

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

FOR
PROPOSED EXTENSION OF DURATION
OF THE
CURRENT
LEITRIM COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015
(AS VARIED)

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

for: Leitrim County Council

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APRIL 2022

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report (also known as *Stage One* AA) has been prepared to assess whether or not a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) or Natura Impact Report (NIR) (also known as *Stage Two* AA) is required for the proposal by Leitrim County Council to extend the current Leitrim County Development Plan 2015 as varied. AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

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

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

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

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

Stage One: Screening

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

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor² model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Description of the Proposal

In response to the disruption caused by restrictions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was enacted in July 2021 (commencing on 16th July 2021) to provide a mechanism for Planning Authorities to avail of an extension to their development plan review process, and simultaneously an extension to the duration of the existing development plan, for a period not exceeding one year. These provisions are subject to the requirement to carry out screening for certain environmental assessments (SEA and AA) and giving notice of the proposal to extend this process to the Minister, the Office of the Planning Regulator, An Bord Pleanála, the Northern and Western Regional Assembly, adjoining Planning Authorities, prescribed bodies, the Local Community Development Committee and also to advertise the proposal in a local newspaper. These provisions are available to a Planning Authority where a review of a development plan and the preparation of a new development plan was commenced but not completed before the date of the coming into operation of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2021 i.e. the 16th of July 2021. This is applicable to Leitrim County Council, which commenced its review to the Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021 on the 17th of June 2020.

To initiate the extension of a development plan review period, the Planning Authority approved a resolution at their plenary Council meeting in September 2021, having regard to the extraordinary circumstances arising from the risk to public health posed by the spread of Covid-19 and the disruption to the completion of the review of the development plan and the preparation of a new development plan caused by restrictions introduced in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, that a further period of up to but not exceeding one year would be necessary and appropriate to complete the review and to prepare and make a new development plan.

This Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and accompanying Strategic Environment Assessment Screening Report examine the impact of the proposed extension of duration of the existing County Development Plan 2015-2021 with regard to potential effects on the integrity of European sites (Appropriate Assessment) and on the environment (Strategic Environment Assessment).

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

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

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

³ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

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

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

- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Melvin SAC [IE0000428] Version 8.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [IE0000584] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC [IE0000623] Ver. 8.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC [IE0000625] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Arroo Mountain SAC [IE0001403] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenade Lough SAC [IE0001919] Version 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Gill SAC [IE0001976] Version 8.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Boleybrack Mountain SAC [IE0002032] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA [IE0004187] Version 8.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Clooneen Bog SAC [IE0002348] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [IE0001818] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA [IE0004101] Ver. 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC [IE0000007] Version 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC [IE0002303] Version 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter SPA [IE0004049] Version 8.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC UK0030300 Ver.2.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Streedagh Point Dunes SAC [IE0001680] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Corratirrim SAC [IE0000979] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Unshin River SAC [IE0001898] Version 8.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC [IE0000627] Ver. 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand SPA [IE0004035] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Drumcliff Bay SPA [IE0004013] Version 1.
- DAERA (2017) Conservation Objectives for Cuilcagh Mountain SAC UK0016603 Version 2.1
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Brown Bog SAC [IE0002346] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill SAC [IE0002164] Ver.1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SAC [IE0001673] Version 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Union Wood SAC [IE0000638] Version 8.
- DAERA (2017) Conservation Objectives for Pettigoe Plateau SAC UK0016607 Version 2.1.
- DAERA (2017) Conservation Objectives for Pettigoe Plateau SPA UK9020051 Version 3.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for Largalunny SAC UK0030045 Version 2.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA [IE0004234] Ver.8.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Durnesh Lough SAC [IE0000138] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Durnesh Lough SPA [IE0004145] Version 8.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SAC [IE0000622] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SPA [IE0004129] Version 1.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for Monawilkin SAC UK0016619 Version 2.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SPA [IE0004050] Version 8.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River SAC (UK0030116) Ver.2.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ballintra SAC [IE0000115] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC [IE0001656] Version 8.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for Moninea Bog SAC UK0030212 Version 2.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for St. John's Point SAC [IE0000191] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [IE0001626] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Tamur Bog SAC [IE0001992] Version 1.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for Upper Lough Erne SAC UK0016614 Version 2.
- DAERA (2015) Conservation Objectives for Upper Lough Erne SPA (UK9020071) Version 3.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC [IE0000133] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Inishmurray SPA [IE0004068] Version 8.

- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Mount Jessop Bog SAC [IE0002202] Version 8.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 8.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 8.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Ver.1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 8.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Ver. 1.

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

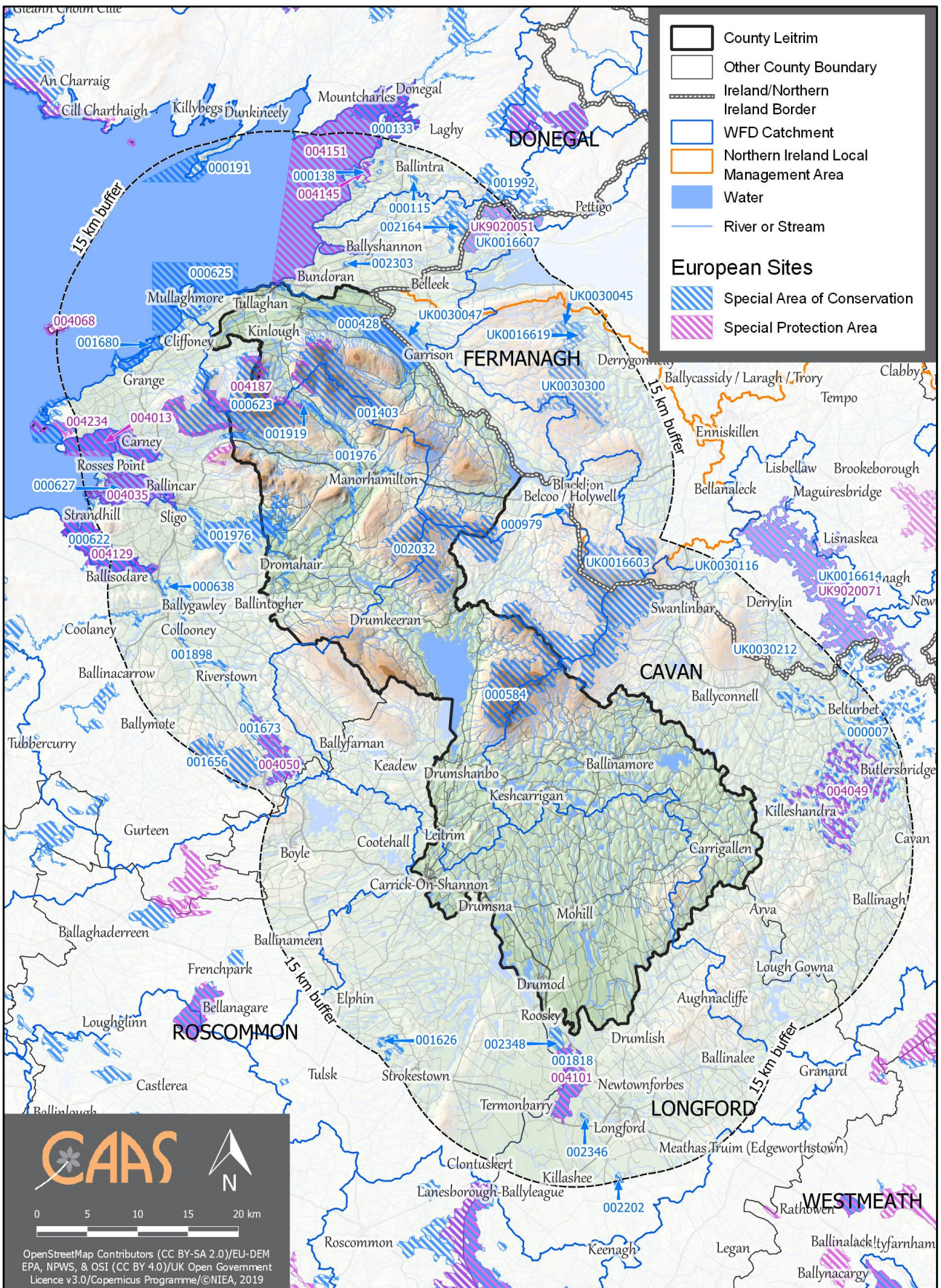


Figure 3.1 European Sites within 15 km buffer zone of County Leitrim⁵

⁵ Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded April 2022)

