distance of approximately 4.16 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	4.59	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	This European Site is located within 5 km of the Cork County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there is potential for significant effects to Lesser Horseshoe Bat of this SAC through deterioration of suitable foraging habitat within the LACAP area as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	5.88	Coastal lagoons [1150]	There is a separation distance of approximately 5.88 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	6.12	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	There is a separation distance of approximately 6.12 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	6.17	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	There is a separation distance of approximately 6.17 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	6.45	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Cork County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	7.25	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.25 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002123	Ardmore Head SAC	8.37	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	There is a separation distance of approximately 8.37 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	8.52	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 8.52 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	9.45	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	There is a separation distance of approximately 9.45 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	10.21	Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) [A013], Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Cork County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	10.59	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Cork County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	11.25	European dry heaths [4030], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355]	There is a separation distance of approximately 11.25 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	11.5	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	There is a separation distance of approximately 11.5 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	12.62	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Cork County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	13.39	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395]	There is a separation distance of approximately 13.39 km between this European Site and the area of Cork County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

3.4 In-combination effects with 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 affect European sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European sites. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

The Draft LACAP sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the next 20 years. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSESs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSES for the Southern Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the Draft LACAP. As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft LACAP is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower level strategic actions, such as the that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Draft LACAP (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects within the Draft LACAP area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Draft LACAP, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level.

Additional information on the in-combination effects relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix 2.

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The effects that could arise from the Draft LACAP have been examined in the context of several factors that could potentially affect the integrity of any European site. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for AA, it is concluded that the Draft LACAP:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have significant adverse effects on 28 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Draft LACAP (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority accompanies this report and the Draft LACAP.

4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the Draft LACAP alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 28 European sites brought forward from screening (those considered on Table 3-1 for which there is "Potential Pathway for Significant Effects" and/or "Potential for In-Combination Effects"), with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives.

4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified 28 European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the ALL European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website[7].

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts[8]:

- Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project.
- Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.
- Extent - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.
- Duration - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.
    - Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
    - Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
    - Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
    - Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
    - Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.
- Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.
    - Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
    - Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
    - Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
    - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

[7] Last accessed 17th July 2023; https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites

[8] These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) "Guidelines for ecological impact assessment"; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) "Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements"; and National Roads Authority (2009) "Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes".

- Ecologically Significant Impact - An impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area.
- Integrity of a Site - The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a number of European sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes that define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

> *Favourable conservation status of a species can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'*
>
> *Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.*

Generic Conservation Objective for cSACs:

> *To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species that the SAC has been selected.*

One generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

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

4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

Assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3). The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the 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. Each of these potential changes are considered below and in Table 4.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).

4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Draft LACAP provides for action related to climate action and generally seeks to reduce CO2 emissions through coordination, advocacy, awareness etc. Many of the actions also relate to land use change or the provision of infrastructure developments such as green energy and active travel projects. The exact spatial location of these projects is not fully developed within the plan. The development of all infrastructural have associated construction phase effects which include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution, excessive noise etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects due to construction on the ecological integrity of any European site.

As identified above LACAP boundary has several European sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European sites through urbanisation and direct habitat loss on foot of the implementation of the Draft LACAP; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Draft LACAP to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European site; namely list of actions to avoid habitat loss 4.5.1.1.3[9], 4.5.1.1.6[10], 4.5.1.3.3[11], 4.5.1.5.1[12], 4.5.1.5.2[13], 4.5.2.3.1[14], 4.5.2.3.3[15], 4.5.3.2.5[16], 4.5.3.2.6[17] and 4.5.4.1.2[18] etc.

[9] Continue to expand delivery of Pollinator Plans throughout towns in the county.
[10] Promote citizen science initiatives including targeting key sensitive species and empower communities to support local habitat restoration and protection.
[11] Retention and protection of existing biodiversity shall be a key consideration in all works or developments.
[12] Develop an Invasive Alien Species Policy for the county and examine benefits of preparing response plans to specific invasive species.
[13] Continue to manage and treat Invasive Alien Plant Species, in line with developed IAPS Management Plans, in the scheme areas for flood relief schemes and coastal projects.
[14] With partners, undertake a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment of the Cork coastline to assess the impact of sea level rise to shoreline change of the Cork Coastline, to inform integrated coastal zone management and identify areas with particular requirements, and to address coastal erosion and implement coastal flooding prioritising ecosystem-based adaptation actions; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
[15] Conduct Beach Sediment Transportation study, to monitor select sites, document coastal change over time, validate predictive models and inform funding and future interventions.
[16] Promote and support annual National Hedgerow Week.
[17] Support stakeholders in incorporating biodiversity in land use, and work to support the protection of high-nature-value farmland and associated grassland biodiversity through sustainable measures such as farming practices that support soil sequestration.
[18] Develop a Native Tree Strategy to provide a framework for the planning, protection, planting and management of trees and woodlands within Cork County; ensuring a focus on native trees and having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Additionally, the environmental governance section of the LACAP sets out a number of measures which will ensure the protection of biodiversity throughout the implementation of the plan such as:

- Promote climate action projects that support and maximise environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
- Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
- Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
- Flood defence projects or related maintenance works supported by plan actions shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
- Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorised physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorised or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
- Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.
- Promote climate action projects that support protected trees, hedgerows and other habitats such as wetlands, floodzones which contribute to green infrastructure.
- Support opportunities to improve ecological connectivity of non-designated habitats and sites to improve overall ecosystem resilience and functioning while supporting climate action within the county.
- Ensure all projects supported by the council have taken the necessary precautions to identify and manage invasives species, particularly with regard to Schedule III species. No climate action related development project that is likely to cause the spread of invasives species listed in Schedule III shall be supported.
- Support opportunities to support peatland restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance while achieving climate targets through the implementation of the climate actions within the plan.

These policies ensure that there will be no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the plan.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

As previously stated, the Draft LACAP provides for infrastructure developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss, removal of stepping stone habitats etc. This is particularly relevant for linear projects such as active travel schemes. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European site.

The Draft LACAP recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Draft LACAP provides actions to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as hedgerows; mitigation measures such as 4.5.1.1.6[10], 4.5.1.2.6[19], 4.5.3.2.5[16], 4.5.4.1.2[18], 4.5.4.1.3[20] and 4.5.4.1.5[21] (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Lighting is a particular issue for biodiversity - particularly with regard to linear projects, therefore the following action was required to ensure there would be no significant impacts in this regard: 4.3.1.1.2[22].

Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Draft LACAP.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

Disturbance effects are cause by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, which could be influenced by the Draft LACAP due to the provision of active travel schemes and other green initiatives within the Draft LACAP; from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European sites.

[19] Identify opportunities to preserve, enhance and develop ecological connections between areas of high biodiversity value, via green infrastructure networks, wildlife corridors, etc.; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality.
[20] Work with stakeholders to establish a baseline and further develop targets for new tree cover pertaining to Cork County.
[21] Support the implementation of the National Peatlands Strategy, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
[22] Upgrade lighting to LED where financially viable, while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.

The Draft LACAP accounts for noise pollution effects through its policies and objectives affording protection to European sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Draft LACAP avoid or minimise noise in compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive and associated National Regulations through the Fingal County Council Noise Action Plan 2018 - 2023. Actions to ensure the protection of habitat quality with respect to disturbance effects from noise and other sources have been built into the Draft LACAP; namely 4.4.1.8.2[23], 4.6.1.1.10[24], 4.6.1.4.1[25], 4.6.1.4.2[26], 4.7.1.2.1[27], 4.7.1.2.2[28], 4.7.1.3.1[29] and 4.7.1.4.4[30] etc. (further details see Section 5).

These measures are robust to ensure that any sensitive habitat features or species will be identified and only compliant applications will be granted. All of the policies related to positive effects for Biodiversity are detailed in Section 5.

[23] Continue the implementation of 'safe routes to school' and neighbourhood greenways to further enhance localised active-travel infrastructure; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality.
[24] Explore zero/low carbon models of transporting goods in Cork County e.g the use of cargo-bike hire schemes.
[25] Develop new Remote Working Hubs in Cobh, Mitchelstown and Newmarket and develop others where appropriate. This will reduce fuel use through a reduction in transport emissions and allow people to work where they live.
[26] Continue to promote, maintain and support existing hubs including Fermoy, Bantry and Macroom.
[27] Develop Active travel projects throughout the county which can deliver greatest behavioural change, having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.
[28]Planned urban development road improvements to incorporate Active travel elements as appropriate, having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions., having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.
[29] Promote higher levels of density and growth in locations benefitting from existing high quality public transport capacity.
[30] Promote the use of e-vehicles through the provision of e-vehicle charge point requirements in planning applications, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements and disability access during such projects.

4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Draft LACAP introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, visitor movements/access, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the Draft LACAP contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Council boundary 4.4.1.2.7[31], 4.5.1.1.1[32], 4.5.1.1.2[33], 4.5.1.1.3[9], 4.5.1.2.6[19], 4.5.1.3.2[34], 4.5.1.3.3[11], 4.5.1.4.2[35], 4.5.1.4.3[36] and 4.5.1.4.4[37] etc. Similarly, the Draft LACAP the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as 4.5.1.1.2[33], 4.5.1.1.6[10], 4.5.1.2.6[19], 4.5.1.4.2[35], 4.5.1.4.5[38], 4.5.1.5.2[13], 4.5.2.3.1[14], 4.5.3.2.5[16], 4.5.3.2.6[17] and 4.5.4.1.2[18] etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5).

In addition to this the Draft LACAP identifies actions to protect and improve water quality interactions (see below for further details) which can influence species densities. There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards etc. These measures are detailed across the Draft LACAP.

[31] Continue to promote schools' programmes such as Green Flags, School Gardens, Climate Literacy.
[32] Continue to implement the County Biodiversity Action Plan.
[33] Work with stakeholders and communities to identify suitable areas for Neighbourhood Plans for Nature Recovery.
[34] Continue to integrate ecological expertise and biodiversity protections through placemaking measures in the development and management of public projects including housing, transport infrastructure and public realm projects etc.; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
[35] Undertake review of existing council-owned housing estates to supports residents in identifying areas suitable for biodiversity protective measures in accordance with best practice (e.g. native tree planting, wildflower meadows, pollinator zones etc.).
[36] Identify a range of potential pilots to demonstrate sustainable measures including nature-based SuDS; and pilot a biodiversity- and climate-led design for Council-led social housing developments with measures such as green roofs, green walls, wetland & pond SUDS, green carparking, nest boxes in facades, grasslands, and wildlife friendly native shrubs and trees in open space; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
[37] Identify council-held assets for opportunities where biodiversity measures, e.g. wildflower/hay meadows, rewilding, hedgerows, and habitat integration methods (e.g. bat boxes, swift boxes / nest boxes) can be implemented in accordance with best practice guidelines, in partnership with appropriate bodies e.g. Birdwatch Ireland.
[38] Identify opportunities for tree planting and woodland creation within authority's landbank - and aim to avail of the Creation of Woodland in Public Lands Scheme and other grant aided schemes to extend native woodland cover in the county.

4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The Draft LACAP contains many robust actions to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependant European sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant effect on the groundwater or surface water supply to the European sites. Action that specifically relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European sites include 4.5.1.2.3[39], 4.5.2.1.1[40], 4.5.2.1.3[41], 4.5.2.1.5[42], 4.5.2.1.6[43], 4.5.2.1.7[44], 4.5.4.1.5[21], 4.5.5.1.3[45], 4.6.1.5.1[46] and 4.6.1.8.1[47] etc. Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European sites; however, the Draft LACAP contains actions – such as 4.4.1.8.2[23], 4.5.2.2.1[48], 4.5.2.2.2[49], 4.5.2.2.3[50], 4.6.1.1.10[24], 4.6.1.4.1[25], 4.6.1.4.2[26], 4.7.1.2.1[27], 4.7.1.2.2[28] and 4.7.1.3.1[29] – which account for this.

Additionally, the actions provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as 4.5.1.2.2[51], 4.5.1.2.3[39] and 4.5.2.1.7[44].

[39] Work with stakeholders to support the establishment of Marine Protected Areas.
[40] Support the Water Framework Directive Regional Operational Committees' activities and assist in the improvement of water quality standards.
[41] Work with partners LAWPRO, Uisce Eireann, etc. to identify the impacts of critical and vulnerable receptors in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan and Water Framework Directive and assist in the improvement of river water quality and restoration projects, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
[42] Expand promotion of awareness of best practice to all users in reducing the impact of biocides on water bodies.
[43] Promote citizen science initiatives including those focusing on water quality.
[44] Monitor and administer waste water discharges to waters and undertake inspections to ensure compliance with discharge licence requirements.
[45] Support an integrated approach to the management of surface water catchments and the use and development of lands adjoining watercourses.
[46] Participate in a national public awareness campaign to promote householders' knowledge of how their septic tank works and the effects of septic tank and agricultural runoff on bathing water. Provide information and advice on what routine maintenance should be carried out.
[47] Assist in the improvement of water quality standards as set out in the Water Framework Directive through the agricultural inspection programmes.
[48] Implement the National Clean Air Strategy.
[49] Monitor and enforce Solid Fuels Regulations and Low Smoke zones, with inspections of fuel suppliers to address unauthorised sales of unapproved solid fuels.
[50] Promote awareness of the importance of clean air and the impacts of air quality.
[51] Work with stakeholders in identifying wetlands, and support rewetting and restoration programmes, whilst exerting influence and control, as appropriate, to promote the carrying out of such programmes in accordance with relevant environmental protection requirements, including water quality, habitat and protected species related requirements.

4.3.1.6 Climate change

The Draft LACAP is specifically focused on climate action and most of the actions within the plan are aimed at reducing carbon emissions and move towards renewable energy sources; 4.3.1.1.1[52], 4.3.1.1.4[53], 4.3.1.2.1[54], 4.3.1.2.5[55], 4.3.1.4.2[56], 4.2.12.3[57], 4.2.1.2.7[58], 4.2.1.5.2[59], 4.4.1.1.2[60] and 4.5.4.1.1[61] etc.

Therefore, there are no sources for significant effects to climate change factors identified within the Draft LACAP having regard for the measures identified above and in Section 5 below. Therefore, there are no changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European sites considered.

[52] Assess electricity demand sources, e.g buildings, equipment, etc to identify opportunities to eliminate demands
[53] Replace equipment with more efficient alternatives when available and financially viable whilst ensuring WEEE generated as a result of this action is appropriately managed.
[54] Assess heating demand sources to identify opportunities to eliminate demands
[55] Continue to monitor and utilise developments in technology and equipment which reduce reduce/replace fossil fuels consumption to identify projects for annual implementation programme
[56] Replace equipment with more efficient alternatives when available and financially viable whilst ensuring WEEE generated as a result of this action is appropriately managed.

[57] Ensure that actions from this Climate Action Plan are incorporated into all Council plans, strategies and policies including departmental work plans, team plans and staff meeting agendas.
[58] With the support of CARO, the Council will monitor European and national policy developments and incorporate as appropriate.
[59] Ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are factored into financial decisions.
[60] Trial the EU funded HYBES project 'living lab' in the decarbonisation zone; having appropriate regard to environmental sensitivities such as sensitive human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.
[61] Support sectoral and national afforestation targets in mitigating climate change and the promotion of sustainable forest management initiatives; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites, water quality and biodiversity.

Table 4-1: Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the subject land area

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, invasive species, habitat fragmentation, and eutrophication. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to hydrological interactions, waste management, forestry, suspension culture, invasive species, recreation, agriculture, burning, tourism, and habitat fragmentation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, direct interaction with species and populations, recreation, and waste management. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to invasive species, mining/ resource extraction, habitat fragmentation, agriculture, recreation, and burning. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, commercial fishing, and invasive species. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to commercial fishing, aquaculture, agriculture, mining/ resource extraction, direct interaction with species and populations, burning, land use management, and land use change. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to land use management, land use change, agriculture, recreation, and burning. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, forestry, and agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000108	The Gearagh SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to hydrological interactions, waste management, agriculture, and forestry. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, burning, and recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to habitat fragmentation, forestry, invasive species, recreation, agriculture, burning, erosion, infrastructure, land use management, direct interaction with species and populations, and mining/ resource extraction. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, land use management, burning, and land use change. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, burning, and invasive species. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001058	Great Island Channel SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, land use change, eutrophication, infrastructure, land use management, aquaculture, agriculture, and invasive species. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to waste management, recreation, mining/ resource extraction, hydrological interactions, forestry, agriculture, infrastructure, and succession. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001070	Myross Wood SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to invasive species. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to direct interaction with species and populations, recreation, land use management, hydrological interaction, agriculture, waste management, and mining/ resource extraction. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001547	Castletownshend SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to invasive species. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, infrastructure, burning, energy production, land use management, and agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry, agriculture, invasive species, hydrological interactions, waste management, mining/ resource extraction, recreation, and burning. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, hydrological interactions, and land use management. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to burning, recreation, energy production, forestry, mining/ resource extraction, and infrastructure. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry, recreation, and burning. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002158	Kenmare River SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, infrastructure, aquaculture, recreation, invasive species, land use management, hydrological interactions, waste management, and direct interaction with species and populations. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, agriculture, land use change, eutrophication, direct interaction with species and populations, recreation, aquaculture, mining/ resource extraction, invasive species, forestry, land use management, waste management, and coastal protection. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, transport, land use change, forestry, agriculture, waste management, invasive species, recreation, land use management, erosion, and mining/ resource extraction. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002171	Bandon River SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, forestry, flooding, mining/ resource management, infrastructure, waste management, and hydrological interactions. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to changes in abiotic conditions and mining/ resource extraction. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002280	Dunbeacon Shingle SAC	There are no known threats or pressures to this SAC. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002281	Reen Point Shingle SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to changes in abiotic conditions. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to land use change, land use management, agriculture, erosion, and recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, agriculture, invasive species, and direct interaction with species and populations. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to infrastructure, land use management, recreation, agriculture, and direct interaction with species and populations. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004030	Cork Harbour SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to aquaculture, commercial shipping, recreation, infrastructure, land use management, habitat fragmentation, and agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, recreation, land use management, land use change, direct interaction with species and populations, and invasive species. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, recreation, infrastructure, and land use management. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, infrastructure, agriculture, and hydrological interactions. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004109	The Gearagh SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to direct interaction with species and populations, hydrological interactions, flooding, and agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004124	Sovereign Islands SPA	There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, competition, and predation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to mining/ resource extraction, habitat fragmentation, infrastructure, irrigation, and forestry. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to habitat fragmentation, mining/ resource management, infrastructure, and forestry.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004190	Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, recreation, infrastructure, transport, habitat fragmentation, and land use management. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004191	Seven Heads SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to predation, infrastructure, agriculture, land use management, burning, competition, and irrigation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, waste management, and agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, waste management, land use management, flooding, land use change, hydrological interactions, infrastructure, invasive species, and forestry. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to waste management, grazing, forestry, agriculture, invasive species, recreation, and burning. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to predation, agriculture, and competition. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to transport, invasive species, and erosion. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to infrastructure, recreation, land use management, competition, forestry, and agriculture. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.

