

# **REPORT TO INFORM APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING**

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**FOR  
PROPOSED AMENDMENT No. 11**

**OF THE  
CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014  
(AS AMENDED)**

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

**for: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council**



**by: CAAS Ltd.**



**DECEMBER 2024**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report (also known as Stage One AA) has been prepared to assess whether or not a Natura Impact Report (NIR) (also known as Stage Two AA) is required for a Proposed Amendment No. 11 of the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme 2014, as amended ("the Proposed Amendment"). 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 under articles 6(3)<sup>1</sup> and 6(4)<sup>2</sup> of the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Draft 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 integrity of a European site, in view of the site's Conservation Objectives. European sites are either, SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

## 1.3 The AA Process

The initial test in the AA process is to ascertain whether the Proposed Amendment is directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites. If the Proposed Amendment is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of European sites, then it will proceed to the first stage of the AA process. Subsequently, 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 (or Proposed Amendment), either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

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

The consideration of the identified impact and their effects on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan (or Proposed Amendment), either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and in view of 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

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<sup>1</sup> Article 6(3): "Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives."

<sup>2</sup> Article 6(4): "If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted."

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 (or Proposed Amendment) 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 (or Proposed Amendment) 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 Proposed Amendment-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 adverse impacts on European sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the Proposed Amendment is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

#### **1.3.1 Is the Proposed Amendment Necessary to the Management of European Sites?**

The overarching objective of the Proposed Amendment is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. Therefore, the Proposed Amendment is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites and must proceed to Stage 1 AA - Screening for Appropriate Assessment.

## **1.4 Methodology**

### **1.4.1 Ecological desktop study**

This Report to inform AA Screening is based on best scientific knowledge and ecological expertise, and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre<sup>3</sup>, the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)<sup>4</sup> and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)<sup>5</sup> mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for this Report to inform AA Screening of the Proposed Amendment, comprised the following elements:

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

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/>

<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> and <https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba>

<sup>5</sup> Available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

### 1.4.2 Source-pathway-receptor model and potential effects

The examination of the Proposed Amendment for potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model, where, in order for a potential for effect to be identified, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. Examples of a source, a pathway and a receptor are:

- Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off from subject development;
- Pathway(s) – e.g., groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and,
- Receptor(s) – e.g., qualifying habitats and species of European sites.

As per the above examples; a source is any identifiable element of the Proposed Amendment that may interact with ecological processes of European sites. A pathway is any connection between the source and the receptor. A receptor is a Qualifying Interest or Special Conservation Interests of the European site being examined, or an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by, or provide support to, the Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests of a European site.

When all three elements of the model are in place, a potential effect is identified. The potential effect is then examined further to determine whether or not it presents a *likelihood of significant effect*<sup>6,7</sup> on a European site. This is carried out by assessing objective information such as: the nature of the source; the nature of the pathway; the distances involved; the QIs/SCIs involved and their threats, pressures and sensitivities; and, consulting best scientific evidence/literature when required. As such, the presence of all three elements and the identification of a potential effect, does not automatically constitute the likelihood of significant effect to a European site, and is context dependent. However, the absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism is sufficient to conclude that there is no potential effect(s) and thus no likelihood for significant effects.

The Proposed Amendment is also examined in-combination with other plans and programmes to assess whether there are sources for in-combination effects as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment.

Where a likelihood for significant effects to any European site is deemed to be present following the application of this model, then the Proposed Amendment must proceed to Stage Two AA (i.e., the production of an NIR with accompanying mitigation measures addressing the significant effects identified at screening) in order to prevent adverse effects to the QIs/SCIs involved in light of their Conservation Objectives.

### 1.4.3 Relevant guidance

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

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

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<sup>6</sup> "Likely" defined by the [OPR Practice Note PN01 on Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management \(2021\)](#) as the: "risk or possibility of effects occurring that cannot be ruled out based on objective information."

<sup>7</sup> With regard to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive

## **2 Proposed Amendment No. 11**

### **2.1 Background Context**

The intent of Proposed Amendment No. 11 being undertaken by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council is to ensure the best possible use of the valuable urban lands comprising the area of the Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs. This further to ensure the timely delivery of a vibrant and attractive Town Centre to underpin the wider area of the town, village and neighbourhood residents, as well as employees and school children.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council gave the commitment to undertake this review as part of a recently approved amendment to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme, approved in July 2023. One of the caveats of Amendment No. 8 (Building Height and Density Review) of the Planning Scheme, states as follows:

*'The Local Authority will undertake a plan-led review of the Town Centre and Environs having regard to the overall Vision and Principles for Cherrywood and appropriate Government policy, to ensure that the Town Centre functions as a vibrant, mixed use sustainable District Centre at the heart of Cherrywood. This review will seek to ensure an appropriate mix, quantum and phasing of uses to secure a balance of employment, commercial, retail, residential, community and social uses.....'*

The Proposed Amendment will be made in the context of social, economic and environmental changes, and changes to planning and development, and environmental, policy guidance context at the local, metropolitan, regional and national levels.