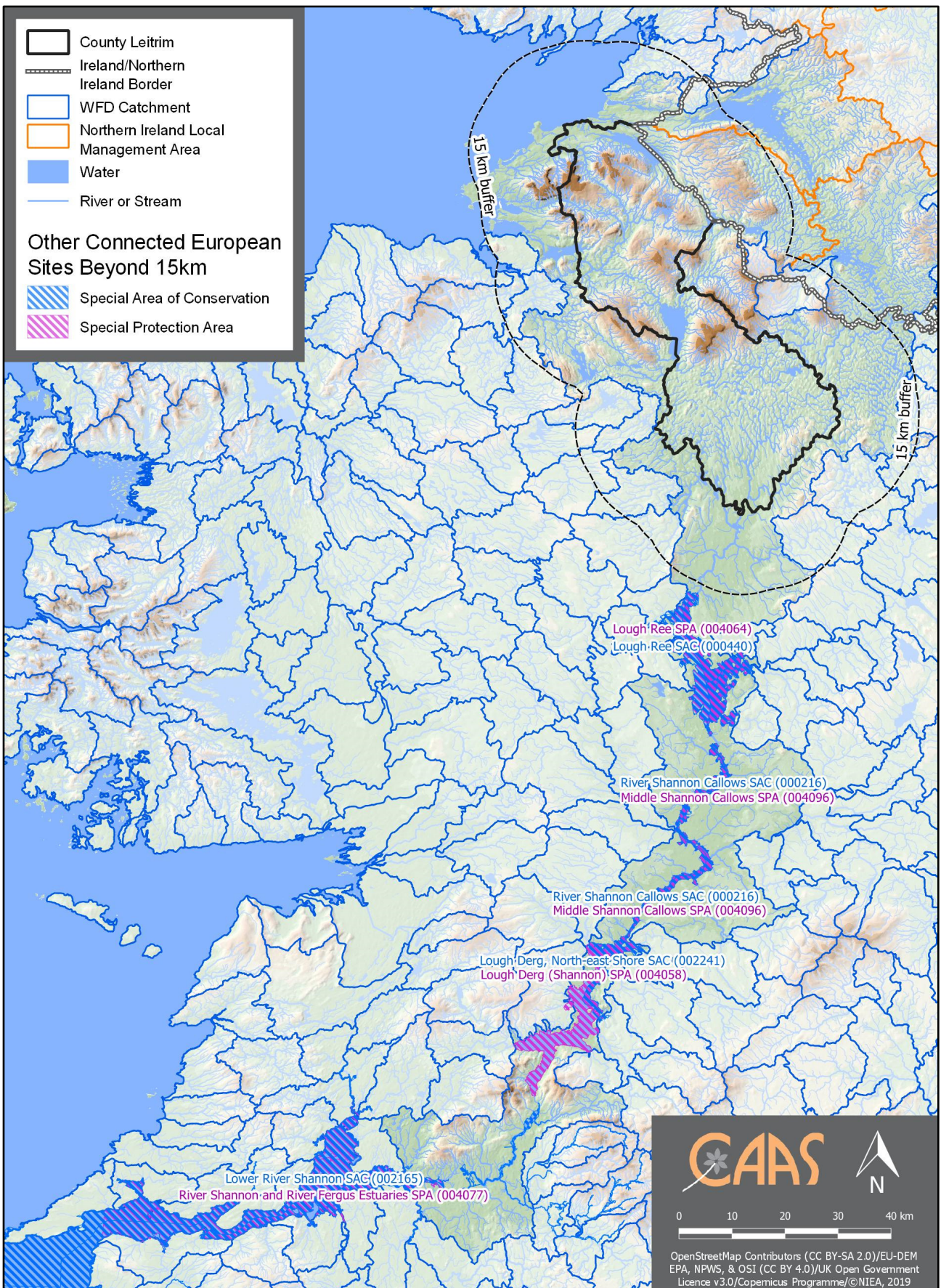


Figure 3.2 European Sites hydrologically linked to County Leitrim⁶

⁶ Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded April 2022)

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

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

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

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

The proposed extension extends the existing Plan in its current form by a maximum of one year. The current Plan as varied was subject to its own AA considerations, which incorporated mitigation measures for the protection of European sites into the Plan itself.