5. MITIGATION MEASURES

This section outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Draft LACAP in order to mitigate against potential effects to European sites as identified above. The Draft LACAP was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. These mitigation measures ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European site from implementation of the Draft LACAP. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European sites are identified in Table 5-1 below[62]. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current Plan through the SEA and AA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

Some of the key text integrated into the Draft LACAP as a direct result of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA recommendations for the Draft LACAP are detailed on Table 5.2.

The plan making process was carried out in parallel with the SEA and AA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan making team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA and AA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the plan making team during the plan making process. As necessary, environmental mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. Much of the environmental mitigation was embedded in the plan early on in the process as a result of this. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal plan making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the plan so as to facilitate maximizing identified positive environmental effects of the Draft LACAP.

Mitigation measures have been proposed that maximize the co-benefits of climate action for other environmental components such local air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e., win-win solutions).

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

In addition to this, additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. Again, This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

[62] For a complete assessment of the Plan, against all environmental components (These components comprise biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors), refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.

Environmental mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP to prevent, reduce and fully offset any potential significant negative environmental effects, and to maximize potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Draft LACAP. The reader is asked to refer to the SEA ER Appendix 3.2 - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation, for an understanding of the potential environmental effects associated with each individual action which are being mitigated (in the case of negative environmental effects) or maximized (in the case of positive environmental effects).

Due to the inter-relationship between various environmental components, environmental mitigation measures defined for one component can also serve to benefit another environmental component.

Table 5-1: Recommendations integrated into the Plan

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.3.1.1.1	Assess demand sources, e.g buildings, equipment, etc to identify opportunities to eliminate demands	This will action promote organizational energy efficiency within the local authority organization. This action has the potential to support organizational GHG emission reductions. The action is not likely to have an adverse ecological effect.	Assess electricity demand sources, e.g buildings, equipment, etc to identify opportunities to eliminate demands
4.3.1.1.2	Upgrade lighting to LED where financially viable	This action will support the local authority in reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, the spectrum of light from LED sources has the potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore there is also scope for there to be slight negative effects if unmitigated.	Upgrade lighting to LED where financially viable, while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
4.3.1.1.3	Investigate opportunities for renewable energy sources to identify projects for annual implementation programme	This action is research based and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. This action may support the development of on-site renewable energy infrastructure at local authority sites. The development of PV panels on Council buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	Investigate opportunities for renewable energy sources to identify projects for annual implementation programme, having due regard to planning and environmental protection considerations.
4.3.1.1.4	Replace equipment with more efficient alternatives when available and financially viable	This action will likely promote a reduction electricity usage within the local authority - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate. Improper management of WEEE associated with this action may lead to unintended negative environmental effects.	Replace equipment with more efficient alternatives when available and financially viable whilst ensuring WEEE generated as a result of this action is appropriately managed.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.3.1.2.1	Assess demand sources to identify opportunities to eliminate demands	This will action promote organizational energy efficiency within the local authority organization. This action has the potential to support organizational GHG emission reductions. The action is not likely to have an adverse ecological effect.	Assess heating demand sources to identify opportunities to eliminate demands
4.3.1.2.2	Assess opportunities to replace oil/gas burners usage with renewable alternatives to identify projects for annual implementation programme	This assessment based action will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will likely promote a reduction oil/gas usage within the LA - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate. effects. This action may support the development of on-site renewable energy systems at local authority sites, which could lead to unintended environmental effects. The development of PV panels on Council buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	Assess opportunities to replace oil/gas burners usage with renewable alternatives to identify projects for annual implementation programme; having due regard to planning and environmental protection considerations.
4.3.1.2.3	Assess opportunities to upgrade building insulation to identify projects for annual implementation programme	This assessment based action will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Upgrade or retrofitting works associated with this action may result in the generation of localized environmental effects, including dust and noise impacts, or may impact on the conservation status of protected structures undergoing upgrade.	Assess opportunities to upgrade building insulation to identify projects for annual implementation programme; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, protected species, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.
4.3.1.2.4	Assess opportunities to upgrade building air tightness to identify projects for annual implementation programme	This assessment based action will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Upgrading or retrofitting works associated with this action may result in the generation of localized environmental effects, including dust and noise impacts. Such upgrades may also affect the conservation status of protected structures or features.	Assess opportunities to upgrade building insulation to identify projects for annual implementation programme; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, protected species, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures and features.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.3.1.3.1	Assess demand sources to identify opportunities to eliminate demands	This will action promote organizational energy efficiency within the local authority organization. This action has the potential to support organizational GHG emission reductions.	Assess transport demand sources to identify opportunities to eliminate demands
4.3.1.3.2	Assess opportunities to replace vehicles with EV where alternatives available and financially viable consumption to identify projects for annual implementation programme	This assessment based action will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action has the potential to support the reduction of vehicle related emissions in the County.	Assess opportunities to replace vehicles with EV where alternatives available and financially viable consumption to identify projects for annual implementation programme. Whilst ensuring energy/fuel used to power electric vehicles is sustainably sourced, and appropriate end-of-life management practices are in place for Electric Vehicles.
4.3.1.3.3	Assess opportunities to utilise low emission fuels where available and financially viable to identify opportunities consumption to identify projects for annual implementation programme	This assessment based action will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Increasing the level of local authority vehicles that use sustainable sources of fuel will have a slight positive effect on climate.	Assess opportunities to utilise low emission fuels where available and financially viable to identify opportunities consumption to identify projects for annual implementation programme. Whilst ensuring energy/fuel used to power low emission vehicles is sustainably sourced.
4.3.1.4.2	Replace equipment with more efficient when available and financially viable	This action will likely promote a reduction electricity usage within CCC - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate. Improper management of WEEE associated with this action may lead to unintended negative environmental effects.	Replace equipment with more efficient alternatives when available and financially viable whilst ensuring WEEE generated as a result of this action is appropriately managed.
4.2.1.6.2	Any additional or replacement of existing assets needs to take into account the 2030 and 2050 carbon reduction targets.	This action will serve to promote organisational climate action and the development/adaption of climate-positive policies. The action supports the full realisation of the vision and objectives of the plan within the local authority.	Any additional or replacement of existing assets needs to take into account the need for sustainability and the 2030 and 2050 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.4.1.1.2	Trial the EU funded HYBES project 'living lab' in the decarbonisation zone.	This action has the potential to support a decrease in GHG emissions within the LA. This action may support renewable energy development or building upgrade works, which could generate potential negative construction or operational effects, including effects on biodiversity, local air quality effects and noise effects, and on the conservation status of protected structures.	Trial the EU funded HYBES project 'living lab' in the decarbonisation zone; having appropriate regard to environmental sensitivities such as sensitive human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.
4.4.1.8.2	Continue the implementation of 'safe routes to school' and neighbourhood greenways to further enhance localised active-travel infrastructure.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional active travel infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Continue the implementation of 'safe routes to school' and neighbourhood greenways to further enhance localised active-travel infrastructure; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality.
4.4.1.8.3	Continue promotion and support for the Active Travel Green Flags.	This promotional action will have no real effect in isolation. The action supports a potential modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional active travel infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to have generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Continue promotion and support for the Active Travel Green Flags; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.4.1.8.5	Continue to encourage the development of bottom-up sustainable transport initiatives and engage with communities on new initiatives, where appropriate.	This promotional/engagement action will have no real effect in isolation. The action supports a potential modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional active travel infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to have generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Continue to encourage the development of bottom-up sustainable transport initiatives and engage with communities on new initiatives, where appropriate.; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality etc.
4.5.1.2.2	Work with stakeholders in identifying wetlands, and support rewetting and restoration programmes.	This action will provide important baseline data for the protection and enhancement of current wetlands within the County. The rewetting and restoration of wetlands will have positive effects on biodiversity and water quality and can lead to increased GHG sequestration. In the absence of proper design, wetland rewetting works and restoration could potentially impact or impinge on important habitat or species present at wetlands, resulting in slight to significant environmental impacts. Such works could potentially impact on water quality and hydrology also.	Work with stakeholders in identifying wetlands, and support rewetting and restoration programmes, whilst exerting influence and control, as appropriate, to promote the carrying out of such programmes in accordance with relevant environmental protection requirements, including water quality, habitat and protected species related requirements.
4.5.1.2.6	Identify opportunities to preserve, enhance and develop ecological connections between areas of high biodiversity value, via green infrastructure networks, wildlife corridors, etc.	This action will have wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, and slight to significant positive effects on water quality and hydrology. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of green infrastructure, wildlife corridors etc. have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Identify opportunities to preserve, enhance and develop ecological connections between areas of high biodiversity value, via green infrastructure networks, wildlife corridors, etc.; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.5.1.3.1	Promote biodiversity net gain in all new public and private developments: Require the submission of a green infrastructure statement for all development. Continue to integrate ecological expertise within the development management process including at pre-planning and planning application stages.	This action will have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on biodiversity, and climate. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the enhancement of existing or the construction of new green infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Promote biodiversity net gain in all new public and private developments: Require the submission of a green infrastructure statement for all development, ensuring environmental protection requirements are appropriately considered during the planning of green infrastructure. Continue to integrate ecological expertise within the development management process including at pre-planning and planning application stages.
4.5.1.3.2	Continue to integrate ecological expertise and biodiversity protections through placemaking measures in the development and management of public projects including housing, transport infrastructure and public realm projects etc.	This action will support biodiversity generally during the development and management of public projects. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the integration of biodiversity protection measures in the development of public projects have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Continue to integrate ecological expertise and biodiversity protections through placemaking measures in the development and management of public projects including housing, transport infrastructure and public realm projects etc.; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.5.1.4.2	Undertake review of existing council-owned housing estates to supports residents in identifying areas suitable for retrofitting of biodiversity protective measures in	This action has potential to support biodiversity protective measures. The action will generate a positive effect for biodiversity, flora and fauna. The planting of non native/ invasive trees may negatively impact biodiversity.	Undertake review of existing council-owned housing estates to supports residents in identifying areas suitable for biodiversity protective measures in accordance with best practice (e.g. native tree planting, wildflower meadows, pollinator zones etc.).

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	accordance with best practice (e.g. tree planting, wildflower meadows, pollinator zones etc.).		
4.5.1.4.3	Identify a range of potential pilots to demonstrate sustainable measures including nature-based SuDS; and pilot a biodiversity- and climate-led design for Council-led social housing developments with measures such as green roofs, green walls, wetland & pond SUDS, green carparking, nest boxes in facades, grasslands, and wildlife friendly shrubs and trees in open space.	This action has potential to support a variety of nature-based related development, including sustainable urban drainage systems. The action will generate a positive effect for biodiversity and for environmental receptors that are at risk of being negatively impacted by flood events - by reducing the risk of such flood events and promoting sustainable solutions for the same. The action has the potential to positively impact biodiversity, flora and fauna. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the implementation/construction of such development have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Identify a range of potential pilots to demonstrate sustainable measures including nature-based SuDS; and pilot a biodiversity- and climate-led design for Council-led social housing developments with measures such as green roofs, green walls, wetland & pond SUDS, green carparking, nest boxes in facades, grasslands, and wildlife friendly native shrubs and trees in open space; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.5.2.1.3	Work with partners LAWPRO, Uisce Eireann, etc. to identify the impacts of critical and vulnerable receptors in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan and Water Framework Directive and assist in the improvement of river water	The improvement of river water quality standards and restoration will have positive effects on water quality and biodiversity. This action may support development or restoration works, including works at surface water bodies, that have the potential to have a range of unintended, negative environmental impacts if carried out.	Work with partners LAWPRO, Uisce Eireann, etc. to identify the impacts of critical and vulnerable receptors in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan and Water Framework Directive and assist in the improvement of river water quality and restoration projects, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	quality and restoration projects.		
4.5.2.1.4	Utilise natural flood management where feasible and financially viable.	The utilisation of natural flood management may lead to works taking place in the vicinity of water bodies e.g restoring river bends and creation of saltmarshes In the absence of any mitigation, such works could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including ecological receptors.	Utilise natural flood management where feasible and financially viable; having due regard to the need to promote environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology.
4.5.2.3.1	With partners, undertake a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment of the Cork coastline to assess the impact of sea level rise to shoreline change of the Cork Coastline, to inform integrated coastal zone management and identify areas with particular requirements, and to address coastal erosion and	The progression of coastal erosion and flood resilience related actions have the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast In the absence of any mitigation, such developments could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust) and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Coastal flood and erosion resilience actions have the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature based	With partners, undertake a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment of the Cork coastline to assess the impact of sea level rise to shoreline change of the Cork Coastline, to inform integrated coastal zone management and identify areas with particular requirements, and to address coastal erosion and implement coastal flooding prioritising ecosystem-based adaptation actions; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	implement coastal flooding prioritising ecosystem-based adaptation actions.	solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of coastal defence actions have the potential to reduce coastal flood and erosion risk and prevent future coastal flood and erosion events. Reducing coastal flood and erosion risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood and erosion events; including ecological receptors. The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental components that could potentially be impacted by coastal erosion.	
4.5.2.3.4	With stakeholders, identify climate adaptation measures for coastal infrastructure & associated defences, and utilize natural coastal management where feasible and financially viable.	This action will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The progression of coastal defences and infrastructure related actions have the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast In the absence of any mitigation, such developments could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust) and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Coastal defence actions have the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality.	With stakeholders, identify climate adaptation measures for coastal infrastructure & associated defences, and utilize natural coastal management where feasible and financially viable; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		Improving coastal defences can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood and erosion events; including ecological receptors. The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental components that could potentially be impacted by coastal erosion.	
4.5.3.1.1	Implement Heritage plan for all aspects of conservation, awareness and recording of all aspects of heritage (built, natural, cultural) ensuring cognisance is taken of climate change.	This action will support the reduction of GHG emissions due to electricity and heating use at heritage features, resulting in climate benefits. This action may support energy upgrade/retrofit works taking place at heritage features. Such works can generate noise, dust and light and could also impact on the conservation status of protected structures or the context in which heritage features sit.	Implement Heritage plan for all aspects of conservation, awareness and recording of all aspects of heritage (built, natural, cultural) ensuring cognisance is taken of climate change and environmental protection considerations, including heritage conservation requirements.
4.5.3.1.2	Incorporate climate resilience through Built Heritage Investment scheme, Historic Structure Fund and any other relevant funds introduced.	This action will support the reduction of GHG emissions due to electricity and heating use at heritage features, resulting in climate benefits. This action may support energy upgrade/retrofit works taking place at heritage features. Such works can generate noise, dust and light and could also impact on the conservation status of protected structures or the context in which heritage features sit.	Incorporate climate resilience through Built Heritage Investment scheme, Historic Structure Fund and any other relevant funds introduced, having due regard to environmental protection considerations, including heritage conservation requirements.
4.5.4.1.1	Support sectoral and national afforestation targets in mitigating climate change and the promotion of sustainable forest management initiatives.	Afforestation may result in a degree of carbon sequestration which will have positive effects on the environment. Afforestation projects have the potential to adversely effect water and soil quality if forestry regulations are not followed. Habitat loss, habitat fragmentation and biodiversity loss are potential negative impacts of afforestation projects.	Support sectoral and national afforestation targets in mitigating climate change and the promotion of sustainable forest management initiatives; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites, water quality and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.5.4.1.2	Develop a Tree Strategy to provide a framework for the planning, protection, planting and management of trees and woodlands within Cork County.	This action will have positive biodiversity effects and is likely to increase tree planting which will have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for negative biodiversity impacts if non-native/ invasive tree species are planted.	Develop a Native Tree Strategy to provide a framework for the planning, protection, planting and management of trees and woodlands within Cork County; ensuring a focus on native trees and having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
4.5.4.1.5	Support the implementation of the National Peatlands Strategy.	This action will support the management of peatlands. This action has the potential to support positive impacts on biodiversity and water quality, and protect habitats. The restoration of peatlands has the potential to increase the level of GHG sequestration associated with these lands, resulting in positive climate effects. In the absence of proper design or appropriate environmental mitigation supported peatland restoration projects may lead to a variety of unintended environmental impacts, including slight to significant negative impacts on hydrology or hydrogeology.	Support the implementation of the National Peatlands Strategy, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
4.5.4.1.6	Implementation of County Development Plan Policy which seeks to achieve a net gain in green infrastructure through the protection and enhancement of existing assets and the provision of new green infrastructure.	This action will have wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, and climate. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the enhancement of existing or the construction of new green infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Implementation of County Development Plan Policy which seeks to achieve a net gain in green infrastructure through the protection and enhancement of existing assets and the provision of new green infrastructure; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.5.5.1.1	Encourage the promotion of sustainable land use practices and nature-based solutions to water resource management and flooding	The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to development taking place, including at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality	Encourage the promotion of sustainable land use practices and nature-based solutions to water resource management and flooding which can enhance community resilience by providing natural flood defences, promoting climate