### **2.2 Purpose of Proposed Amendment No. 11**

The purpose of the Proposed Amendment is to assist in the actual delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment will seek to affect a shift in the mix of land use and also towards widening the range of land use but not to change the status of the Town Centre. Thus, the status of Cherrywood, and its Town Centre, shall remain designated as a District Centre, as per Regional and Local regulatory planning. Retaining the District Level function is required in order to optimally serve the community, residents and employees, so that it is appropriately scaled, incorporates the 15-minute neighbourhood concept in the interests of sustainability, and so reduces the need to travel. This Proposed Amendment is though also all in the context of the extant Key Vision and Core Guiding Principles for the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme area.

The Proposed Amendment, which is a 'plan-led' and evidence-based approach, focuses on plan and place making and encompasses a new methodology for achieving vibrancy. Further, this plan-led approach is by way of a robustly thought through process following due process and will be evidence-based. The methodology pertaining to the Review of the Town Centre (Quadrants) and Environs provides for more flexibility, but also has regard for the requirement to deliver a mixed-use Town Centre that serves and supports the needs of the current and future Cherrywood residents and community.

### **2.3 General Aims of Proposed Amendment No. 11**

In a broad overall synopsis, the general aims of Proposed Amendment No. 11 are:

- To provide and ensure an appropriate and sustainable mix, balance, range and quantum of town centre land uses - employment, retail, non-retail, community, social, healthcare, and residential - within Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs. In this regard, there is intended to be a potential uplift of residential units with a reduction in non-residential uses, on the basis of evidence-based findings from technical reports to inform the land-use mix (notably retail, and

- also employment), with a then minimum urban employment within the Town Centre Core, and with an increase in plot ratio in the Environs Area to accommodate additional employment uses.
- The current strategic employment provision quantum for Cherrywood will, however, be retained in line with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Eastern and Midland Region, 2019-2031, guiding principles, and the denotation of Cherrywood in the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) and the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, 2022-2028, as a Strategic Employment Location.
  - To explore the delivery of a significant quantum uplift in residential use (through increased plot ratios, sustainable increased densities and building height), in order to make efficient use of scarce urban land, having regard to public investment, and having regard to the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement Guidelines for Planning Authorities (January 2024).
  - To provide for an appropriate and sustainable spatial arrangement of the respective land uses, proximate to public transport and associated active travel modes, with good linkages and improved permeability between the Town Centre Quadrants, and between the Town Centre and the surrounding neighbourhoods.
  - To enhance the land use mix profile of the Cherrywood Town Centre and environs, consistent with established policies.
  - To support the development of an appropriate and sustainable built form, having due regard to layout, urban form and function, scale, grain, as well as to good placemaking principles to achieve a cohesive, coherent and integrated Town Centre and Environs.
  - To maintain consistency with the established Vision, Principles, Themes, and Specific Objectives of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme, 2014, as amended.
  - To have due regard to established infrastructure and Phasing and Sequencing requirements of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme and review appropriate Phasing & Sequencing requirements for Cherrywood in relation to delivery of key land uses and securing delivery of essential associated supporting infrastructure and active travel modes going forward.
  - To maintain consistency with the County, Regional and National Planning, Policy, Strategy, and Guideline contexts.

## 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

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

The following NPWS First Order Site-Specific Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat<sup>8</sup> or species<sup>9</sup> at that site have been considered.

### 3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

Details of European sites that occur within the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone of the SDZ are listed via their Conservation Objectives document references below and mapped in Figure 3.1. European sites, that have surface hydrological connectivity with, and/or occur within the same groundwater body<sup>10</sup> as the SDZ<sup>11</sup> (these can occur beyond the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone) are mapped in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 respectively.

For the European sites identified from this search, information on QIs, SCIs, site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Reports to the European Commission<sup>12</sup>, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms<sup>13</sup>) is then considered where required. The COs of the European sites that have been considered throughout the assessment report where required, which were sourced from the following NPWS documents:

- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ballyman Glen SAC [IE0000713] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [IE0000725] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Bray Head SAC [IE0000714] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for North-west Irish Sea SPA [IE0004236] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.

<sup>8</sup> Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

<sup>9</sup> The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

<sup>10</sup> Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

<sup>11</sup> Source: EPA datasets on waterways in Ireland (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: June 2024

<sup>12</sup> NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland.