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

3.3.3 Screening of Sites and Types of Potential Effects

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

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

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

These include effects from the following activities:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000428 / UK0030 047	Lough Melvin SAC	Within	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Within	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Within	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], European dry heaths [4030], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Geyer`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/ Trawalua/	Within	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Fixed	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
	Mullaghmore SAC		coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Alkaline fens [7230], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Humid dune slacks [2190]	proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Within	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Within	Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Within	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Within	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Within	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Northern	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]	policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
004187	Sligo/ Leitrim Uplands SPA	Within	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	0.72	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	0.96	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			bogs [7110], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	0.96	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	1.16	Bog woodland [91D0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	1.74	Turloughs [3180]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	3.08	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0030 300	West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC	4.51	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines [9180]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	4.55	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120]			
000979	Corratirrim SAC	4.92	Limestone pavements [8240]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
001898	Unshin River SAC	6.19	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000627	Cummeen Strand/ Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	6.82	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Estuaries [1130], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	6.92	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	7.09	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0016 603	Cuilcagh Mountain SAC	7.11	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
002346	Brown Bog SAC	7.67	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
002164	Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill SAC	7.82	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	8.14	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
000638	Union Wood SAC	8.77	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0016 607	Pettigoe Plateau SAC	8.92	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK9020 051	Pettigoe Plateau SPA	8.92	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
UK0030 045	Largalunny SAC	9.15	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	9.32	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000138	Durnesh Lough SAC	9.64	Coastal lagoons [1150], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	10.18	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	10.3	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Humid dune slacks [2190], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	10.31	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0016 619	Monawilkin SAC	10.36	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	10.81	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0030 116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River SAC	11.37	Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000115	Ballintra SAC	11.53	European dry heaths [4030], Limestone pavements [8240]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	11.61	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Turloughs [3180], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0030 212	Moninea Bog SAC	11.62	Active raised bogs [7110]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000191	St. John's Point SAC	11.65	Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			[6210], Vegetated Sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Alkaline fens [7230], Reefs [1170], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330]	threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	12.4	Alkaline fens [7230], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
001992	Tamur Bog SAC	12.68	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
UK0016 614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	13.25	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			<i>(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</i> [91E0]	threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
UK9020 071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	13.25	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	13.86	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004068	Inishmurray SPA	13.87	Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	14.21	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
000440	Lough Ree SAC	16.78	Alkaline fens [7230], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Bog woodland [91D0], Limestone pavements [8240]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004064	Lough Ree SPA	16.79	Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>)	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			[A125], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004]	are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	43.3	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	43.3	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
002241	Lough Derg, North-east Shore SAC	82.85	Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], <i>Juniperus</i>	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.		
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	83.12	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	117.38	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Estuaries [1130], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Coastal lagoons [1150], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Reefs [1170], Otter	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No

Site Code	European site	Distance (km)	Qualifying Features (Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			<i>(Lutra lutra)</i> [1355], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]			
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	131.51	Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The extension of one year to the current 2015-2021 County Plan, provides for an extended duration of the current 2015-2021 Plan for a maximum of one year. This proposed extension does not introduce any process or policy changes to the current Plan itself – it merely extends the period for which the Plan relates. This extension was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. There are no additional sources for effects introduced by the proposed extension that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.	No	No

3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely impact upon European sites. The proposed extension does not introduce any sources for effects. Therefore, there are no in-combination effects identified.

Section 4 AA Screening Conclusion

This report is to inform the AA Screening of proposed extension of duration of the current Leitrim County Development Plan (adopted in 2015 and subsequently varied) and demonstrates that the implementation of the proposed extension will not result in adverse effects to the ecological integrity of any European site.