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	which can enhance community resilience by providing natural flood defences, promoting climate adaptation.	and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. The promotion of sustainable land use and nature based solution can lead to a variety of positive environmental effects, such as increased land use GHG sequestration and positive biodiversity and water quality effects. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	adaptation, having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and sensitive human receptors.
4.5.5.1.2	Promote future proofing in the design and planning of new development to fully consider the potential impacts of climate change and the need for measures to increase the resilience of development to any such impacts.	This action has the potential to shape development planning processes and the character of built development. Embedding climate resilient into development planning has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets. In the absence of any mitigation, climate adaptation related development could potentially have a variety of negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving	Promote future proofing in the design and planning of new development to fully consider the potential impacts of climate change and the need for measures to increase the resilience of development to any such impacts; having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and sensitive human receptors.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	
4.6.1.1.7	Work with other stakeholders to promote and support Cork County as a sustainable tourism destination.	This promotional action will support sustainable tourism within the County. The action has the potential to have a net positive effect for climate action and awareness within the County. Recreational activity in natural spaces are not inherently damaging. However, there are known impacts associated with inappropriately managed activities in sensitive habitats such as Dune systems. Therefore, the promotion of access and engagement with natural spaces needs to be carefully considered. If implemented correctly this action is likely to have moderate positive environmental effect in terms of water quality improvements, engagement with nature and biodiversity enhancements. The action should take into account other environmental factors such as biodiversity.	Work with other stakeholders to promote and support Cork County as a sustainable tourism destination; whilst having due regard for sensitivities including biodiversity and European sites.
4.6.1.3.5	Provide information and raise awareness to Cork County enterprises and business groups to promote supports to undertake retrofits, energy efficiency and renewable energy installation on commercial buildings.	The action has the potential to encourage climate action to business within the LA region, which could lead to a positive impact on the climate environment and a general lowering of GHG emissions. This action has the potential to support renewable energy development and building retrofits in the LA functional area that could have a variety of slight to potentially significant negative environmental effects, including biodiversity impacts, glint and glare related impacts, construction related impacts, and impacts on the conservation status of protected structures.	Provide information and raise awareness to Cork County enterprises and business groups to promote supports to undertake retrofits, energy efficiency and renewable energy installation on commercial buildings - whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such energy projects.
4.6.1.5.5	Work in partnership with farmers to improve practices and infrastructure.	This collaborative action has the potential to lead to environmental benefits, including biodiversity, water quality and soil quality related benefits. The action could have unintended adverse effects to water quality and biodiversity should misguided or inappropriate regimes be put forward. The development of farm infrastructure may lead to unintended environmental effects, including construction related effects.	Work in partnership with farmers to improve practices and infrastructure, whilst promoting the need for farming enterprises to consider relevant planning and environmental protection requirements.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.7.1.2.1	Develop Active travel projects throughout the county which can deliver greatest behavioural change.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks and public transport. This action supports the development of additional cycling and walkway infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Develop Active travel projects throughout the county which can deliver greatest behavioural change, having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.
4.7.1.2.2	Planned urban development road improvements to incorporate Active travel elements as appropriate, having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional cycling and walkway infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Planned urban development road improvements to incorporate Active travel elements as appropriate, having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions. Having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.
4.7.1.2.3	Continue the ongoing development of Greenways, such as Midleton - Youghal Greenway.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of Greenways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.	Continue the ongoing development of Greenways, such as Midleton - Youghal Greenway, having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
			and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.
4.7.1.2.5	Work with relevant authorities in the development of "Safe route to schools".	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks and public transport. This action supports the development of additional cycling and walkway infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional active travel infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Work with relevant authorities in the development of "Safe route to schools", having due to regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites and local air quality, and opportunities to promote nature based solutions.
4.7.1.3.2	Align population and employment growth through integration of land use and transport planning.	This action has the potential to encourage use of public transport and active travel over private vehicle use. This would reduce GHG emissions related to transport. The development of active travel infrastructure has the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Align population and employment growth through integration of land use and transport planning, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.7.1.4.1	Work with the relevant stakeholders in the development of the proposed National EV charging network within County Cork.	This action has the potential to reduce transport sector GHG emissions within the LA functional area in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. This has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality. This action could also lead to the delivery of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the LA region. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the	Work with the relevant stakeholders in the development of the proposed National EV charging network within County Cork, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements and disability access during such projects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	
4.7.1.4.2	Engage with ESB to identify areas where the electricity network infrastructure can support EV charging	This action has the potential to support the reduction in transport sector GHG emissions within the LA in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. This has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality. This action could also lead to the delivery of ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the LA region. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Engage with ESB to identify areas where the electricity network infrastructure can support EV charging, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during supported infrastructure projects.
4.7.1.4.4	Promote the use of e-vehicles through the provision of e-vehicle charge point requirements in planning applications.	This action will support the local authority in reducing transport sector GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. This has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality. This action could also lead to the delivery of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the LA region. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Promote the use of e-vehicles through the provision of e-vehicle charge point requirements in planning applications, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements and disability access during such projects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.7.1.4.5	Promote the use of low emission fuels.	This action is quite broad and non-specific, however, the scalable adoption of vehicles based on certain alternative fuels may contribute to the expansion of alternative fuel production sectors. These sectors may indirectly cause environmental effects (including uncertain and potentially negative effects) as a result of fuel sourcing, production and supply processes.	Promote the use of sustainably sourced low emission fuels.
4.9.1.3.1	Manage Closed landfills to minimise emissions	This action has the potential to lead to GHG emissions reductions at landfill sites. Supported landfill remediation works may have unintended negative environmental effects, including effects on biodiversity, European sites, landscape character and visual amenity, or soil, hydrological or water quality related effects.	Manage Closed landfills to minimise emissions, whilst promoting compliance with environmental protection requirements associated with closed landfill sites.
4.9.1.3.2	Work with stakeholders to remediate and manage historic landfills	This action has the potential to lead to GHG emissions reductions at landfill sites. Supported landfill remediation works may have unintended negative environmental effects, including effects on biodiversity, European sites, landscape character and visual amenity, or soil, hydrological or water quality related effects.	Work with stakeholders to remediate and manage historic landfills, whilst promoting compliance with environmental protection requirements associated with closed landfill sites.
4.8.1.1.1	Support sustainable offshore wind energy projects at appropriate locations and scales & the development of associated infrastructure at ports to facilitate these developments in accordance with the CDP.	This action will promote and support renewable energy development within the county that could generate a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects, including positive effects on climate, water quality, the soils environment and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, renewable energy development could have negative slight to very significant environmental effects, including biodiversity impacts, and impacts on water quality environment (due to development construction phase run-off of silt or cement-based material). Such potential effects can be mitigated by considering planning and	Support sustainable offshore wind energy projects at appropriate locations and scales & the development of associated infrastructure at ports to facilitate these developments in accordance with the CDP - whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements at the outset of and during such projects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		environmental-related matters and constraints early on during the assessment/design process.	
4.8.1.1.4	Promote renewable energy generation, storage, and distribution infrastructure in accordance with the CDP within the county.	This action will promote and support renewable energy development within the county that could generate a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects, including positive effects on climate, water quality, the soils environment and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, renewable energy development, including associated linead development, could have negative slight to very significant environmental effects, including biodiversity impacts, and impacts on the water or soils environment (due to development construction phase run-off of silt or cement-based material). Such potential effects can be mitigated by considering planning and environmental-related matters and constraints early on during the assessment/design process.	Promote renewable energy generation, storage, and distribution infrastructure in accordance with the CDP within the counties - whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements at the outset of and during such projects.
4.8.1.2.1	Explore opportunities for establishing district heating to serve council assets including social housing in the county.	This is a study-related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of Residential sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency in the LA region. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which could include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; and the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust).	Explore opportunities for establishing district heating to serve council assets including social housing in the county, ensuring appropriate regard is had to planning and environmental protection considerations.
4.8.1.2.2	Support stakeholders who wish to develop district heating systems.	This action has the potential to support the delivery of Residential sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency in the LA region. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which could include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; and the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust).	Support stakeholders who wish to develop district heating systems, whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements at the outset of and during such projects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.8.1.3.1	Support and implement national policy on EV charging at nondomestic locations.	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Support and implement national policy on EV charging at nondomestic locations, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.8.1.3.2	Engage with ESB to identify locations where electricity network infrastructure can support EV charging facilities.	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via	Engage with ESB to identify locations where electricity network infrastructure can support EV charging facilities, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	
4.8.1.3.3	Develop and implement a policy for EV Charging as part of a wider Taking in Charge policy.	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Develop and implement a policy for EV Charging as part of a wider Taking in Charge policy, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.8.3.1.1	Promote the retention and reuse of existing building stock as a first preference.	This action will support the reutilisation of existing building stock over the development of new housing stock. This will offset potential embodied GHG emissions associated with new housing development. This action may support refurbishment or retrofitting of housing and building stock, including derelict buildings. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively effect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Such works may also impinge on protected species present in derelict structures, such as bats.	Promote the retention and reuse of existing building stock as a first preference - having due regard for environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity; protected species, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures, during any retrofitting works

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.8.3.1.2	Support provision of information on grant aid for homes and businesses	This action will encourage the retrofit of buildings within the LA region, supporting the reduction/offset of GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Older houses have the potential to house bats, retrofitting works could therefore disturb bats using these buildings.	Support provision of information on grant aid for homes and businesses - whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
4.8.3.1.3	Encourage energy efficiency improvements for buildings. Advise and educate businesses, residents on energy efficiency	This action will encourage the retrofit of buildings within the LA region, supporting the reduction/offset of GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Older houses have the potential to house bats, retrofitting works could therefore disturb bats using these buildings.	Encourage energy efficiency improvements for buildings. Advise and educate businesses, residents on energy efficiency - whilst promoting the need for projects to conform with relevant planning policy environmental protection criteria.
4.8.3.3.1	Support provision of information on grant aid for onsite renewable generation	The action has the potential to provide access to climate action initiatives to all within the community - which could lead to a positive impact on the climate environment and a general lowering of GHG emissions in the LA Region. This action will support the development of renewable energy development in the LA region that could have a variety of slight to potentially significant negative environmental effects, including biodiversity impacts.	Support provision of information on grant aid for onsite renewable generation - whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.
4.8.3.3.2	Encourage onsite renewable generation installation	The action has the potential to provide access to climate action initiatives to all within the community - which could lead to a positive impact on the climate environment and a general lowering of GHG emissions in the LA Region.	Encourage onsite renewable generation installation - whilst promoting the need to consider environmental protection requirements during such projects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		This action will support the development of renewable energy development in the LA region that could have a variety of slight to potentially significant negative environmental effects, including biodiversity impacts.	
4.8.4.1.1	Develop a design ethos that considers climate action in the development of new buildings by Cork County Council or on its behalf. This approach will consider a range of design options including, but not restricted to the use of low carbon materials, building fabric insulation, green roofs, solar photovoltaics, and rainwater harvesting, taking account of government policy, design standards and guidelines.	Broadly, the action will promote the carrying out of more climate positive local authority led development. The action is likely to have a slight to moderate positive effect on the climate environment - having regard to the share of GHG emissions that can be offset via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements, as well as water quality and biodiversity. Such development may leade to a variety of unintended negative environmental effects.	Develop a design ethos that considers climate action in the development of new buildings by Cork County Council or on its behalf. This approach will consider a range of design options including, but not restricted to the use of low carbon materials, building fabric insulation, green roofs, solar photovoltaics, and rainwater harvesting, taking account of government policy, design standards and guidelines. Climate action co-benefits and environmental protection requirements shall be appropriately promoted be supported by the design ethos.
4.8.4.1.2	Prepare and implement an annual funding program for deep energy retrofitting of existing Council housing stock	This action will support the reduction/offset of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Older houses have the potential to house bats, retrofitting works could therefore disturb bats using these buildings.	Prepare and implement an annual funding program for deep energy retrofitting of existing Council housing stock, having due regard for environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity; protected species, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures, during any retrofitting works

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
4.8.4.1.3	Phase out all fossil fuel-based heating systems by 2030	This action has the potential to lead to several positive environmental effects of varying magnitude. It could lead to positive effects on the climate sector and circularity benefits. It has the potential to result in the offset of Residential sector GHG emissions and lifecycle GHG emissions associated with construction materials and projects. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Older houses have the potential to house bats, retrofitting works could therefore disturb bats using these buildings.	Phase out all fossil fuel-based heating systems by 2030, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, protected species associated with such buildings, European sites and biodiversity.
4.8.4.1.4	Refurbish all newly acquired and vacant houses to a minimum B2 energy rating, with all fossil fuel heating sources removed	This action will support the reduction/offset of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Older houses have the potential to house bats, retrofitting works could therefore disturb bats using these buildings.	Refurbish all newly acquired and vacant houses to a minimum B2 energy rating, with all fossil fuel heating sources removed, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as protected species associated with such buildings, European sites and biodiversity.
4.8.4.1.7	Run a pilot rainwater harvesting retrofit project in an existing Council housing estate in the Decarbonisation Zone.	The development of nature-based solutions has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The development of such green infrastructure, in particular construction related activity has the potential to have a range of unintended, negative environmental impacts if carried out.	Run a pilot rainwater harvesting retrofit project in an existing Council housing estate in the Decarbonisation Zone, while ensuring projects have appropriate regard to local environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity and European sites.
4.8.4.2.1	Advance installation of underground infrastructure for EV Charging in new social housing estates	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water	Advance installation of underground infrastructure for EV Charging in new social housing estates, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	
4.8.4.2.4	Undertake a review of existing estates to identify potential locations for installation of communal EV charging points and bike parking.	The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure and bicycle parking has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Undertake a review of existing estates to identify potential locations for installation of communal EV charging points and bike parking, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, and local air quality.
4.8.6.1.2	Work with communities to adopt local adaptation measures that reduce local weather impacts considering intensity, duration, and frequency.	This action has the potential to lead to maintenance works on drainage and implementation of nature based solutions/ SUDs. This action has the potential to negatively affect water quality through inappropriate maintenance practices of drains. The development of nature-based solutions has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.	Work with communities to adopt local adaptation measures that reduce local weather impacts considering intensity, duration, and frequency, having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities, including water quality,

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		The development of such green infrastructure, in particular construction related activity has the potential to have a range of unintended, negative environmental impacts if carried out.	biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology.
4.8.5.2.1	Develop & implement SUDS & nature-based approaches to manage surface water and protect rivers from pollutants in road water run-off and slow the addition of water volume to mitigate flooding for development projects	This flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place, including development at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, supported drainage development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; and the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust). Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SUDS as part of surface water management has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.	Develop & implement SUDS & nature-based approaches to manage surface water and protect rivers from pollutants in road water run-off and slow the addition of water volume to mitigate flooding for development projects. Ensure due regard is given environmental sensitivities, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, during any supported development projects.
4.8.5.2.2	Undertake rainwater management planning for all main towns. Assist Planning Policy Unit to develop a rainwater management plan for Urban settlements	This action has the potential to negatively affect water quality through inappropriate maintenance practices of drains. The development of nature-based solutions has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The development of such green infrastructure, in particular construction related activity has the potential to have a range of unintended, negative environmental impacts if carried out.	Undertake rainwater management planning for all main towns. Assist Planning Policy Unit to develop a rainwater management plan for Urban settlements, having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology.
4.8.5.2.3	Support the roll out of Flood Relief Schemes in the County, including those in partnership with the OPW,	The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including ecological receptors.	Support the roll out of Flood Relief Schemes in the County, including those in partnership with the OPW, as identified through the Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	as identified through the Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAMS) Programme and in the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving human environment.	(CFRAMS) Programme and in the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology.
4.8.6.3.1	Assess bridge infrastructure in line with predicted climate impacts.	This action has the potential to cause disturbance to bats during surveys. This action also has the potential to lead to upgrading of bridges, resulting in disturbance and/or loss of habitat for bats, or impacts on the conservations status of protected bridges.	Assess bridge infrastructure in line with predicted climate impacts, having due regard to the need to appropriately protect, conserve and enhance important habitats and species and European sites, and the conservation status of protected bridges.
4.8.6.3.2	Carry out road maintenance and rehabilitation of regional and local roads in accordance with the guidance document on the climate adaptation of regional and local roads	This action has the potential to lead to slight negative environmental effects, such as air quality from construction dust, and water quality due to surface runoff during works.	Carry out road maintenance and rehabilitation of regional and local roads in accordance with the guidance document on the climate adaptation of regional and local roads, having due regard to environmental sensitivities, including water quality, biodiversity, riparian corridors and air quality.

Table 5-2: Environmental Mitigation Measures related Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section

Promote climate action projects that support and maximise environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements.
Flood defence projects or related maintenance works supported by plan actions shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorised physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorised or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.
Promote climate action projects that support protected trees, hedgerows and other habitats such as wetlands, floodzones which contribute to green infrastructure.
Support opportunities to improve ecological connectivity of non-designated habitats and sites to improve overall ecosystem resilience and functioning while supporting climate action within the county.
Ensure all projects supported by the council have taken the necessary precautions to identify and manage invasives species, particularly with regard to Schedule III species. No climate action related development project that is likely to cause the spread of invasives species listed in Schedule III shall be supported.
Support opportunities to support peatland restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance while achieving climate targets through the implementation of the climate actions within the plan.

6. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Draft Cork Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has been carried out. Implementation of the Draft LACAP has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of any European sites, if unmitigated.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Draft LACAP will themselves be subject to AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects was considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the plan are seen to be robust to ensure there will be no significant adverse effects as a result of the implementation of the Draft LACAP either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Draft Cork Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects[63]. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

The AA process is ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan.

[63] Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING

APPENDIX 1

Background information to European sites

Appendix 1 - Table 1 Quality and site characteristics of European sites considered in the assessment

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	This is a fine example of a relatively small estuarine system. Intertidal flats are well represented with a good diversity of macro-invertebrate species and range of intertidal biotopes. Atlantic salt meadows are particularly well-developed and currently extending in parts of site. Salicornia and other annuals of intertidal sand and mud flats also occur. The quality of habitats on the site is good though pollutants from surrounding agricultural catchment undoubtedly enter site. The site is very important for wintering waterfowl with over 20000 birds occurring at times. 11 species occur in numbers of national importance including Pluvialis apricaria (one of largest populations in the country) and Limosa lapponica. The ornithology of the site has been well studied.	This site comprises the estuary of the Womanagh River a substantial river which drains a large agricultural catchment. The site includes part of the tidal section of the river and extends out to the low tide mark. The inner part of the estuary is well sheltered by a stabilised sandy peninsula (Ring peninsula). Sediment types vary from muds and muddy sands in the inner part to fine rippled sands in the outer exposed part. The main channel is flanked by salt marshes and wet fields much of the latter being partly improved for agriculture. Usage of the site is low mainly comprising grazing in the grass fields and low level recreation on the sandy beaches.
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Exceptional diversity of high quality semi-natural and natural habitats. Extensive hyper-oceanic oak woods with Arbutus unedo and Taxus baccata have well developed bryophyte and lichen floras and support important species-rich invertebrate fauna including Geomalacus maculosus and several rarities. Good examples of alluvial forests occur along the Glengarriff and Coomarkane rivers. Rocky islets in the harbour support one of the largest colonies of Phoca vitulina in Ireland and contain a small breeding colony of Sterna paradisaea. The site supports a population of Lutra lutra. The site is one of the most important in the south-west for Rhinolophus hipposideros and includes three summer and three winter roosts the numbers at one of which exceed the summer and winter thresholds for international importance. The quality and extent of the oakwoods and the diversity of habitats and species including many rarities make the site of international importance.	A wooded glacial valley opening out into a sheltered bay with rocky islets. Underlying rock is Old Red Sandstone with soils varying from acid brown earths to alluvial brown earths and peat. Hyper-oceanic climate. Site supports a complex mosaic of terrestrial habitats mostly old oak woodland conifer plantations and complexes of rock outcrop heath and scrub blanket bog Molinia grassland and rivers and streams. The sheltered bay is highly indented with many islets and a rocky shoreline.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Site contains a fine diversity of dune habitats notably an area of fixed dunes of moderate size and which are relatively intact. Eu-Atlantic decalcified fixed dune also have a presence at site. Both of these habitats are scarce on the south coast. The intertidal sand and mud flats support important staging and wintering bird populations. Of especial note is a regular population of Limosa limosa of international importance.	Site is a tidal bay separated by Inchydoney Island. Receives the flows of several small rivers the biggest being the Fealge. Bulk of site comprises intertidal sand and mud flats. A small sand dune complex occurs on Inchydoney Island while a well developed area of brackish and freshwater marsh occurs at Cloheen. Underlying rock is mainly Devonian Old Red Sandstone. The sandy soil is slightly calcareous in nature but shows a trend towards acidification. Clonakilty town occurs at top of site. Recreation is a main land use.
001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	This relatively small site has a fine diversity of coastal and wetland habitats. The main importance is Kilkeran Lake which is the best example of a sedimentary (percolation) lagoon in south-west Ireland. The lagoon suffers from eutrophication but nevertheless supports an interesting fauna and flora with a large proportion of lagoonal specialists and several rare invertebrate species (Allomelita pellucida Hydrometra gracilenta Notonecta viridis Helophorus fulgidicollis). The sand-shingle barrier is of geomorphological value. The dune system is of importance as it is one of the few in the south-west region. Shifting white dunes are well represented with small areas of fixed dunes and embryonic dunes. Management will increase the quality of the dunes in the long-term.	This site comprises a sand dune system a natural lagoon and extensive areas of wetland habitats. Kilkeran Lake is a shallow (<3 m) lagoon with a 400 m outlet to the sea. The outlet is blocked for most of the year by a sand/shingle barrier which is breached occasionally both naturally and deliberately. An inflowing stream to the lagoon is surrounded by marsh and swamp vegetation. Lough Rahavarrig occurs at the western end of the site and is totally overgrown by swamp vegetation. The sand dune section of the site comprises a complex of dune habitat types. A sandy beach with a shingle element extends along the seaward side of the site. The surrounding landuse is mainly intensive agriculture which has contributed to the eutrophication of the lagoon.
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	Although mixed with planted exotics this woodland still retains the essential structural and floristic elements of old oak wood. The damp ground layer supports a typical and diverse range of herbs and bryophytes and the site is locally important for birds.	A small oak wood mixed with planted conifers developed on glacial drift and located on the coast at the mouth of the Kenmare River.
001547	Castletownshend SAC	The site holds what is probably the largest population of Trichomanes speciosum in Ireland with over 500 fronds being recorded here in 1993. As well as being very numerous these fronds are very luxuriant and often unusually large.	A small site situated on the western side of a narrow sea inlet and underlain by old red sandstone. Most of the site comprises Quercus petraea woodland with several native and non-native broadleaf tree species scattered throughout. A stream bisects the site from east to west and flows through a rocky ravine on the higher western side of the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			A large population of Trichomanes speciosum occurs in this ravine growing on and under fallen branches and trees on sheltered rock and under leaves of Luzula sylvatica.
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	A fine example of a mountain blanket bog which occurs in association with other upland habitats. The site is apparently intact and is largely untouched by anthropogenic influences.	Situated on the south-eastern slopes of Knockboy Mountain (707m) this site contains the headwaters of the Cummerdarrig River and the Derryduff Stream which flow east and south to the head of Bantry Bay. The site is an undulating complex of blanket bogs heath upland grassland and rock outcrops. Small loughs and numerous streams are a feature. Most of the bogs are small (1-3 ha) but they occur with a regularity on a series of gently sloping shelves across the mountain side. Lagopus lagopus occurs on site. Sheep grazing occurs but at a low density - otherwise there are no landuse activities.
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	A small headwater blanket bog in an apparently natural state. Surface fairly uniform with few hummocks and no pool systems. No known rare plants recorded from site. There are few examples of this type of blanket bog in County Kerry.	This site is located in the Caha Mountains in the extreme south-west of County Kerry. The underlying geology is sandstone. The site lies beneath a series of rocky crags which partly surround Lough Cummer. The blanket bog occurs in association with upland heath and grassland. Small streams and exposed rock create habitat diversity.
002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	This site has been selected for the presence of the Annex 1 habitats wet heath dry heath and active blanket bog. The heath habitats are the dominant habitats and are generally of high quality. Blanket bog covers a smaller area though is still well represented. Although the flanks of the mountain range has been extensively afforested with conifers the quality of the remaining upland area is good with relatively low levels of disturbance from potentially damaging operations such as grazing and burning. The site provides crucial foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat for the important population of Circus cyaneus that nests in the Ballyhoura mountain range. The site also supports breeding Falco peregrinus.	Ballyhoura Mountains is located on the border between counties Cork and Limerick. The site comprises the unafforested summit ridges within the mountain range extending from Carron Mountain east towards Long and Seefin Mountains and including outliers at Coolfree Mountain. These areas are dominated by heath and blanket bog habitats. The flanks of this mountain range have been intensively afforested in the past 40 years. Old Red Sandstone dominates the bedrock geology of the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	The site contains many Annexed habitats including the most extensive area of estuarine habitat in Ireland. A good range of Annexed species are also present including the only known resident population of Tursiops truncatus in Ireland all three Irish species of lamprey and a good population of Salmo salar. A number of birds listed on the EU Birds Directive either winter or breed in the site. The site is internationally important for waterfowl with more than 50000 individuals occurring in winter. Several species listed in the Irish Red Data Book are present perhaps most notably the only known Irish populations of Scirpus triqueter.	A very large long site approximately 14 km wide and 120 km long encompassing: the drained river valley which forms the River Shannon estuary; the broader River Fergus estuary plus a number of smaller estuaries e.g. Poulnasherry Bay; the freshwater lower reaches of the Shannon River between Killaloe and Limerick plus the freshwater stretches of much of the Feale and Mulkear catchments; a marine area at the mouth of the Shannon estuary with high rocky cliffs to the north and south; ericaceous heath on Kerry Head and Loop Head; and several lagoons. The underlying geology ranges from Carboniferous limestone (east of Foynes) to Namurian shales and flagstones (west of Foynes) to Old Red Sandstone (at Kerry Head). The salinity of the system varies daily with the ebb and flood of the tide and with annual rainfall fluctuations seasonally.
002171	Bandon River SAC	The site is important as it contains the Annex I priority habitat Alluvial Forests and the Annex I habitat Floating River Vegetation. The Annex I Bird - Alcedo atthis breeds within the site as do the Annex I animal species Lampetra planeri and Margaritifera margaritifera. Water quality is very good and the site supports a large population of Margaritifera margaritifera. Cork Co. Council are considering designating the Bandon a salmonid River.	Geologically the predominant rock formations are Old Red Sandstone to the North with Carboniferous slate in the southern half of the site. The northern section of the site is dominated by a mosaic of exposed rock heath upland wet grassland and scrub with small pockets of improved grassland throughout. The area below Long Bridge supports a rare form of wet woodlands on braided channel edges and islands. The southern section of the site has been reclaimed into grassland.
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Although small the lagoon habitat is almost completely natural and is representative of a type of lagoon (sedimentary with inlet) of which there are only six known in the country. Ruppia sp. is abundant. The fauna is relatively poor but typically brackish (Palaemonetes varians Neomysis integer Jaera nordmanni) with two rare species (Allomelita pellucida Stenus lustrator). This is a good example of a lagoon in miniature situated in an area of varied habitats. The site also displays a good and sizeable example of a cobble and boulder curved barrier. This stony bank is well vegetated on the plateau and landward side and long-term stability is indicated by the presence of lichens.	Farranamanagh Lough is a small shallow (2 m) sedimentary lagoon situated on the south side of the Sheep's Head peninsula in west Co. Cork. It is separated from the sea by a stony ridge. Seawater enters through a narrow outlet by percolation and overtopping the stony barrier at high tide and during storms. Salinity varies considerably (2-25 ppt) depending on rainfall and seawater incursions. Bedrock is Old Red Sandstone and soils are generally peaty podzols and acid brown earths. Land surrounding the lagoon is a mix of rocky heath wet grassland marsh vegetation and wet scrub. Salt marsh fringes the lagoon along the eastern shore.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002281	Reen Point Shingle SAC	While small in area the site contains an important example of a vegetated shingle spit in association with a small lagoon. It supports a typical flora including lichens and is of high quality.	The site is located in Dunmanus Bay in the extreme south-west of Co. Cork. It comprises a small headland the inner part of which is improved grassland and not part of the site. Shingle bars occur on both sides of the headland and merge with heath salt marsh and a small lagoon. On the seaward side the shingle is associated with bedrock shore.
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	This site supports an internationally important summer roost of lesser horseshoe bats. The site is in poor condition but provides undisturbed roosting conditions for the bats. Exact foraging areas and winter hibernation sites have not yet been established.	The site consists of an old disused farmhouse located in a fairly isolated area in south Kerry. Adjacent habitats include improved grassland and broadleaved woodland. The woodland provides suitable foraging areas for the bats.
004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	The Old Head holds the largest seabird colony on the south coast between the Bull Rock and the Saltee Islands. It supports nationally important populations of Rissa tridactyla and Uria aalge (c. 2% of the all-Ireland totals of each) as well as smaller numbers of Fulmarus glacilis and Alca torda. Populations of both Rissa tridactyla and Alca torda have declined since the late 1980s. Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax and Falco peregrinus which breed elsewhere on the Head are regularly seen within the SPA site. The seabird populations are well monitored and the site is a designated Refuge for Fauna.	The Old Head of Kinsale is a 5 km long headland formed of steeply inclined beds of rock. These are of geological interest as they show a cross section of the transition between the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. The SPA site comprises a section of the cliffs on the western side of the narrow isthmus leading to the Head. These are vertical rock cliffs providing optimum habitat for ledge nesting seabirds. Maritime grassland and heath occurs above the steep cliffs though part of this has now been converted to amenity grassland as a golf course. The site includes the adjacent marine area to a distance of 200 m from the cliff base.
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	The site is of importance as it supports a good diversity of upland and woodland birds as well as wintering waterfowl. It is a traditional site for a population of Anser albifrons flavirostris - while the numbers are now low the population is still of importance as it is the most southerly in the country and also feeds entirely on bogs. Upland species which breed within the site include Falco peregrinus Falco columbarius Lagopus lagopus and Turdus torquatus - the latter two species are Red-listed in Ireland.	This large site encompasses the lakes and part of the Macgillycuddy's Reeks in the vicinity of Killarney. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone although Carboniferous limestone occurs on the eastern shores of Lough Leane. Lough Leane is the most important and largest (8.6 km along its long axis) of the lakes and is classified as a mesotrophic system. Muckross Lake and the Upper Lake are both high quality oligotrophic systems. Killarney National Park is perhaps best known for its Oak woodlands.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The extensive woodlands support some scarce breeding birds notably Phoenicurus phoenicurus Phylloscopus sibilatrix and Sylvia borin. Several research programmes have been carried out including studies on the bird communities associated with the woodlands and the wildfowl associated with the lakes. A range of other notable animal and plant species are associated with this site including Salvelinus alpinus.	They form the most extensive area of native woodland remaining in Ireland and include Derrycunihy Wood described as perhaps the most natural Sessile Oak wood in the country. The woods are typically dominated by Quercus petraea with an understorey of Ilex aquifolium. Arbutus unedo is a notable component of the woods. The site supports the largest Taxus baccata woodland in Ireland. An extensive area of wet woodland or carr occurs within the flood plain of Lough Leane. The higher areas of the site are dominated by blanket bog and wet heath. Outcropping rock cliffs and crags are features of the site.
004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	Clonakilty Bay SPA supports an internationally important population of Limosa limosa and nationally important numbers of Tadorna tadorna Charadrius hiaticula and Tringa nebularia. A range of other species occur in numbers of regional importance including Anas penelope Pluvialis apricaria Pluvialis squatarola Vanellus vanellus Calidris alpina and Numenius arquata. A small population of Limosa lapponica is present. The site is visited by passage waders with regular concentrations of Calidris minuta and Calidris ferruginea. In recent years Egretta garzetta has become regular at the site. Asio flammeus is a regular winter visitor. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species and habitat quality is generally good. Wintering bird populations have been well monitored since the 1970s and there have been specific studies on the Limosa limosa population. A substantial part of the site is now state-owned.	Clonakilty Bay is a wetland complex that stretches from the town of Clonakilty to the open sea. It comprises two small estuarine bays Clonakilty Harbour and Muckross Strand separated by Inchydoney Island. Several small rivers flow into the site notably the Fealge River. At low tide substantial areas of sand and mud flats are exposed. The construction of a causeway across the inner part of Muckross Strand created an extensive wetland complex with brackish characters known as Cloheen Strand Intake. The site includes a well-developed sand dune system.
004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	Kilcolman Bog is an important site for wintering waterfowl with nationally important populations of Cygnus cygnus Anas crecca and Anas clypeata. The Anas clypeata population is of particular note as it comprises over 6% of the national total. Other species with important populations include Anas penelope Fulica atra and Vanellus vanellus.	Kilcolman Bog is situated on the southern foothills of the Ballyhoura Mountains. It occupies a glacially eroded hollow in Carboniferous limestone. The site comprises a quaking fen fed by calcareous groundwater with areas of reedswamp freshwater marsh and wet grassland.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The site formerly supported a small population of Anser albifrons flavirostris but the flock has now abandoned the area. The site is a Nature Reserve and is managed for the benefit of birds. The bird populations have been intensively monitored since the 1970s. The site supports Rumex maritimus a Red Data Book species.	There is a small permanent lake but in winter a large flooded area is usual. The site has been managed for conservation since the 1970s. The surrounding landuse is mostly intensive agriculture.
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	The site supports a nationally important population of breeding Chough a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 106 breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 86 in the 2002/03 survey. Flocks of up to 42 birds were recorded in the 2002 to 2004 period. The site also supports an Peregrine population (5 pairs in 2002); this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site also holds nationally important populations of Guillemot (2860 pairs in 1999-2000) Fulmar (766 pairs in 1999-2000) Kittiwake (1150 pairs in 2000) Great Black-backed Gull (63 pairs in 1999-2000) and Black Guillemot (118 individuals in 1999) as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Razorbill (90 pairs in 1999-2000) Herring Gull (30 pairs in 1999-2000) Cormorant (33 pairs in 1999-2000) and Shag (11 pairs in 1999-2000).	The Iveragh Peninsula SPA is a large site situated on the west coast of Co. Kerry. The site encompasses the high coast and sea cliff sections of the peninsula from just west of Rossbehy in the north around to the end of the peninsula at Valencia Island and Bolus Head and as far east as Lamb's Head in the south. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge and also areas of sand dunes at Derrynane and Beginish. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary except at Doulus Head/Killelan Mountain where the adjacent sea area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base is included. The site is underlain by Devonian sandstones siltstones and mudstones. A small area of igneous rocks (dolerite and gabbro) occurs at Beginish and on the adjacent shore.
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	The site supports an nationally important population of Puffinus puffinus (5.2% of all-Ireland total). The site has long been known as a breeding site for Hydrobates pelagicus but there is no recent survey data. Other seabird species which occur in all-Ireland important numbers are Sterna paradisaea Fulmarus glacialis and Larus fuscus. This site also has breeding Phalacrocorax aristotelis Larus argentatus and Cepphus grille. Deenish Island and Scariff Island provides excellent habitat for the seabirds. The islands also have a small breeding population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.	These small to medium sized uninhabited islands are situated between 5 and 7 km west of Lamb's Head off the Kerry coast and thus are very exposed to the forces of the Atlantic. Scariff is the larger of the two. It is very steep sided all the way round rising to a peak of 252 m. The highest cliffs are on the south side. The island vegetation is a mix of maritime grassland bracken and some heath type vegetation. There are ruins of a monastic settlement and a cottage in the north-east sector of the island. Deenish is less rugged than Scariff rising to 144 m in its southern half but the northern half is lower and flatter. The vegetation is mostly grassland with some heath on the higher ground. Old fields are overgrown with bracken and brambles. The sea area to 500 m around the islands is included within the site to provide 'rafting' areas for the Shearwaters.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004191	Seven Heads SPA	The site supports a nationally important population of breeding Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax a Red Data Book species. Eleven breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 15 in the 2002/03 survey. In addition flocks of up to 47 birds were noted in the 1992 survey and up to 25 in the 2002/03 survey. The site is also used by Falco peregrinus and a variety of seabird species breed on the cliffs.	The Seven Heads SPA is situated to the south-west of the town of Courtmacsherry Co. Cork. It encompasses the sea cliffs of the Seven Heads peninsula north-east to Barry's Point and also the cliffs of Dunworly Bay and Barry's Cove. The site includes the sea cliffs which rise to over 50 m notably south of Barry's Point and the land adjacent to the cliff edge. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian sandstones siltstones and mudstones; similar rocks of Carboniferous age also occur at the eastern and western ends of the site. Sea cliffs are the predominant habitat of the site; these occur along its length and are generally well-vegetated by a suite of typical sea cliff species. Above the cliffs areas of heath improved grassland unimproved wet and dry grassland freshwater marsh and arable land occur. Landuse is predominately grazing by stock but some arable farming is also carried out particularly on the Seven Heads Peninsula. The grazing regime which results in a tight vegetation sward is beneficial to Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax. Areas of semi-natural habitats occur in many places adjacent to the breeding cliffs interspersed between other areas of relatively intensive grass production.