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

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

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

Appendix I Background information on European Sites

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Bog woodland [91D0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	B01.02, I01, H01.05, B01.01, E01.03, H01.03, M01.03, H01.04, G01, A10.01, J02.01.03	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), invasive non-native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, forest planting on open ground (native trees), dispersed habitation, other point source pollution to surface water, flooding and rising precipitations, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
000115	Ballintra SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Limestone pavements [8240]	K02.01, A04.02.01, B07	Species composition change (succession), non-intensive cattle grazing, forestry activities not referred to above
000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Humid dune slacks [2190], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	J02.01.03, C01.01.02, G02.08, A04.01.01, K01.01, F01.01, G05.01, J02.12.01, G01	Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, removal of beach materials, camping and caravans, intensive cattle grazing, erosion, intensive fish farming, intensification, trampling, overuse, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
000138	Durnesh Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons [1150], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	E03.01, A04.02.01, F03.01, G01, E01.03, A08	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, non-intensive cattle grazing, hunting, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, dispersed habitation, fertilisation
000191	St. John's Point SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Reefs [1170], Alkaline fens [7230], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]	G05.01, A04.02.01, F04.02.02, G01.02, G01.03.02, G01.07	Trampling, overuse, non-intensive cattle grazing, hand collection, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, scuba diving, snorkelling
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	A07, A04.03, J02.01, A08, C01.03.02, A04.01, A04.02.05, F03.01, A03.03,	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, fertilisation, mechanical removal of

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		[6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	D01.01, G01, B06, J02.05, J02.11, A10.01, J02.05.02, K03.04, G05.01, A03, B02.02, J02.04.01	peat, intensive grazing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, hunting, abandonment or lack of mowing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, grazing in forests or woodland, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, modifying structures of inland water courses, predation, trampling, overuse, mowing or cutting of grassland, forestry clearance, flooding
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130]	A04, A08, I01, H01.05, A10.01, B02	Grazing, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, forest and plantation management & use
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Bog woodland [91D0], Limestone pavements [8240]	A03.03, H01.08, F02.03, A04, G01.02, L08, I01, D03.01.02, G01.01, E01.03, A08, G02.09, B02, J02.04, J02.11.02, K03.05, F03.01, H06.03, H02.06	Abandonment or lack of mowing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, leisure fishing, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, inundation (natural processes), invasive non-native species, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, nautical sports, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, wildlife watching, forest and plantation management & use, flooding modifications, other siltation rate changes, antagonism arising from introduction of species, hunting, thermal heating of water bodies, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Siliceous rocky slopes	A01, G05.09, A04.01.02, I02, A04.01.03, G01.02, H01.05, B01.02, C01.03, D01.01, G05.07, A07, J01, K01.01, G01.03.02, H05.01, F03.02.02, B02.01, G05.01, A04.02.03, D01.02, B	Cultivation, fences, fencing, intensive sheep grazing, problematic native species, intensive horse grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), peat extraction, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fire and fire suppression, erosion, off-road motorized driving, garbage and solid waste, taking from nest (e.g. falcons), forest replanting, trampling, overuse, non-

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], European dry heaths [4030]		intensive horse grazing, roads, motorways, silviculture, forestry
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Humid dune slacks [2190], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	K01.01, F02, A04.03, J02.12.01, I01, J02.01.02, F01.03, G05.01, G02.01, E01.02, G01.02	Erosion, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, bottom culture, trampling, overuse, golf course, discontinuous urbanisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Geyer`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], European dry heaths [4030], Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	C01.03.02, L05, A04.03, X, K01.01, D01.01, I01, A04.01.02, G01.03.02	Mechanical removal of peat, collapse of terrain, landslide, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, no threats or pressures, erosion, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, intensive sheep grazing, off-road motorized driving
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/ Trawalua/	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Reefs [1170], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes	J02.01.03, F03.02.04, K01.01, A10.01, A05.02, G01.02, A04.02.02,	Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, predator control, erosion, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, stock feeding, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, non-intensive sheep grazing, intensive