000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Roaringwater Bay has a wide variety of reef and sediment habitats that are subject to a range of wave exposures and tidal streams. The littoral reef has many estuarine communities that are adapted to conditions of variable salinity. It also has the only recorded Fucus ceranoides community on estuarine mixed eulittoral rock. The infralittoral reef has good examples of the effects of sea urchin grazing on kelp forest with coralline algae. The circalittoral reef communities contain many rare plant and animal species. The cave community on Sherkin Island is home to the rare filamentous red alga Pterosiphonia pennata.	Roaringwater Bay is a wide shallow bay located in the south-west of Ireland. It is close to the continental shelf and is therefore fed by the clear nutrient-poor waters of the Gulf Stream. There are several offshore islands and rocks which protect inshore areas from the full force of the Atlantic and they are themselves exposed to the prevailing swell on their south-west coasts. Tidal streams are channelled by sounds and narrows between the islands such as at Gascanane Sound and tidal currents can be strong. Inner Roaringwater Bay is shallow and sheltered and the seabed is composed of sediments. Bedrock is composed of a series of Devonian Old Red Sandstone reefs that run parallel to troughs of Devonian Carboniferous marine clastics in a north east/south west direction.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The sedimentary communities in Roaringwater Bay are exceptional. Of particular interest is the extensive bed of Lithophyllum dentatum which is the largest in the country and typically contains specimens that are very large and uniquely flattened in form. There are also other maerl communities that are listed under Annex V of the E.U. species and Habitats Directive. There are several seagrass beds (Zostera marina) in Roaringwater Bay including a superb bed in Horseshoe Bay a glacial corrie on Sherkin Island. The bay contains the only reef recorded by BiomMar of the Peacock Worm Sabella pavonina and a wide range of other sediment communities. Steep cliffs with well-developed vegetation occur along the south sides of Clear and Sherkin Islands. Dry Atlantic Erica-Ulex heaths are particularly well developed on the various islands and along sections of the mainland. There is a distinct southerly element in the associated flora. At least nine Red Data Book plant species occur five of which are also legally protected. Dianthus armeria occurs at its only known Irish station. The site has a significant breeding population of Halichoerus grypus and Lutra lutra is well distributed. The site is of significance for the occurrence of Phocoena phocoena with relative high abundances recorded and presents high quality habitat for this marine mammal. There is a nationally important breeding population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax and several pairs of Falco peregrinus. Seabirds breed on the islands with nationally important populations of Fulmaris glacilis Phalacrocorax carbo Larus fuscus and Cepphus grylle. Sterna terns have bred in the past and potential habitat still exists. Clear Island has Ireland's only manned bird observatory (established in 1959) and there is a marine research station on Sherkin Island.	The bay's south east side is formed by a sublittoral reef emergent as Clear Sherkin and Spanish Islands. Three subsidiary sublittoral reefs within the bay are emergent firstly as the Calf Island archipelago and Hare Island secondly as Carthy's Island and the Skeams and thirdly as the Goat Island/Long Island/Castle Island/Horse Island chain. The effect is one of considerable complexity and diversity. In addition to cliff and heath vegetation the islands support dry grassland humid grassland some swamp and marsh vegetation and small areas of shingle salt marsh and sand dune. Small lakes occur on Clear and Sherkin Islands.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000108	The Gearagh SAC	Despite the fact that about half of the original area has been destroyed The Gearagh still represents the only extensive alluvial forest in Ireland or Britain or indeed western Europe west of the Rhine. The aquatic riverine vegetation is also well-developed. The wet woodland is complemented by a fine though small example of an intact oak woodland. The flooded areas are important for wintering waterfowl. Lutra lutra occurs throughout the site.	Site comprises a 7km section of the River Lee and includes the confluence with the River Toon. It is situated in a wide flat valley on a bed of limestone the adjacent valley sides being Old Red Sandstone. The eastern part of the site has been flooded by a dam and is subject to artificial fluctuations in water levels. The most natural remnants of alluvial forest exist upstream of Toon Bridge. Alluvial grassland is frequent at the margins and the site includes some dry woodland cutaway bog and Ulex scrub. Semi-improved grassland is also included as it is used by the waterfowl attracted to the reservoir. At low water levels within the reservoir a spectacular ephemeral mud flora develops.
000353	Old Domestic Building Dromore Wood SAC	This is the only artificial hibernation site in Ireland and is therefore of national importance. As >200 Lesser Horseshoe Bats (Rhinolophus hipposideros) hibernate in this site each year it is a site of international importance.	This site consists of a large three storey stone building situated in Dromore Wood outside Kenmare Co. Kerry. Part of the cellar section was modified in 1989 to create an artificial hibernation site which was soon colonised by small numbers of Lesser Horseshoe Bats. The numbers of bats using the site has now increased to >200 each winter. There is a small resident population of <50 bats all year round. The site is surrounded by woodland - providing both suitable foraging habitat and shelter for bats as they commute to the summer site - currently unknown.
001058	Great Island Channel SAC	The site is of ecological importance for its examples of intertidal mud and sand flats and Atlantic salt meadows of the estuarine type. Both habitats are fairly extensive in area and of moderate to good quality. Site has high ornithological importance supporting regularly c.50% of the wintering waterfowl of Cork Harbour. Significant proportions of the internationally important populations of Limosa limosa and Tringa totanus which winter in Cork Harbour utilise the site and it supports nationally important populations of a further 12 species including Pluvialis apricaria and Limosa lapponica both listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	This site comprises the north-eastern part of Cork Harbour. It includes all of the Great Island Channel the intertidal areas between Fota Island and Little Island and also the estuary of the Dungourney and Owennacurra Rivers as far as Midleton. The North Channel is on average 1 km wide but extends for about 9 km from east to west. The area is well sheltered and the intertidal sediments are predominantly fine muds. In addition to the estuarine habitats the site includes some wet grassland areas which are used by roosting birds as well as some broad-leaved woodland at Fota Island. Compared to the rest of Cork Harbour the Great Island Channel is relatively undisturbed with aquaculture the main activity.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs Uragh Wood SAC	An excellent and important example of a hyper-oceanic semi-natural acidophilous Oak woodland. The woods have a rare lichen Leptogium juressianum plus significant myxomycele bryophyte and invertebrate communities including Geomalacus maculosus. The site also has a system of good quality oligotrophic lakes. The lakes have Najas flexilis and Salvelinus alpinus. Falco peregrinus breeds within site. A disused cottage provides stable and undisturbed summer roosting conditions for an internationally important population (100+) of Rhinolophus hipposideros.	Situated on the north-western slopes of the Caha Mountains and overlooking the Kenmare River inlet the site comprises a series of linked oligotrophic lakes. Inflowing and connecting rivers and streams are often fast-flowing and some waterfalls are present. The lakes have some marginal fen and swamp vegetation. Uragh Wood is situated on the steep mountain slope on the south-western shore of Inchiquin Lough. Some of the islands on the lakes are wooded. The remainder of the site is a complex of wet grassland heath and some blanket bog. Exposed rock and cliff is a feature of the site. Landuse in the area is mainly grazing by sheep. Commercial afforestation occurs in surrounding areas. Some commercial afforestation is also included since it is used by lesser horseshoe bats for foraging and as a commuting corridor.
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Site is of importance for the occurrence of several annexed habitats and plant and animal species. Good examples of oligotrophic lakes and floating vegetation of rivers occur and both of these habitats are of good quality. Wet heath is well represented though quality is variable due to overgrazing. The blanket bog is small in extent and also overgrazed though is of some significance as it includes an example of a hanging valley bog. The Annex 11 plant Trichomanes speciosum occurs along with a host of rare bryophytes and lichens. A population of Margaritifera margaritifera occurs in the Ownagappul River. The site has breeding Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.	This large upland site situated on the Beara Peninsula is underlain by Old Red Sandstone. It rises in altitude from 0 to 602 m and consists mainly of heath upland grassland and exposed rock with a small area of blanket bog. A large lake Glenbeg Lough is a feature of the site and this lake is surrounded by steep scree and rocky slopes. The site is drained by two main rivers. The Ownagappul River flows from Glenbeg Lough to the sea at Cappul Bridge and all of this river is included in the site. Headwater streams of the Glanmore River occur in the eastern part of the site. Grazing by sheep is the main landuse within the site.
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	Remarkably intact vegetation for such a high-level blanket bog with no damage from overgrazing or erosion. Contains typical mountain blanket bog community and includes stream headwater flush vegetation with locally uncommon species such as Pinguicula grandiflora.	A small area of intact mountain blanket bog on the summit of Mullaghanish (651m) the highest peak in the Old Red Sandstone range of the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The site contains some stream headwater flushes.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002098	Old Domestic Building Askive Wood SAC	As this site contains > 200 Lesser Horseshoe Bats (Rhinolophus hipposideros). It is a site of international importance.	This site consists of a small two storey stone building near Sneem Co. Kerry which is used by >200 Lesser Horseshoe Bats as a summer breeding site. The bats enter the building through spaces above three windows and roost in the upper portion of the building hanging from roof timbers. The site is surrounded by woodland which provides both suitable foraging habitat and shelter for bats as they commute between this site and the winter hibernation site - at present unknown.
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	The lagoon habitat within the site is an excellent example of a completely natural saline lake lagoon in almost pristine condition and one of the three best representatives of deep silled lagoons in the country. No very rare species of flora have been recorded in the lagoon but the community is typically lagoonal with Ruppia cirrhosa and Chaetomorpha linum. The fauna is rich (69 taxa) with several lagoonal specialists (Hydrobia ventrosa Cerastoderma glaucum Palaemonetes varians) and apparently rare species (Jaera forsmani Erichthonius difformis Lembos longipes).	Situated on the northern side of the Kenmare River Inlet in Co. Kerry Drongawn Lough is a moderate sized saline lake lagoon with a narrow silled inlet. The lagoon is deep (18 m) and tidal exchange is limited by the narrow inlet but salinity remains high (28-32 ppt). The sides of the lagoon near the inlet consist of steeply shelving exposed rock with a gently sloping muddy floor at 6 m. The land around the lagoon is a mix of blanket bog heath and wet grassland. Some of the wet grassland and heath is partly improved for grazing.
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	The site supports an important population of breeding Chough a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 82 breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 73 in the 2002/03 survey. During the winter of 2003/04 flocks of up to 27 birds were recorded within the SPA. The highest densities of breeding Chough are on and around Mizen Head. The site supports an important Peregrine population (8 pairs in 2002); this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site also holds a nationally important population of Black Guillemot (137 individuals) as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Fulmar (57 pairs) Herring Gull (30 pairs) Shag (17 pairs) Kittiwake (20 pairs) and Great Black-backed Gull (1 pair) - all seabird data from 1999 2001 and 2002.	The Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA is large site situated on the south-west coast of Co. Cork. It encompasses the high coast and sea cliffs from Sheep's Head to Mizen Head Brow Head and Crookhaven in the west and from Baltimore to Tragumna Bay Gokane Point and the Toe Head peninsula in the east. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge (inland for 300 m) an area further inland to the east of Dunlough Bay and also areas of sand dunes at Barley Cove and Crookhaven. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian sandstones and mudstones though Carboniferous rocks are also found on the Sheep's Head and Toe Head peninsulas.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004190	Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA	The site supports an important population of breeding Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax - 11 breeding pairs were recorded from the site in the 1992 survey and 11 in the 2002/03 survey. In addition flocks of 4-6 birds have been noted.	Galley Point to Duneen Point SPA is situated to the south-west of the town of Clonakilty Co. Cork. It encompasses the sea cliffs south of Castlefreke dunes to Galley Head north-eastward along the coast to Dunowen Head and Ringlea Point as far as the north side of Duneen Point. The site includes the sea cliffs and the land adjacent to the cliff edge. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian sandstone siltstone and mudstone but similar rocks of Carboniferous age also occur.
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	Although partially degraded through the presence of exotic trees and an area of dense Rhododendron ponticum and Prunus laurocerasus this wood is of value as a good example of old oak woodland. Notable for its particularly rich ground flora including Saxifraga spathularis Euphorbia hyberna and a range of bryophytes. It is also habitat for Geomalacus maculosus and foraging area for seven species of bat.	A relatively large complex of oakwood developed on brown earth brown podzolic & gleyed soils situated on rocky slopes on either side of the River Sullane. Seepage zones small watercourses a narrow rocky defile and areas of rock outcrop occur within the woodlands.
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	The site is important for the occurrence of both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt meadows both of which are of good quality. Petalophyllum ralfsii has been known from the site since 1890 and has recently been re-confirmed. The number of plants however is low and potential habitat is limited. A nationally important wintering population of Melanitta nigra occurs in the area and regularly uses the shallow waters within the site. Charadrius hiaticula occurs in nationally important numbers along with smaller numbers of other wading birds.	The site is situated in the west of County Kerry and comprises the estuary of the River Inny and the shallow waters of Ballinskelligs Bay (to a depth of c. 16 m). The extent of the site is from Horse Island in the west to Rinneen Point in the south east of the bay. The estuary of the Inny is well sheltered by a protruding sand spit now a golf course on the south side. A small area of sandhills still occurs on the northern side of the estuary. Most of the tidal section of river is included in site. Above the intertidal sand and mud flats and salt marshes there are areas of wet grassland freshwater marsh and swamp vegetation.
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	As more than 300 lesser horseshoe bats Rhinolophus hipposideros hibernate in this site and up to 366 lesser horseshoe bats have been counted in summer it is a site of international importance. Kilgarvan Ice House is probably one of the largest hibernacula for this species in Europe. The site includes year-round roosting and foraging habitat for the bats. One of the most important sites in the country for Rhinolophus hipposideros.	This site includes a small stone structure called an ice house which is situated in Glannaserha Wood on the southern side of the Roughty River Kilgarvan Co. Kerry. This structure was formerly used for food storage but is now used by >300 Lesser Horseshoe bats as a winter hibernation site. The number of bats using the hibernaculum has increased since the entrance was fitted with a grille in 1987.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			The surrounding woodland which is within the site provides both suitable foraging habitat and some shelter for bats as they commute to two summer roosting sites several kilometres away on either side of the ice house. The summer roosts are a disused cottage and a disused barn each of which are used by over 170 bats.
001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	An attractive area of coastal scenery and interesting landforms (sunken river valley or ria). The transition from salt marsh to freshwater marsh is well developed and a small sandspit and associated salt marsh also occur. Several rare plants have been recorded in the past. The estuarine mud and sand flats support duck and wader winter populations.	An estuary at the mouth of a valley which opens into the Celtic sea. The estuary is ria-like with a salt water influence which extends far inland. The site includes large areas of sand and mudflats as well as small sand dune systems and shingle ridges at the mouth of small streams. Interesting salt and freshwater marshes flank the river banks of the main river.
002123	Ardmore Head SAC	A small site though displaying fairly typical examples of the type of cliff and dry heath associated with the south coast of Ireland. Mostly of good quality though some damage from burning. Cliffs support seabird colonies notably Rissa tridactyla with 1.6% of national total. Also has Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax an Annex I Birds Directive species.	Situated on a small headland just east of the village of Ardmore on the west Waterford coastline the site includes a range of habitats from open marine water to cliff heath and dry grassland. The cliffs are of moderate height (up to 40 m) continuous and well indented. They form part of the Ardmore Syncline. The dry heath is of the shrubby type dominated by Calluna vulgaris but with Ulex gallii and Erica cinerea. A footpath occurs along the top of the cliffs. In addition St. Declan's holy well and church is within the site.
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	This site contains a range of Annex I habitats including floating river vegetation eutrophic tall herbs alluvial forest old oak woods yew woods and salt meadows. The site is very important for the presence of a number of scarce and specialised Annex II animal species with particularly important populations of the fish species Salmo salar and Alosa fallax fallax. Lutra lutra is widespread on the system as is Austropotamobius pallipes. The site supports two Annex I priority and five non-priority Annex I habitats. There are four Annex I species of birds present within the site. The rare lichen Lobaria pulmonaria an ancient woodland indicator occurs at Portlaw Oak Woods within the site.	The Suir River system flows through the counties of Tipperary Kilkenny and Waterford. The site consists of all of the freshwater stretches of the Suir immediately south of Thurles the tidal stretches as far as the confluence with the Barrow/Nore immediately east of Cheekpoint in Co. Waterford and many of the tributaries including the Clodiagh the Lingaun Anner Nier Tar Aherlow and Multeen. Much of the system flows through Carboniferous limestone though towards Waterford the geology changes to Old Red Sandstone and Ordovician bedrocks. The site supports a diverse range of habitats including marsh reedbeds wet and dry grasslands broad-leaved semi-natural woodlands salt marshes tidal rivers and estuarine channels.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			Substantial areas of improved grassland and arable lands are included for water quality reasons.
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	The Bull and the Cow is one of the most important seabird colonies in the country with nationally important populations of Hydrobates pelagicus Sula bassana and Fratercula arctica. For Sula bassana it is the third largest colony in Ireland. It also supports regionally important numbers of Fulmarus glacialis Rissa tridactyla Uria aalge and Alca torda. References to breeding seabirds date back to the 1800s. Both islands are Refuges for Fauna and the Cow is state-owned.	The site comprises two very small rocky islands the Cow and the Bull situated at respective distances of approximately 2.5 km and 4 km from Dursey Head in the extreme south-west of Ireland. The islands which are of Old Red Sandstone rise to over 60 m and are generally precipitous. Vegetation is sparse and comprises a typical maritime flora. The marine area to a distance of 500 m around each island is included within the site for the benefit of the breeding seabirds. The Bull has an automated lighthouse.
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	The site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl. It supports an internationally important population of Cygnus cygnus and nationally important populations of Anas penelope Anas crecca and Limosa limosa. The population of Limosa limosa has exceeded the threshold for international importance at times. Formerly it had a regular population of Cygnus columbarius bewickii but this no longer occurs reflecting a contraction of range at a national level. Egretta garzetta breeds locally and this species is now a regular visitor to the site. The Blackwater system is an important salmonid fishery and is of high conservation value for Salmo salar. It also supports important populations of Lampetra planeri L. fluviatilis Petromyzon marinus and Alosa fallax fallax. Lutra lutra is widespread throughout the site	The site comprises a 23 km stretch of the River Blackwater running in a west to east direction between Fermoy and Lismore. It includes the river channel and strips of seasonally flooded grassland within the flood plain. Sandstone ridges parallel to the river confine the area of flooding to a relatively narrow corridor. The lower stretch from Ballyduff to Lismore is more subject to flooding than the upper part. The river channel has a well-developed aquatic community along with emergent swamp vegetation in places. Most of the land above the banks is improved for agriculture with only occasional areas of fringing marshland wet grassland and wet woodland (mostly Salix spp.) still present. Some arable areas occur.
004109	The Gearagh SPA	The site supports important populations of wintering waterfowl including swans dabbling duck diving duck and some waders. Habitat quality is good and the site provides both feeding and roost sites for the birds. Six of the species have populations of national importance: Cygnus olor Anas penelope Anas crecca Anas clypeata Fulica atra and Pluvialis apricaria. Other species which occur regularly include Cygnus cygnus Aythya fuligula and Vanellus vanellus. The site is a Nature Reserve Ramsar site and Biogenetic Reserve.	This site located c. 2 km south-west of Macroom comprises a stretch of the River Lee that was dammed in the 1950s as part of a hydroelectric scheme. The valley formerly held an extensive area of alluvial forest but only part of the forest now survives. The SPA extends from Annahala bridge westwards to Toon bridge. The principal habitat is now a shallow lake which is fringed by wet woodland scrub and grassland that is prone to flooding. At times of low water a diverse ephemeral pioneering plant community develops on the mud.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	The site supports an important population of breeding Chough a Red Data Book species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive; 58 breeding pairs were recorded within the site in the 1992 survey and 54 in the 2002/03 survey. Flocks of up to 42 birds have been recorded in September 2003. The site also holds a nationally important population of Fulmar (575 pairs) and Black Guillemot (87 individuals in 1999) as well as smaller populations of other breeding seabirds: Shag (12 pairs) Herring Gull (20 pairs) Lesser Black-backed Gull (4 pairs) and Razorbill (5 pairs) - all seabird data from 2000. The site is also used by Peregrine (4 pairs in 2002).	The Beara Peninsula SPA is a coastal site situated on the west coast of Co. Cork south-west of the town of Kenmare. It encompasses the high coast and sea cliff sections of the western end of the peninsula from Reenmore Point/Cod's Head in the north around to the end of Dursey Island in the west and as far east as Bear Island in the south. The site includes the sea cliffs the land adjacent to the cliff edge and several upland areas further inland of the coast about Eagle Hill Knockgour Allihies and Firkeel. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary. Most of the site is underlain by Devonian sandstones and siltstones though Carboniferous rocks are found about Black Ball Head and on Bear Island; small areas of igneous rocks occur at Cod's Head Dursey Island Black Ball Head and Bear Island.
004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	The low heath and agricultural farmland on the cliff tops provides good foraging habitat for Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax; the site is also important for Falco peregrinus. In addition the site has important breeding seabird populations centred around Helvick Head.	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA is a linear site situated on the south-west coast of Co. Waterford. It includes the sea cliffs and land adjacent to the cliff edge between Helvick Head in the east and Ballyquin townland in the south-west. The high water mark forms the seaward boundary except around Helvick Head where the adjacent sea area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base is included.
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Site is of high scientific interest because of the large area of upland blanket bog which features an excellent example of a saddle bog. In addition to the bog there are good examples of siliceous rock and scree and some reasonable examples of alpine heath and wet heath. Oligolophic lakes are a feature of the site as well as food example of dystrophic lakes. Minuartia recurva a protected and Red Data Book species has at this site its only station in the British Isles. Falco peregrinus Circus cyaneus and Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax Annex I Bird Directive species occur within the site. Lutra lutra also occurs. Geomalacus maculosus is widespread through the site. A notable assemblage of bryophytes have been recorded.	This upland site is underlain by old red sandstone. The average altitude within the site is 420m though a few peaks extend to 630m. The site features glacial valleys and corries such as that within which Barley Lake occurs. A broad boggy plateau studded with small lakes occurs at about 420m. Substantial cliffs are present in the north-western part of the site. Afforestation is carried on outside of the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	Lough Hyne is of very great national and international importance as it has an extremely high number of habitats and communities within a very small area with both very high species diversity and a large number of rare species. The reef communities are unusual in that they far more characteristic of more open waters and occur at shallower depths than in open waters. The shallow bay and marine cave habitats are also of high importance and very good quality. The very protected nature of Lough Hyne allows scientific studies to be carried out safely and this site has and will continue to be used to considerably advance our knowledge of marine species and their ecology. The Red Data Book plant species Kickxia elatine occurs within the site. The deciduous woodland while mostly mixed is of some local importance. The site supports breeding Falco peregrinus and Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.	The site is situated on the south coast just to the east of Roaringwater Bay. From the open coast which is exposed to the prevailing south-westerly winds there is a narrow inlet Barlogue Creek which leads to the extremely sheltered bay Lough Hyne. An area of large boulders with strong tidal streams known as 'the rapids connects the Lough with Barlogue Creek. The structure of the Lough is such that there is a restricted tidal flow into the Lough and a more prolonged outflow. The tidal range in the Lough is approximately 1 m but is 3.5 m in Barlogue Creek. Tragumna Bay to the east of Lough Hyne forms part of the site. The terrestrial component of the site includes woodland mostly mixed though with some parts fairly pure native deciduous as well as heath scrub marsh and swamp vegetation. A small lake Ballyally Lough is included in site.
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	This site is important for a variety of reasons. It includes a large area of heath varying from dry to wet heath which is relatively intact and undisturbed and is of good quality. Two rare species of flora are found on the site: Tuberaria guttata and Viola lactea the latter protected. The site has minor importance for the seabirds that occur but it is notable for the density of choughs (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) that are found. The Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) occurs in the open heath habitat.	A narrow ridge of sandstone which encloses a number of linear basins filled either by peat bogs or lakes. The dominant vegetation of the site is a mosaic of dry heath wet heath and humid grassland which is mainly found on the rocky ridges. Rock outcrops commonly on the site. Sea cliffs are found mostly on the western side of the site. These support small seabird populations. The site is very exposed and subject to strong south-westerly winds.