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
	Mullaghmore SAC	[2130], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Alkaline fens [7230], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	A04.01.01, J02.12.01, A02.01, A08	cattle grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, agricultural intensification, fertilisation
000627	Cummeen Strand/ Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Estuaries [1130], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	G05.01, J01.01, G02.08, D03.01, G02.01, G02.09, E03.03, G01.03.02, I01, J02.11.01, G01.02, D03, A02.01, J02.12.01, F01.01, E01.03	Trampling, overuse, burning down, camping and caravans, port areas, golf course, wildlife watching, disposal of inert materials, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, agricultural intensification, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, intensive fish farming, intensification, dispersed habitation
000638	Union Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	B02.02, I01, G01.02, B02.01.01, G05.09, B06	Forestry clearance, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest replanting (native trees), fences, fencing, grazing in forests or woodland
000979	Corratirrim SAC	Limestone pavements [8240]	H02.06, A10.01, A10, B02.01.02, A05.02, X, A07, I01, I02, A04.01.04, A10.02, G05.07, B01, G01	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest replanting (non-native trees), stock feeding, no threats or pressures, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, invasive non-native species, problematic native species, intensive goat grazing, removal of stone walls and embankments, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, forest planting on open ground, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030], Petrifying	D01.01, C01.01.01, B02, A04.02.02, C01.03.01,	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sand and gravel quarries, forest and plantation management & use, non-intensive sheep

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		springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	J01.01, L05, I01, K01.01, C01.03.02, G01.03.02	grazing, hand cutting of peat, burning down, collapse of terrain, landslide, invasive non-native species, erosion, mechanical removal of peat, off-road motorized driving
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Geyer`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	A04.03, A04.02.01, A02, J01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing, modification of cultivation practices, fire and fire suppression
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Turloughs [3180]	A04.02.01, F06, D01.01, C01.03.02, A10, J01.01, A10.01, A02.01, A04.01.02	Non-intensive cattle grazing, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat, restructuring agricultural land holding, burning down, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, agricultural intensification, intensive sheep grazing
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140]	J02.01.03, I01, G02, A10.01, X, D03.01.02	Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, invasive non-native species, sport and leisure structures, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, no threats or pressures, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	G01.02, C01.01.01, G02.08, X, G01.01, G05.01, G01.03.02	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, sand and gravel quarries, camping and caravans, no threats or pressures, nautical sports, trampling, overuse, off-road motorized driving
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Active raised bogs [7110]	A03.02, J02.15, G02.09, J02.07.02, A04.03, I01, F02.03, A03.03, H02.06, F03.01	Non-intensive mowing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, wildlife watching, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, invasive non-native species, leisure fishing, abandonment or lack of mowing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, hunting

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001898	Unshin River SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	I01, B02, J02.10, A02.01, A04.02.02	Invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, agricultural intensification, non-intensive sheep grazing
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	I01, B02.02, B04	Invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	E01.03, J02.10, I01, D01.01, E03.03, E01.01, B06, A10.01, X, J02.05.02, G01.01.01, B	Dispersed habitation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of inert materials, continuous urbanisation, grazing in forests or woodland, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, no threats or pressures, modifying structures of inland water courses, motorized nautical sports, silviculture, forestry
001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	C01.03.02, A05.02, X, I01, J01.01	Mechanical removal of peat, stock feeding, no threats or pressures, invasive non-native species, burning down
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	K03.02, B02, J01.01, C01.01.01, D02.02, A07, G01.02, A04.03, B, A10, I02, A04.02.01, C01.03.02, F03.02.04, F03.02.02, A04.02.02, A04.01.02, B01, J02.06.02, D01, C03.03	Parasitism (fauna), forest and plantation management & use, burning down, sand and gravel quarries, pipe lines, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, silviculture, forestry, restructuring agricultural land holding, problematic native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, mechanical removal of peat, predator control, taking from nest (e.g. falcons), non-

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				intensive sheep grazing, intensive sheep grazing, forest planting on open ground, surface water abstractions for public water supply, roads, paths and railroads, wind energy production
002164	Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	X, C01.03.02, F02.03, D01.01	No threats or pressures, mechanical removal of peat, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Estuaries [1130], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Coastal lagoons [1150], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Reefs [1170], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	E01, A04, C01.01.02, K02.03, G01.01, D01.01, I01, A08, J02.01.02, E03, F01, J02.10, F02.03, F03.01, J02.12.01, C01.03.01, J02.01.01, H04, B	Urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, removal of beach materials, eutrophication (natural), nautical sports, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, fertilisation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discharges, marine and freshwater aquaculture, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, leisure fishing, hunting, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, hand cutting of peat, polderisation, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, silviculture, forestry
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0]	B02.02, I01, J02.15, J01.01, I02	Forestry clearance, invasive non-native species, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, burning down, problematic native species
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of	K02.03, H01.08, A04.01, D01.01, G01, I01, M01.03, I02, A04.02.05, D03.01.02, M01.02, H01, A08, J02.10, J02.01.03, M01.01, J02,	Eutrophication (natural), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, intensive grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, flooding and rising precipitations, problematic native species, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, piers or

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		the Caricion davallianae [7210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	K02.01, C01, B02.01.01, A10.01, G02.09	tourist harbours or recreational piers, droughts and less precipitations, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), fertilisation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, species composition change (succession), mining and quarrying, forest replanting (native trees), removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, wildlife watching
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]	X, K02, A10.01, A02.01, A08	No threats or pressures, biocenotic evolution, succession, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, agricultural intensification, fertilisation
002346	Brown Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J02.15, X, K01.03	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, no threats or pressures, drying out
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	A09, A03, A04.02.01, C01.03.02	Irrigation, mowing or cutting of grassland, non-intensive cattle grazing, mechanical removal of peat
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]	E01.03, A04, F01, G01.02, A08	Dispersed habitation, grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]	A08, H, E02, F01, D03.02, E01, J02.01.02, F02.03, D01.02	Fertilisation, pollution, industrial or commercial areas, marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, leisure fishing, roads, motorways
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	G01.01, F03.01, F02.03, A05.01, B, A08	Nautical sports, hunting, leisure fishing, animal breeding, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F02.03, A08	Leisure fishing, fertilisation
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	F03.01, G01.01, F02.03, A08	Hunting, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation

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004064	Lough Ree SPA	Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004]	F03.01, F02.03, I01, A04, G01.01, G01.02, B, A08	Hunting, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species, grazing, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]	X, G01.02	No threats or pressures, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	D03.02, G01.01, E02, E03, F01, A08, E01	Shipping lanes, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	A08, F02.03, D01.01, G01.02, D01.05, A04.03, F03.01, G01.01, A04, A03, E01	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, bridge, viaduct, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, hunting, nautical sports, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, urbanised areas, human habitation

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	A04, B, F02.03, F03.01, G01.01	Grazing, sylviculture, forestry, leisure fishing, hunting, nautical sports
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F03.01, F01, E01.01, A08	Hunting, marine and freshwater aquaculture, continuous urbanisation, fertilisation
004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	E03, K02.03, A04, A08, G01.02	Discharges, eutrophication (natural), grazing, fertilisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003]	D01.02, G01.01, A04, G01.02, E01.01, F01, A08	Roads, motorways, nautical sports, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, continuous urbanisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Chough (<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	I01, C01.01.01, C01.03.02, G01.02, B01, C01.01, G02.08, A04, A04.03, K01.01, G01.04, E01.01	Invasive non-native species, sand and gravel quarries, mechanical removal of peat, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest planting on open ground, sand and gravel extraction, camping and caravans, grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, continuous urbanisation
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	D04.01, X, E01	Airport, no threats or pressures, urbanised areas, human habitation
UK0030 300	West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines [9180]	B02, K04, A04, G05, B03, B06, F03, G01, H01, H02, H04, I01, J01, J02, K02	Forestry plantation management and use, interspecific floral relations, grazing, forest exploitation, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession, interspecific floral relations
UK0016 603	Cuilcagh Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	B02, B06, F03, G01, G02, H01, H04, I01, J02	Grazing, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, interpretative