000109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC	Most south-westerly example in Ireland of vegetated sea cliffs and dry heath and good example of these habitats on sandstone . Both habitats fairly extensive in area and of good quality. Three Red Data plant species occur - Tuberaria guttata Viola lactea and Asplenium billotii. Also a prostrate form of Cytisus scoparius. Site has very important population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax one of highest densities in country. Also a good diversity of breeding seabirds though most populations are relatively low.	Situated in the extreme south-west of Co. Cork this very exposed site consists of two ridges of Old Red Sandstone separated by a low-lying area. The cliffs run for c.6 km and reach up to 130 m in height. Sea stacks and islets are frequent. Soils are mainly shallow peats and are vegetated predominantly by dry heath. Exposed rock is frequent. Areas of dry grassland some of which is partly improved also occur. Where depressions occur lakes ponds or swamp type vegetation are found. The largest lake is Dun Lough. Grazing is main landuse within site. Area is renowned for its scenic beauty.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000365	Killarney National Park Macgillycuddy 's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	This site is of great ecological importance. It includes the most extensive oakwoods in the country with some of the best bryophyte communities in Europe; Ireland's only sizable stand of Yew; excellent examples of blanket bog alluvial woodland; good quality oligotrophic lakes some of which support rare glacial relicts; unpolluted rivers with aquatic vegetation and rare invertebrates and fish; and several other annexed habitats. The site also supports 12 Annex II species of flora and fauna six Annex I bird species and at least 33 Irish Red Data Book species. Many rare bryophytes and invertebrates are also present several at their only known Irish locations.	This is the largest terrestrial site in Ireland and encompasses the mountains and lakes of the Iveragh Peninsula and the Paps range. It is the most mountainous region of Ireland and includes the highest peak Carrauntoohil at 1039 m. The underlying rock is almost entirely Old Red Sandstone although carboniferous limestone occurs on the east side of Lough Leane. Glacial processes have shaped the sandstone into dramatic ridges and valleys including the well wooded Killarney valley. A wide range of semi-natural habitats are present along with some improved land and forestry in the Caragh River catchment. Generally the proximity of the site to the Atlantic in the south-west ensures a strong oceanic influence.
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	One of the highest inland mountain ranges in Ireland with extensive areas of dry heath alpine heath montane blanket bog and upland grassland including species-rich nardus grassland. The cliffs above the corries support arctic-alpine vegetation including the Red Data species Cardaminopsis petraea in one of its two Irish localities and several other notable Irish varieties. Site contains two known territories of Falco peregrinus.	An inland mountain range reaching 920m derived from folding of old red sandstone and silurian rocks with a series of small corrie lakes on the northern side and encompassing the headstreams of numerous tributaries of the river Suir. Site includes high level montane blanket bog alpine heath dry heath and montane cliffs.
001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	The fixed dune habitat at this site is of moderate size and quality but is of particular note as it is one of the only examples of the habitat in County Cork. It occurs with good examples of other coastal habitats and there is an excellent transition from intertidal flats and sandy beach through dunes and salt meadows to brackish lagoon. The dry heath is a very fine example of maritime heath with a southern element. It is particularly notable for the concentration of rare plants three of which receive legal protection Asplenium billotii Lotus subbiflorus and Viola lactea. The site is very important for Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax providing both nesting sites and feeding habitat. The site supports locally important concentrations of wintering waterfowl and breeding seabirds.	The site straddles a 10km stretch of coastline near Mizen Head in west Co. Cork. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone which has a NE - SW folding. The site comprises a range of coastal habitats which in addition to the listed annexed types include a brackish lake (artificial in origin) and tidal river rocky bedrock shoreline low cliffs and a marine area. Heath is the dominant habitat and is varied ranging from shallow dry soils to wet peaty soils. At Brow Head and east of Crookhaven there are the remains of formerly worked copper mines. The beach sand at Barley Cove is notably calcareous and white in colour. Grazing and tourism related recreational activities are the primary landuses within the site and in surrounding areas.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Although relatively small this is a very fine example of a western oakwood in an extreme coastal location. It is well developed as regards structure and is functioning normally (regeneration observed). There are no alien species. The occurrence of Dryopteris aemula is of note as it is listed as Vulnerable in Europe. The location and steep aspect would suggest that this wood is under no direct threat from development. Similar areas of intact woodland of this quality are relatively scarce. The site is also of importance as it supports a recently discovered population of Trichomanes speciosum.	The site is located on the southern shore of the Kenmare River Inlet in Co. Kerry. It is on a steep slope directly above the sea. Part of the site includes low cliffs and bedrock shore. Apart from woodland the site mainly comprises a mosaic of heath rock outcrops and acid grassland. The heath varies from wet heath to dry heath. Derryvegal Lough (Upper) and a small outlet stream is included in the site. Area is more or less in a natural state with only some light grazing.
001070	Myross Wood SAC	The importance of this site lies in the large population of Trichomanes speciosum probably one of the largest in the country that it supports.	Remnant areas of native broad-leaved woodland occur on cliffs and on steep rocky slopes near the head of a narrow sea inlet Glandore Harbour. An important population of Trichomanes speciosum (over 90 fronds and an abundance of gametophytes recorded in 1992) occurs in small waterfalls and on earth banks by a stream.
002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC	The importance of this site lies in the presence of Trichomanes speciosum. Thirteen plants were recorded from the site in 1976. These were growing in clefts in rock.	Carrigeenamronety Hill is an eastern lower outlier of the Ballyhoura Mountains which straddles the border of Counties Cork and Limerick. It is underlain by old red sandstone and silurian rocks and its summit is crowned by an imposing escarpment of silurian conglomerate rock. Heath forms the dominant vegetation of the site especially in the higher sections. Areas of unimproved Molinia grassland and improved grassland are found at lower altitudes. Commercial forestry occurs commonly on the hill outside the site and on other high ground to the west.
002041	Old Domestic Building Curraglass Wood SAC	As this site is used by >100 Lesser Horseshoe Bats (Rhinolophus hipposideros) it is a site of international importance. Repair work undertaken at the site improved conditions by increasing the internal temperature and by excluding light windows and a door below the loft were blocked to secure the site.	This site consists of a small two-roomed stone dwelling situated in Rossacrue Wood North of Kilgarven Co. Kerry. It is used by > 100 Lesser Horseshoe Bats as a summer breeding site. The bats gain access through an opening over a doorway at the rear of the building and through a window leading to a small loft.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			The bats hang from the roof timbers in the loft. The surrounding wood provides suitable foraging habitat and shelter for bats as they commute to the - at present - unknown hibernation site.
002158	Kenmare River SAC	Kenmare River has very high conservation interest with very good quality examples of large shallow bays reefs and marine caves. It has a very wide range of communities from exposed coast to ultra sheltered areas and there is an extremely high number (24) of rare and notable species. The sea fan Swiftia pallida is only known in Ireland from Kenmare River where it is recorded in several circalittoral sites. Eunicella verrucosa a widespread but locally distributed sea fan is recorded at two sites in the lower circalittoral reef. At both sites it occurs with Swiftia pallida the only place where this association is known to occur. Important habitat forming species present are the seagrass Zostera marina and the coralline algae Lithothamnion corallioides which form biogenic reefs. Kenmare River is the only area where the brachiopod Neocrania anomala is commonly found and unusually it occurs in exposed areas. There are two good examples of vegetated shingle banks and at least 6 separate salt meadows with both Atlantic and Mediterranean types represented. Shifting marram dunes fixed dunes and dry heath the latter with the legally protected plant Simethis planifolia are well represented while a small though significant example of vegetated sea cliffs occurs in the Derrynane area. The site includes many areas of coastal dry heath. There is a long established population of the mollusc Vertigo angustior in the dunes at Derrynane. The site includes areas of Calaminarian grassland about Allihies. The site has internationally important summer and winter roosting sites for Rhinolophus hipposideros. It also supports important populations of Lutra lutra and Phoca vitulina. Sterna terns breed on the islands mainly S. paradisaea but S. hirundo in some years and S. albifrons at least in 1995.	Kenmare River is a long and narrow south-west facing bay situated in the south-west of Ireland. It is a deep drowned glacial valley approximately 12 km wide at the mouth and 55 km long. Dursey Island marks the south-west point. The bedrock is mainly Old Red Sandstone with Devonian - Carboniferous marine clastics on the south-west coast. It is deeply fissured in a NE/SW direction. The bedrock is emergent throughout the length of the bay. Exposure to prevailing winds and swells at the mouth diminishes toward the head of the bay. Numerous islands and inlets along the length of the bay provide further areas of additional shelter in which a variety of habitats and unusual communities occur. The coastal fringe is dominated by a mosaic of dry and wet heath along with patches of blanket bog coastal grassland and exposed rock. The heath is particularly well developed at Derrynane Bay which supports a fine dune system. Also present are small areas of deciduous woodland and fresh-water marsh.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	The site supports important examples of a range of Annex I habitats notably estuaries intertidal mudflats and sandflats perennial vegetation of stony banks salt meadows floating river vegetation alluvial forests and oak woodlands. Most of these are of good quality and extensive in area. The Blackwater system is an important salmonid fishery and is of high conservation value for Salmo salar. Also supports important populations of Lampetra planeri L. fluviatilis Petromyzon marinus and Alosa fallax fallax. Substantial populations of Margaritifera margaritifera occur while Austropotamobius pallipes is found in the Awbeg River. Lutra lutra is widespread throughout the site and has been subject to detailed surveys. Trichomanes speciosum occurs at one location. Annex I bird species present in the site include breeding Egretta garzetta Alcedo atthis and Falco peregrinus and wintering cygnus cygnus and Pluvialis apricaria. A good diversity of other winter waterfowl species also occurs.	The River Blackwater is one of the largest rivers in Ireland draining a major part of Co. Cork and parts of Cos. Kerry Limerick Tipperary and Waterford. The site consists of most of the freshwater stretches of the system as well as the estuarine component at Youghal. Tidal influence extends almost to Cappoquin. The Blackwater rises in the east Kerry uplands where Namurian grits and shales build the low heather-covered plateaux. In the lowlands in the Mallow district it passes over limestone and later cuts through ridges of Old Red Sandstone to the south of Cappoquin. Main tributaries include the Rivers Lickey Bride Allow and Awbeg. A wide range of habitats associated with the rivers are included within the site including substantial areas of woodland (deciduous mixed) scrub wet grassland swamp and marsh vegetation bog salt marshes and intertidal sand and mud flats. Areas of improved grassland arable land and coniferous plantations are included in the site for water quality reasons.
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	This site has an extensive network of good quality watercourses which support one of the largest populations of Margaritifera margaritifera in the country and has a population of Lutra lutra. The rivers are also important salmonid fisheries and are of high importance for the conservation of Salmo salar. The site contains an internationally important population of Rhinolophus hipposideros (>150 individuals) and includes both the breeding site and the surrounding foraging habitat. Geomalacus maculosus is frequent within the site where suitable open heath habitat occurs. The site includes areas of dry heath.	This site is situated on the south-western slopes of the Macgillycuddy Reeks overlooking the Kenmare River inlet. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone. The site comprises most of the catchment of the Blackwater River system. Two other main rivers the Kealduff and Derreendarragh link into the Blackwater and these rivers are characterised by having numerous tributary streams. The rivers rise at altitudes of up to 600 m and flow quite rapidly over their journey of about 10 km to the sea. The principal habitats within the site are upland grassland and various types of heaths. The grassland is improved to varying extents. Where the peat is deeper blanket bog has developed though much of this is now cutaway. Deciduous woodland occurs along some of the rivers. Coniferous afforestation is a significant landuse within the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	This site supports good examples of heath vegetation typical for the region.	The site occurs on the north-western slope of Moanour Mountain an outlying ridge of the Galtee Mountains. Much of the remainder of this mountainous ridge has been afforested. A fine altitudinal transition is seen from upland acid grassland on mineral soil at the lower elevations to wet and dry heaths on peats higher up. The wet heath grades into incipient blanket bog at the highest level. The only landuse in the site is grazing by sheep.
002280	Dunbeacon Shingle SAC	While small in area this site contains a good example of vegetated shingle ridges occurring in association with salt marsh lagoon and heath habitats. It supports a typical flora including lichens and is of high quality.	The site is located in Dunmanus Bay in the extreme south-west of Co. Cork. It comprises a mosaic of coastal habitats with substantial areas of salt marsh including pools freshwater marsh and heath. Scrub woodland and a small area of wet woodland is also present. An area of unmanaged damp grassland and some areas of improved grassland are included.
004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	The site supports an excellent diversity of wintering waterfowl species and has nationally important populations of nine species: Anas crecca Charadrius hiaticula Pluvialis apricaria Pluvialis squatarola Vanellus vanellus Limosa limosa Limosa lapponica Numenius arquata and Arenaria interpres. Formerly it was of importance for Cygnus columbianus bewickii but the birds have abandoned the site since the reversion of the lagoonal habitat to estuarine conditions. Ballycotton Bay is also important for wintering gulls especially Larus fuscus in autumn and early-winter. Larus fuscus and Larus canus occur in numbers of national importance. Passage waders such as Philomachus pugnax and Calidris minuta are regular especially in autumn. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species. Acrocephalus scirpaceus breeds at the site which is near the western edge of the range of the species in Ireland. Wintering bird populations are well monitored. The Red Data Book plant Crambe maritima occurs.	Situated on the south coast Ballycotton Bay is an east-facing coastal complex which stretches northwards from Ballycotton towards Garryvoe a distance of c. 3 kilometres. The site is characterised by two sheltered inlets which receive the flows of several small rivers. The southern inlet had been lagoonal in character (Ballycotton Lake) but breaching of the shingle barrier in recent times has seen the area revert back to estuarine conditions. The principal habitat is intertidal sandflats which are mostly well exposed. Sandy beaches are well represented. Salt marshes fringe the flats in the sheltered inlets and these provide high tides roosts. Fringes of Phragmites australis occur where there are freshwater influences. The site includes some marginal grassland fields which are used by a range of waterfowl species. A small area of shallow marine water is also included.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	Ballymacoda Bay is the second most important site for wintering waterfowl on the south coast after Cork Harbour. The site has internationally important numbers of Limosa limosa and Larus fuscus and is the most important site in the country for Larus fuscus during autumn. Nationally important numbers of a further 16 species are found in the site. Of particular note is that it holds 9.6% of the national total for Pluvialis apricaria 9.2% of the total for Pluvialis squatarola 4.3% for Limosa lapponica and 3.2% for Calidris alpina. Ballymacoda Bay is a regular site for passage waders such as Philomachus pugnax Calidris ferruginea and Numenius phaeopus. It is also an important site for wintering gulls especially Larus canus. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species and habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is very good. Wintering bird populations have been well monitored since the 1970s.	The site comprises of the estuary of the Womanagh River a substantial river which drains a large agricultural catchment. The inner part of the site is well sheltered by a stabilised sandy peninsula (Ring peninsula) and includes the tidal section of the river as far as Crompaun Bridge. Sediments here are mostly muds or muddy sands and salt marshes are well developed. The outer part of the site is well exposed and sediments here are mostly fine rippled sands. An area of shallow marine water is included. Usage of the site is low with low-level recreation on the sandy beaches.
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	The Blackwater Estuary is of high ornithological importance for wintering waterfowl providing good quality feeding areas for a diversity of waterfowl species. At high tide the birds roost along the shoreline and salt marsh fringe. The site supports an internationally important population of Limosa limosa (over 5% of the national total). It supports a further eight species in numbers of national importance: Tadorna tadorna Anas penelope Pluvialis apricaria Vanellus vanellus Calidris alpina Numenius arquata Tringa totanus and Tringa nebularia. A population of Limosa lapponica exceeds the threshold for national importance in some winters. Egretta garzetta breeds locally and the Blackwater Estuary is a main feeding area. The site is important for gulls and attracts substantial numbers of Larus fuscus in autumn and winter. The Blackwater Estuary has been well-studied with waterfowl counts extending back to 1974.	The Blackwater Estuary SPA is a relatively small sheltered south-facing estuary which extends from below Youghal Bridge to the Ferry Point peninsula close to where the river enters the sea. It comprises a section of the main channel of the River Blackwater. At low tide intertidal flats are exposed. On the eastern side the intertidal channel extending as far as Kinsalebeg and Moord Cross Roads is included while on the west side the site includes much of the estuary of the Tourig River. The intertidal sediments are mostly muds or sandy muds reflecting the sheltered conditions of the estuary. The sediments have a macrofauna typical of muddy sands with polychaete worms and bivalves well-represented. Salt marshes occur along the sheltered inlets. A low-lying field which provides an important roost is included.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004030	Cork Harbour SPA	Cork Harbour is an internationally important wetland site regularly supporting in excess of 20000 wintering waterfowl for which it is amongst the top five sites in the country. It supports an internationally important population of Tringa totanus. A further 15 species have populations of national importance with particularly notable numbers of Tadorna tadorna (9.6% of national total) Anas clypeata (4.5% of total) Anas acuta (4.2% of total) and Phalacrocorax carbo (4.1% of total) occurring. It has regionally important populations of Pluvialis apricaria and Limosa lapponica. Passage waders are regular including Philomachus pugnax and Tringa erythropus. It is an important site for gulls in winter and autumn especially Larus canus and Larus fuscus. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species. The quality of most of the estuarine habitats is good. The wintering birds have been well-monitored since the 1970s. The site has a breeding colony of Sterna hirundo which is of national importance. The colony is monitored annually and the chicks ringed.	Cork Harbour is a large sheltered bay system with several river estuaries - principally those of the Rivers Lee Douglas Owenboy and Owenacurra. The site comprises the main intertidal areas of Cork Harbour including all of the North Channel the Douglas Estuary inner Lough Mahon Monkstown Creek Lough Beg the Owenboy Estuary Whitegate Bay and the Rostellan inlet. Owing to the sheltered conditions the intertidal flats are often muddy in character. Salt marshes are scattered through the site and these provide high tide roosts for the birds. Otherwise birds roost on stony shorelines and in some areas fields adjacent to the shore. Some shallow bay water is included in the site. Cork Harbour is adjacent to a major urban centre and a major industrial centre.
004124	Sovereign Islands SPA	The site has a nationally important breeding colony of Phalacorcorax carbo which is the largest in Co. Cork. A nationally important colony of Larus marinus and small numbers of Larus argentatus and Cepphus grylle also occur. Regular monitoring of the seabird populations has been carried out since the 1980s.	The Sovereign Islands are two very small islands located approximately 1 km off the Co. Cork coastline. The islands are rocky stacks separated by a narrow sound of about 20 m width. The eastern one is flat-topped the western one is more peaked. The geology is Lower Carboniferous limestones and shales. Both islands are largely devoid of soil apart from small amounts of organic matter trapped in cracks. Vegetation is sparse with species such as Beta vulgaris Spergularia spp. and Atriplex spp. recorded. The surrounding seas to a distance of 200 m from the islands where seabirds forage bathe and socialise are included in the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	Supports c. 21% of the all-Ireland population of Circus cyaneus which is the largest concentration in the country for the species. Habitat excellent for both nesting and foraging purposes. Asio flammeus a rare breeding bird in Ireland has nested in the past and has been recorded intermittently in recent years. Falco columbarius has a presence though the size of the population is unknown. Lagopus lagopus a Red Data Book species occurs.	This a very large upland site centred on the borders between the counties of Cork Kerry and Limerick. The peaks are not notably high or indeed pronounced with a maximum of 451 m at Knockhefa. Many rivers rise within the site notably the Blackwater Feale Clydagh Oolagh and Smerlagh. The site consists of a variety of upland habitats though almost half (45%) is afforested. The coniferous forest includes first and second rotation plantations with both pre-thicket stands present as well as clearfell areas. A substantial part (28%) of the site is unplanted blanket bog and heath with both wet and dry heath present. The remainder of the site is largely rough grassland that is used for hill farming. Some areas of scrub and deciduous woodland occur especially within the river valleys.
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	This SPA is a stronghold for Hen Harriers. The early stage of new and second-rotation conifer plantation are the most frequently used nesting sites though some pairs may still nest in tall heather of unplanted bogs and heath. This site also supports a breeding population of Merlin.	The site consists of a variety of upland habitats though approximately one-third is afforested. The coniferous forests include first and second rotation plantations with both pre-thicket and post-thicket stands present. The principal tree species present are Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis) and Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta). Almost one-thrid of the site is unplanted blanket bog and heath with both wet and dry heaths present. The vegetation is characterised by such species as Ling Heather (Calluna vulgaris) Cross-leaved Heath (Erica tetralix) Billberry (Vaccinium myrtillus) Common Cottongrass (Eriophorum angustifolium) Deergrass (Scirpus cespitosus) and Purple Moor Grass (Molinia caerulea). The remainder of the site is largely rough grassland that is used for hill farming. This varies in composition with some wet areas with rushes (Juncus spp.) and some areas subject to scrub encroachment.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	Courtmacsherry Bay is an important site for wintering waterfowl. It supports internationally important numbers of Limosa limosa and nationally important numbers of eleven other species: Gavia immer Pluvialis apricaria Tadorna tadorna Anas penelope Mergus serrator Vanellus vanellus Calidris alpina Limosa lapponica Numenius arquata Larus ridibundus and Larus canus. It is among the top ten Irish sites for Larus canus. The population of Limosa limosa is substantial (3.7% of the all-Ireland total) and of special note because despite its relatively small size the site is among the top ten Irish sites for this species. Haematopus ostralegus and Tringa nebularia also occur in significant numbers.	Courtmacsherry Bay is situated approximately 12 km south of Bandon and immediately west of the village of Timoleague in west Co. Cork. The site which is largely estuarine in nature consists of the drowned valley of the Argideen River that is now filled with sediment. This results in extensive mudflats and areas of saltmarsh. Most of the mudflats are unvegetated but Cord-grass Spartina anglica occurs in places. The estuary of the Kilbrittain River in the north-east of the site holds the best area of salt marsh. The seaward boundary of the site stretches from Coolmain Point to Barry Point and includes Coolmain Bay and Broadstrand Bay.