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				centres, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, problematic native species, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
UK0016 607	Pettigoe Plateau SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	B02, B06, F03, G01, G02, H01, H04, I01, J02	Grazing, roads, paths, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, interpretative centres, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, problematic native species, fire and fire suppression, succession
UK9020 051	Pettigoe Plateau SPA	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	F03.01, F02.03, I01, A04, G01.01, G01.02, B, A08	Hunting, invasive non-native species, grazing, sports, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forestry, fertilisation
UK0030 045	Largalunny SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	B02, B06, F03, H04, I01	Forest and plantation management & use, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species
UK0016 619	Monawilkin SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]	A04, B02, G01, H04, I01, K02	Grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, biocenotic evolution, succession
UK0030 116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel Margaritifera margaritifera [1029]	B02, C01, C03, F02, H01, I01, J02, M01	Forest and plantation management & use, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions
UK0030 212	Moninea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110]	A04, H04, J01, J02, K02	Grazing, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
UK0016 614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], 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]	B02, B06, F03, G01, G02, H01, H04, I01, J02	Forest and plantation management & use, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, sport and leisure structures, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
UK9020 071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	Whooper swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	A02, A04, D02, G01, H01, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, utility and service lines, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions

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

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	[1013]	Loss of riverside and canal side 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.
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canal side 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.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	[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 (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	[1065]	Declines in habitat quality led to species decline.	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	[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 (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	[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 (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change.
River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change.
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	[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]	Climate change, wind farms, benthic dredging	Disturbance to structure and composition
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]	Mixed source marine water pollution, modification of hydrological flow, drainage, Extraction activities generating marine pollution, Sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Changes in hydrological dynamics and pollution

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
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.
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.
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.
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 (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Common Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	[1349]	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (<i>professional, recreational</i>) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, geotechnical surveying	Interference with surrounding environment via light, noise, pollution
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; 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.
Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	[1365]	Flooding and rising precipitations, urbanised areas, human habitation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, leisure fishing, flooding modifications,	Changes in habitat, food resources, human waste from built environment and fisheries, noise and fisheries industries.
Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	[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.
Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	[1833]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization, nutrient alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation, water abstractions from groundwater, invasive non-native species, silting up, drying out, succession	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
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 (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Dunes with willow scrub (<i>Salix repens ssp. argentea and Salicion arenariae</i>)	[2170]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Machairs (* in Ireland)	[21A0]	Non-intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, damage by herbivores (including game species), marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, styrofoam), burning down, off-road motorized driving, erosion, storm, cyclone, trampling, overuse.	Recreation, human disturbance, pollution, over or under grazing / land management.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	[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.
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>)	[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.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass (<i>Chara spp.</i>)	[3140]	Hydrological changes, 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
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	[3150]	Hydrological changes, 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
Turloughs	[3180]	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.
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i>)	[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.
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	[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, over burning, 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.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (<i>and submountain areas, in Continental Europe</i>)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	[6430]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	[6510]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Active raised bogs	[7110]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	[7120]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Transition mires and quaking bogs	[7140]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	[7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	[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 and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)	[8120]	Overgrazing, mining and quarrying, sport and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes, air pollution	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species, human activities.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Limestone pavements	[8240]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	[8330]	Ports, marine constructions, human disturbance	Erosion, recreation, marine operations
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> 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.
Bog woodland	[91D0]	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.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	[91J0]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

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

Special Conservation Interests	Special Conservation Interests	Vulnerabilities of species of conservation interest
Special Conservation Interests Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003] Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] European shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i> [Eastern Greenland/Scotland/Ireland]) [A045] Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i> [Svalbard/Denmark/UK]) [A045] Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	Corn crake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Red-billed chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346] Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km⁷. • Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling. • Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities. • Availability of nesting/roosting habitat. Particularly for the Hen Harrier. • Vegetation composition, structure and functionality.
Wetlands for waterbirds [A999]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly occurring migratory waterbirds using it.

⁷ SNH (2007) A Review of Disturbance Distances in Selected Bird Species: Scottish Natural Heritage; M. Ruddock & D.P. Whitfield
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