Appendix 1 - Table 2 Background data for European sites considered in the assessment; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and the known threats and pressures as recorded by the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	Estuaries [1130], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	A04, A08, G02.07, F03.02, F02.03, I01, E01.03, F02.03.01, K02.03, G01.02, F03.01	Grazing, Fertilisation, Sports pitch, Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), Leisure fishing, Invasive non-native species, Dispersed habitation, Bait digging or collection, Eutrophication (natural), Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Hunting
000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	H01, B02.02, F01.02, I01, F02, A04.02, G05.06, B06, B02.03, G01.02, G01.01, J01.01, D03.01.02, E01.03	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Forestry clearance, Suspension culture, Invasive non-native species, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Non intensive grazing, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Grazing in forests or woodland, Removal of forest undergrowth, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Nautical sports, Burning down, Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, Dispersed habitation
000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160]	K02.02, A04.02, F02.03.01, G01.02	Accumulation of organic material, Non intensive grazing, Bait digging or collection, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths	I01, C01.03.01, E01.03, A04.02.02, D01.01, J01.01, X	Invasive non-native species, Hand cutting of peat, Dispersed habitation, Non intensive sheep grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Burning down, No threats or pressures

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		with Erica tetralix [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], European dry heaths [4030]		
000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Reefs [1170], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]	F02.03, F02.01.01, X, I01	Leisure fishing, Potting, No threats or pressures, Invasive non-native species
000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Reefs [1170], European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364], Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351]	F02, A04.02, C01.01.02, G, J01, F01, A05.02, A10, A04.03	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Non intensive grazing, Removal of beach materials, Human intrusions and disturbances, Fire and fire suppression, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Stock feeding, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
000102	Sheep's Head SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], European dry heaths [4030]	X, A10, A05.02, A04.03, A04.02, D01.01, J01	No threats or pressures, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Stock feeding, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Non intensive grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Fire and fire suppression
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	D01.01, B02.03, A04, G05.06, B04	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Removal of forest undergrowth, Grazing, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000108	The Gearagh SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	X, J02, H01.05	No threats or pressures, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
000109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.02, J01, X, D01.01	Non intensive grazing, Fire and fire suppression, No threats or pressures, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	C01.01, A08, E01.03, G01.02, A04, C01.01.02, E01, X, F02.03, G02.01	Sand and gravel extraction , Fertilisation, Dispersed habitation, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Removal of beach materials, Urbanised areas, human habitation, No threats or pressures, Leisure fishing, Golf course
000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	B02, X	Forest and Plantation management & use, No threats or pressures
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	A10.01, B	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Sylviculture, forestry
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Killarney Shad (Alosa fallax killarnensis) [5046], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Slender Naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833]	E01.03, B, I01, G01.02, A08, A04.03, J01, A03, K01.01, E01, F02.03, G02.01,	Dispersed habitation, Sylviculture, forestry, Invasive non-native species, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Fire and fire suppression, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Erosion, Urbanised areas, human habitation,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia) [1065], Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Freshwater Pearl Mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], European dry heaths [4030], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095]	G02.06, F03.01, A04, C01.03	Leisure fishing, Golf course, Attraction park, Hunting, Grazing, Peat extraction

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.01.02, G01.04.01, G01.03.02, G01.02, X, J02.11, J01, A10.01	Intensive sheep grazing, Mountaineering & rock climbing, Off-road motorized driving, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, No threats or pressures, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Fire and fire suppression, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], European dry heaths [4030], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	A04.03, J01, X, A04.01.05, A10, A05.02	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Fire and fire suppression, No threats or pressures, Intensive mixed animal grazing, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Stock feeding
001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	A04.02.02, J01.01, I01, X	Non intensive sheep grazing, Burning down, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures
001058	Great Island Channel SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	A04, J02.01.02, K02.03, E01, F01, A08, I01, D01.02	Grazing, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Eutrophication (natural), Urbanised areas, human habitation, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Invasive non-native species, Roads, motorways

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Coastal lagoons [1150], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	E03.01, G01.03.02, C01.01, A04.02.03, H01.05, D01.01, I02	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Off-road motorized driving, Sand and gravel extraction , Non intensive horse grazing, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Problematic native species
001070	Myross Wood SAC	Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	X, I01	No threats or pressures, Invasive non-native species
001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Estuaries [1130], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	F02.03.01, G01.01, A08, J02.02.02, A11, G01.08, E03.01, C01.01.02, E03.04, X	Bait digging or collection, Nautical sports, Fertilisation, Estuarine and coastal dredging, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Other outdoor sports and leisure activities, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Removal of beach materials, Other discharges, No threats or pressures
001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	E03.01, K04.05, B02.02, A08, B02.01.01, A04.02.02, I01, F02.03, B06, J01.01	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Damage by herbivores (including game species), Forestry clearance, Fertilisation, Forest replanting (native trees), Non intensive sheep grazing, Invasive non-native species, Leisure fishing, Grazing in forests or woodland, Burning down

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	I01, B02.02, G05.06, X	Invasive non-native species, Forestry clearance, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, No threats or pressures
001547	Castletownshend SAC	Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	X, I01	No threats or pressures, Invasive non-native species
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	G01.02, D01.01, X, J01.01, J02.05.05, A04.02.02	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, No threats or pressures, Burning down, Small hydropower projects, weirs, Non intensive sheep grazing
001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	B01, A04.02.01, I01, H01.08, C01.03.01, H01.05, J02.07, J02.06.02, F02.03, A04.02.02, J01.01, X	Forest planting on open ground, Non intensive cattle grazing, Invasive non-native species, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Hand cutting of peat, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Water abstractions from groundwater, Surface water abstractions for public water supply, Leisure fishing, Non intensive sheep grazing, Burning down, No threats or pressures
001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	A04.02.02, X, G01.02	Non intensive sheep grazing, No threats or pressures, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	X, D02.03, J02.05, D01.02, E04	No threats or pressures, Communication masts and antennas, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Roads, motorways, Structures, buildings in the landscape
002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	J01, G01, G01.03.02, C03.03, X, B01.02, C01.03, D05	Fire and fire suppression, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Off-road motorized driving, Wind energy production, No threats or pressures.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Peat extraction, Improved access to site
002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]	B01.02, G01.02, J01, X	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Fire and fire suppression, No threats or pressures
002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	A10.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	B02, E01.03, G02.01, G01.02	Forest and Plantation management & use, Dispersed habitation, Golf course, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
002123	Ardmore Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	G05, A04, E01.03, D01.02, J01, G01.02, F02.01.02	Other human intrusions and disturbances , Grazing, Dispersed habitation, Roads, motorways, Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Netting
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029].	A01, J02.01, J02.12.02, A08, X, J02.01.02, H01, E01, D03.01, I01, E03, B	Cultivation, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Dykes and flooding defense in inland water systems, Fertilisation, No threats or pressures, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Urbanised areas, human habitation, Port areas, Invasive non-native species, Discharges, Sylviculture, forestry

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Twaite shad (Alosa fallax) [1103], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106]		
002158	Kenmare River SAC	Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], European dry heaths [4030], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Reefs [1170], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]	A04.02, D01.01, A08, A04.02.01, F01, G01.02, I01, E01, J01.01, A04.03, H03, H01, F02, G01.01	Non intensive grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Fertilisation, Non intensive cattle grazing, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Burning down, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Marine water pollution, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Nautical sports
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) [1349], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion	D01.01, A04, J02.01.01, K02.03, F03.01, G01.01, E03, F01, F02.03, C01.03.01, A08, C01.01.02, I01, B, E01, H04, J02.10, J02.01.02, J02.12.01	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Grazing, Polderisation, Eutrophication (natural), Hunting, Nautical sports, Discharges, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Leisure fishing, Hand cutting of peat, Fertilisation, Removal of beach materials, Invasive non-native species, Sylviculture, forestry, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		vegetation [3260], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Reefs [1170], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Coastal lagoons [1150], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]		
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Twaite shad (Alosa fallax) [1103].	D01.04, J02.01, B, A04, E03.01, I01, D01.02, E02, G01.01, E01, F02.03, K01.01, G02, A03, A08, C01.01	Railway lines, TGV, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Sylviculture, forestry, Grazing, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Invasive non-native species, Roads, motorways, Industrial or commercial areas, Nautical sports, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing, Erosion, Sport and leisure structures, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Fertilisation, Sand and gravel extraction

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Estuaries [1130]		
002171	Bandon River SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096]	F02.03, B02, J02.04, C01.01.01, D02.01, E03, G01.08, X	Leisure fishing, Forest and Plantation management & use, Flooding modifications, Sand and gravel quarries, Electricity and phone lines, Discharges, Other outdoor sports and leisure activities, No threats or pressures
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], European dry heaths [4030]	A04, C01.03.02, B, E01.03, D01.02, X, A08, A02	Grazing, Mechanical removal of peat, Sylviculture, forestry, Dispersed habitation, Roads, motorways, No threats or pressures, Fertilisation, Modification of cultivation practices
002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons [1150]	A04	Grazing
002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150]	X, M01.06, C01.01.02	No threats or pressures, Wave exposure changes , Removal of beach materials
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	A04, G01.02, B	Grazing, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Sylviculture, forestry
002280	Dunbeacon Shingle SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	X	No threats or pressures
002281	Reen Point Shingle SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	X, M01.06	No threats or pressures, Wave exposure changes
002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	A04	Grazing

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	G01, G02.01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Golf course
004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052]	J02.01.02, E01, A04, K01.01, A08, G01.02	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Erosion, Fertilisation, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157]	G01.02, A04, I01, A08, F03.01	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Fertilisation, Hunting
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999].	E01, A04, F02.03, G01.01, D01.02, F03.01, A08	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Leisure fishing, Nautical sports, Roads, motorways, Hunting, Fertilisation

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050]		
004030	Cork Harbour SPA	Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea) [A028], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050]	F01, D03.02, G01.01, E02, D01.02, D03.01, F02.03, E01, G01.06, E01.03, G01.02, A08	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Shipping lanes, Nautical sports, Industrial or commercial areas, Roads, motorways, Port areas, Leisure fishing, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Skiing, off-piste, Dispersed habitation, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation
004038	Killarney National Park SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	G03, E01, F02.03, D01.01, G01.02, K04.01, B, A04, A08	Interpretative centres, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Competition (flora), Sylviculture, forestry, Grazing, Fertilisation

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	Gannet (Morus bassanus) [A016], Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]	X	No threats or pressures
004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160]	A04, G01.01, E01, A08, J02.01.02, F02.03.01, I01, G01.02	Grazing, Nautical sports, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Fertilisation, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Bait digging or collection, Invasive non-native species, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156]	A04, A08, F02.03, E01	Grazing, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Urbanised areas, human habitation
004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	G03, A08, K01.03, J02.05	Interpretative centres, Fertilisation, Drying out, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
004109	The Gearagh SPA	Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050]	F03.01, J02, J02.04, A04	Hunting, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Flooding modifications, Grazing
004124	Sovereign Islands SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]	X	No threats or pressures
004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103]	K03.04, A04, K03.01, A08	Predation, Grazing, Competition (fauna), Fertilisation
004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009]	X	No threats or pressures
004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	A08, K03.04, K03.01, A04	Fertilisation, Predation, Competition (fauna), Grazing

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	C01.03, E01.03, D01.01, A09, D01.02, B	Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Irrigation, Roads, motorways, Sylviculture, forestry
004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098], Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	E01.03, C01.03, D01.02, A04, B, D01.01	Dispersed habitation, Peat extraction, Roads, motorways, Grazing, Sylviculture, forestry, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus) [A014], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) [A013]	X	No threats or pressures
004190	Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	A01, G01.02, E04.01, D01.02, A05.02, A07, D01.04, E01.03, A04, A04.03, D02.01, A08	Cultivation, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, Roads, motorways, Stock feeding, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Railway lines, TGV, Dispersed habitation, Grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Electricity and phone lines, Fertilisation
004191	Seven Heads SPA	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]	K03.04, A04, E01, A01, E04.01, A04.03, J01, K03.01, A09	Predation, Grazing, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Cultivation, Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Fire and fire suppression, Competition (fauna), Irrigation
004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103]	G01.03, I01, X, K01.01	Motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Erosion

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer) [A003], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179]	G01.01, E03.01, A04	Nautical sports, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Grazing

Appendix 1 - Table 3 Known threats and pressures related to the qualifying interests from each Special Area of Conservation as per article 17 reporting from the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior)	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Kerry Slug (Geomalacus maculosus)	[1024]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia)	[1065]	Declines in habitat quality lead to species decline.	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
White-clawed Crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Sea Lamprey(Petromyzon marinus)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g. weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
River Lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Twaite Shad (Alosa fallax fallax)	[1103]	Habitat quality, particularly at spawning sites is the most notable threat to this species.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Salmon (Salmo salar)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	None identified by the NPWS in the 2019 publication of the Status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland.	None identified.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Eutrophication. Modification of hydrological glow and drainage.	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving, and is based on more detailed information.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	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. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Lesser horseshoe bat(Rhinolophus hipposideros)	[1303]	Habitat availability, range and roost availability.	Temperature fluctuations in their roosts. Resource availability. Habitat connectivity. Lighting and noise effects. Urbanisation.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (Spartina anglica); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Bottlenose Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus)	[1349]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Porpoise(Phocoena phocoena)	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Otter (Lutra lutra)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); unting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Grey Seal(Halichoerus grypus)	[1364]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Seal(Phoca vitulina)	[1365]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Petalwort(Petalophyllum ralfsii)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
Killarney Fern (Trichomanes speciosum)	[1421]	Threatened by habitat loss, deliberate collection, encroachment of invasive or vigorous species, or indirectly by water pollution, removal of woodland or alteration of watercourses.	Land use management and direct impacts.
Slender Naiad(Najas flexilis)	[1833]	Enrichment from human induced pressures leading to eutrofication.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes(Ammophila arenaria)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea)	[3130]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation(Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
Rivers with muddy banks with vegetation(Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p.)	[3270]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Killarney Shad(Alosa fallax killarnensis)	[5046]	Enrichment from human induced pressures leading to eutrofication.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa(Violetalia calaminariae)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	[6430]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	[7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (Epilobium brunnescens).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	[8330]	There are no pressures acting on this resource.	There are no pressures acting on this resource.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	[91J0]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

Appendix 1 - Table 4 Known threats and pressures related to the qualifying interests from each Special Area of Conservation as per article 17 reporting from the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Common Loon	Gavia immer	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
A009	Northern Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A013	Manx Shearwater	Puffinus puffinus	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A016	Northern Gannet	Morus bassanus	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution
A048	Common Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	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	Anas penelope	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	Anas acuta	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	Anas clypeata	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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A069	Red-Breasted Merganser	Mergus serrator	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
A082	Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Fire and Fire suppression, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A098	Merlin	Falco columbarius	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Renewable abiotic energy use, Changes in biotic conditions
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus	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	Charadrius hiaticula	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	Pluvialis apricaria	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	Pluvialis squatarola	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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A142	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
A144	Sanderling	Calidris alba	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	Calidris alpina	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	Limosa lapponica	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	Tringa totanus	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	Larus ridibundus	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	Larus canus	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	Larus argentatus	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution
A193	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	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	Sterna paradisaea	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
A204	Atlantic Puffin	Fratercula arctica	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A346	Red-Billed Chough	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax	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	Anser albifrons flavirostris	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

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING

APPENDIX 2

Relationship with other plans and programmes

This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Appendix 2 - Table 1: Other Plans and Programmes

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Level			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	Carry out and environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as	Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are	All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
amended by 2014/52/EU)	likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.	For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.	environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.	Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.	Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.	Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.	align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]	The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive lays down provisions for: the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; the management of bathing water quality; and the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: an integrated approach best available techniques, flexibility; and public participation	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).	The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be	The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.	EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans. Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.	and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))	Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.	Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements.	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the	The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas:	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning. In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions. The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans. Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8. When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions. Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.	
UK Marine Policy Statement	Achieving a sustainable marine economy Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Living within environmental limits Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.	The Marine Act comprises eight key elements: Marine Management Organisation (MMO) Strategic Marine Planning System Streamlined Marine Licensing System Marine Nature Conservation Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries Coastal Access Coastal and Estuarine Management	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes.	The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland's seas based on: a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: Marine Planning Nature Conservation Marine Licensing	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible.	Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover: Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry Sustainable management of fish stocks Reducing invasive alien species Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Commission, 2020)		sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision making. Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.	may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. Supporting EU-level GI projects. Improving access to finance for GI projects. Improving information and promoting innovation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention	links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and	sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them;	Where new land use developments or activities

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Convention has three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put	The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.		
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.	Four pieces of complimentary legislation: Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as- usual scenario.	To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).	Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
(EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.	Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.	align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community	Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive	Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Groundwater Directive Dangerous Substances Directive		
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.	Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.	
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.	Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.	Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.	
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	The aim of the European Union's ambitious Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.	The Directive provides various requirements, including: Completion of an initial assessment of Irish marine waters; Establishment of establish environmental targets and indicators;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Establishment of a monitoring programme; Establishment of a programme of measures; and Implementation of the programme of measures and monitoring programme. Implementation of the Directive is contributed towards by a set of detailed criteria and methodological standards that were revised in 2017 leading to a Commission Decision on "laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment, and repealing Decision 2010/477/EU". Annex III "Indicative lists of characteristics, pressures and impacts" of the Directive was amended in 2017.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European	The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards –

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
of Europe (Granada 1995)	solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co- operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.	in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.	(I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.	Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.	Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.	framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.	Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment- related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: To make the Union's cities more sustainable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	The convention has three main aims: to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The overall goals of the project are twofold: To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: mitigation adaptation technology financing	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Cancun Agreements (2010)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover: Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference: Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Common Agricultural Policy	To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and	ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.	Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner To target additional POPs	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance	
Ramsar Convention	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy Eutrophication Strategy Hazardous Substances Strategy Offshore Industry Strategy Radioactive Substances Strategy Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities: Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.	In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020: 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the	The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows: Compact Growth Enhanced Regional Accessibility Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities Sustainable Mobility A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills High-Quality International Connectivity	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.	Enhanced Amenity and Heritage Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In Preparation]	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.	In preparation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2022 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.	Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage.	framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004).	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.	They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	Actions: Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established	framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	These Regulations, which give effect to Irelands 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources	The Regulations include measures such as: Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. 79 of 2008)	These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims: To improve health protection for bathers To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public.	The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters. Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as "poor" for five consecutive years. Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public. There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations. The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality. Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015. Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA.	
Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I 351 of 2011)	This Regulation defines further the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Further defines the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to: The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice, Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Climate Action Plan 2023	The Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	National Implementation Plan 2022 - 2024 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.	The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation: To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development; To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs; Greater partnerships for the Goals; To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and Strong reporting mechanisms	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC.	The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost efficient manner for consumers. Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy s activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs sector plays in job creation and economic	This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020: Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues: Climate Action Policy Framework Decarbonising Electricity Generation Decarbonising the Built Environment Decarbonising Transport An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.	National climate policy in Ireland: Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity; Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future; Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy.	framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid 's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017 - 2022	EirGrid 's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland. "Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."	Grid25, EirGrid 's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Island Grid Study 2008	The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.	Key conclusions of the study: The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1 All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.	
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.	A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan (2021)	The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.	The key objectives of the plan are to: Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater	
Draft National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2030 [Awaiting publication]	"This multi-annual National Strategic Plan Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2022 – 2030) (NSPSA) overlaps with the EU's new 'Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030', as well as the programming period (2021 to 2027) of the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). As such, this plan provides the strategic vision and framework for funding under EMFAF, as well as other EU and national initiatives."	Develop 'Designated Marine Area Plans' (DMAPs) for aquaculture to ensure that the sector is championed in Ireland's Marine Spatial Plan to facilitate investment in different forms of sustainable aquaculture. More vigilant and responsive monitoring if aquatic diseases and food safety risks. Develop a comprehensive human capacity plan for Irish aquaculture to promote the sector as an attractive career option, develop leadership, management and business capacity in the sector and provide the necessary skills required over the strategy time period. Provide coordinated messaging on the sustainable, low carbon nature of Irish aquaculture production, supported by independent certification and open dialogue.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures	This Strategy therefore addresses issues including: A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.	The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and	The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to: Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: "Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."	description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.	– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027	This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period: To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally;	The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics: Policy and Regulation Prevention Collection and Treatment Implementation	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.		
National Ports Policy 2013	The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.	National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Aviation Policy 2015	Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are: To enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers; To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and	The National Aviation Policy commits to: Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient; Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets; Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to Ireland's economic growth and development.	Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world; Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth; Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland's leading global position in these spheres; and Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland's broader aviation industry	
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: "A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Ireland	
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues: Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; Climate change and related impacts; Communities and health; Cultural heritage; Marine environment and biodiversity; Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019 - 2021	Includes a total of 27 actions to be addressed in the period between now and 2018 aimed at securing continued growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment.	23 actions address a range of key issues, including the marketing of Ireland as a visitor destination overseas, visitor access to and within Ireland, the effective presentation of Irish culture, sport, and events to visitors, the role of Local Authorities in supporting tourism, visitor accommodation capacity, and skills development in the tourism sector. The actions are directed at specific tourism stakeholders in the public and private sectors, all of whom are expected to proactively work towards completion of each action within the specified timeframe.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts;	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others,

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.	potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism 2020: Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020	Northern Irelands Tourism Strategy until 2020 Vision is to "Create the new Northern Ireland experience and get it on everyone's destination wish list" Details an Action Plan to achieving targets for People, Products and Places, Promotion and Partnership	Sets targets for: Increasing visitor numbers Increasing tourism earnings Accelerating visitor spend Targeting specific markets and segments Supporting indigenous high quality businesses Being visitor inspired Plan provides for development of at least 22 key sites on Causeway Coastal Route	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: To reduce overall travel demand. To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. To reduce transport emissions. To improve accessibility to transport.	Others lower level aims include: reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021	NIFTI is the Department of Transport's framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes. The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland.	The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are: Mobility of people and goods in urban areas. Protection and renewal. Enhanced regional and rural connectivity. Decarbonisation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy	White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: Security of Supply	The underpinning Strategic Goals are: Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply	Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production Being prepared for energy supply disruptions	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans (including transport)	NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur	Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance based actions. Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland.	The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.	To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	The Plan sets out: A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)	Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications. Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels. Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.	Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off. Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains. Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth. Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders. Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management. The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)	Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)		Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.	framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)	Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.	Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 to 1990	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to: Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.	framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Services Act 2007 Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012 Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013	Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.	Key strategic objectives include: Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.	
Irish Water's (now known as Uisce Eireann) Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term.	Six strategic objectives as follows: Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Wastewater. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas 2017 - 2022	Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs	Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Harvest 2020	Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas.	Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri- environment Scheme (GLAS)	Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.	Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of	At a more detailed level, the programme also: Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. –

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities	the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	Measures include the following: Afforestation and Creation of Woodland NeighbourWood Scheme Forest Roads Reconstitution Scheme Woodland Improvement Scheme Native Woodland Conservation Scheme Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions Producer Groups Innovative Forest Technology Forest Genetic Reproductive Material Forest Management Plans	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.	Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive. Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. Involve the public through consultations.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			environmental protection and management.
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsible. To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non- infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high end value added product development.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed	Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020 Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) NI	The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development.	The overall objective of the planning system is to further sustainable development and improve well-being for the people of the North.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework For Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors.	This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport: Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council. The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council; and Galway County Council.	
Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)	Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland. Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2016-2035)	It sets out how transport will be developed across the region, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare, over the period of the strategy and has been approved by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport in accordance with the relevant legislation. The Vision Statement: "The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and	They set out a number of core principles deriving from the strategic vision, which are: Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs. The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country. The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas." Full SEA and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken on this Strategy	Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form. Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high quality integrated growth and consolidation of development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses.	
Transport Strategy for the Cork Metropolitan Area 2040	The Strategy addresses all transport modes and its objective will be to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Cork Metropolitan Area, over the next two decades	It will be used to inform transport investment levels and investment prioritisation over both the longer and shorter terms and will be able to inform sustainable integrated land use and transport policy formulation at the strategic (Metropolitan Area) level and at the local level.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically. The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway	Aims to identify and determine: The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.	The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.	
Dublin to Galway Greenway Plan	Develop a segregated cycling and walking trail to international standards, extending from Dublin City to Galway which is of a scale that will allow Ireland to harness the potential of an identified growing tourism market for cycling. This route forms part of an interconnected National Cycle Network of high quality, traffic free, inter urban routes, which will establish Ireland as a quality international tourism destination for a broad range of associated recreational activities and pursuits.	To provide a segregated, substantially off road cycle route from Dublin City to Clifden via Galway City, maximising the use of – where feasible – existing and approved routes and disused railway line corridors and to also use existing plans and/or permitted projects where these have been subject to a consent process that has previously included the carrying out or screening for SEA, EIA and AA.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)	Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland. Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Quality Management Plans	Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.	Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards. Outlines management programmes for water catchments. Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. –

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Port Masterplans (such as Dublin Port Masterplan 2012-2040 and 2017 Review)	The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation. The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies.	Not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives	Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.		combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP)	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities"	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes	Outlines planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives). Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. Sets out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.	Identifies future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protects and enhances amenities and environment. Guides planning authority in assessing proposals. Aims to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aims to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies	Promotes the maintenance and improvement of green infrastructure in an area.	not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards –

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.		in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plans	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance. Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity. Aims to increase awareness.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Plans	Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.	Manage and promote heritage as well as increase awareness. Aim to conserve and protect heritage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
County Landscape Character Assessments	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans	Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status.	Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland. Outlinesrestoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans	Produced by Local Authorities. Outlines areas local flood risk. Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level.	not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas. Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area.	– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Waste Management Plans	These plans (for the Connacht-Ulster, Southern, and Eastern-Midlands regions) give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Climate Change Action Plans 2019 - 2024	Dublin's four local authorities have joined together to develop Climate Change Action Plans as a collaborative response to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have, on the Dublin Region and its citizens. While each plan is unique to its functional area, they are unified in their approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and their commitment to lead by example in tackling this global issue.	The Climate Change Action Plan features a range of actions across five key areas - Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource Management - that collectively address the four targets of this plan: A 33% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2020 A 40% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change - related events To actively engage and inform citizens on climate change	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
Noise Action Plans	The Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU	The main purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to: Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards –

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good	in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

FEHILY TIMONEY

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

www.fehilytimoney.ie

Cork Dublin Carlow