<sup>13</sup> Available on the NPWS website [here](https://www.npws.gov.ie/).



NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.  
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Glen of the Downs SAC [IE0000719] Version 1.  
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.  
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glensmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.  
NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for The Murrrough SPA [IE0004186] Version 1.  
NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [IE0004113] Version 1.  
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Carriggower Bog SAC [IE0000716] Version 1.  
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for The Murrrough Wetlands SAC [IE0002249] Version 1.  
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Magherabeg Dunes SAC [IE0001766] Version 1.  
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckronev-Brittis Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.

The COs focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each European site, therefore the screening process concentrated on assessing any likely significant effect (arising from the Proposed Amendment) on any European site with respect to the QIs/SCIs of each European site.

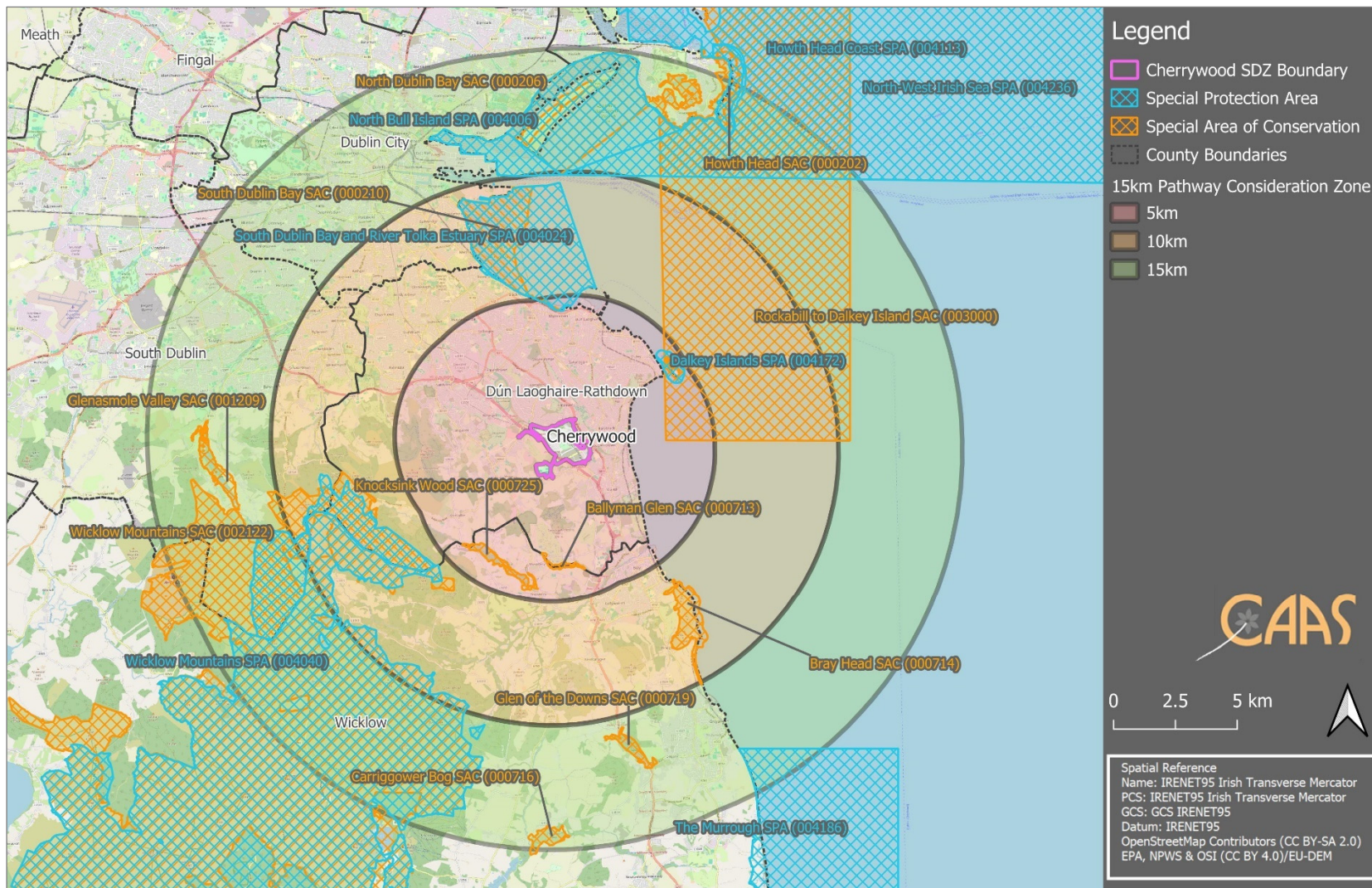
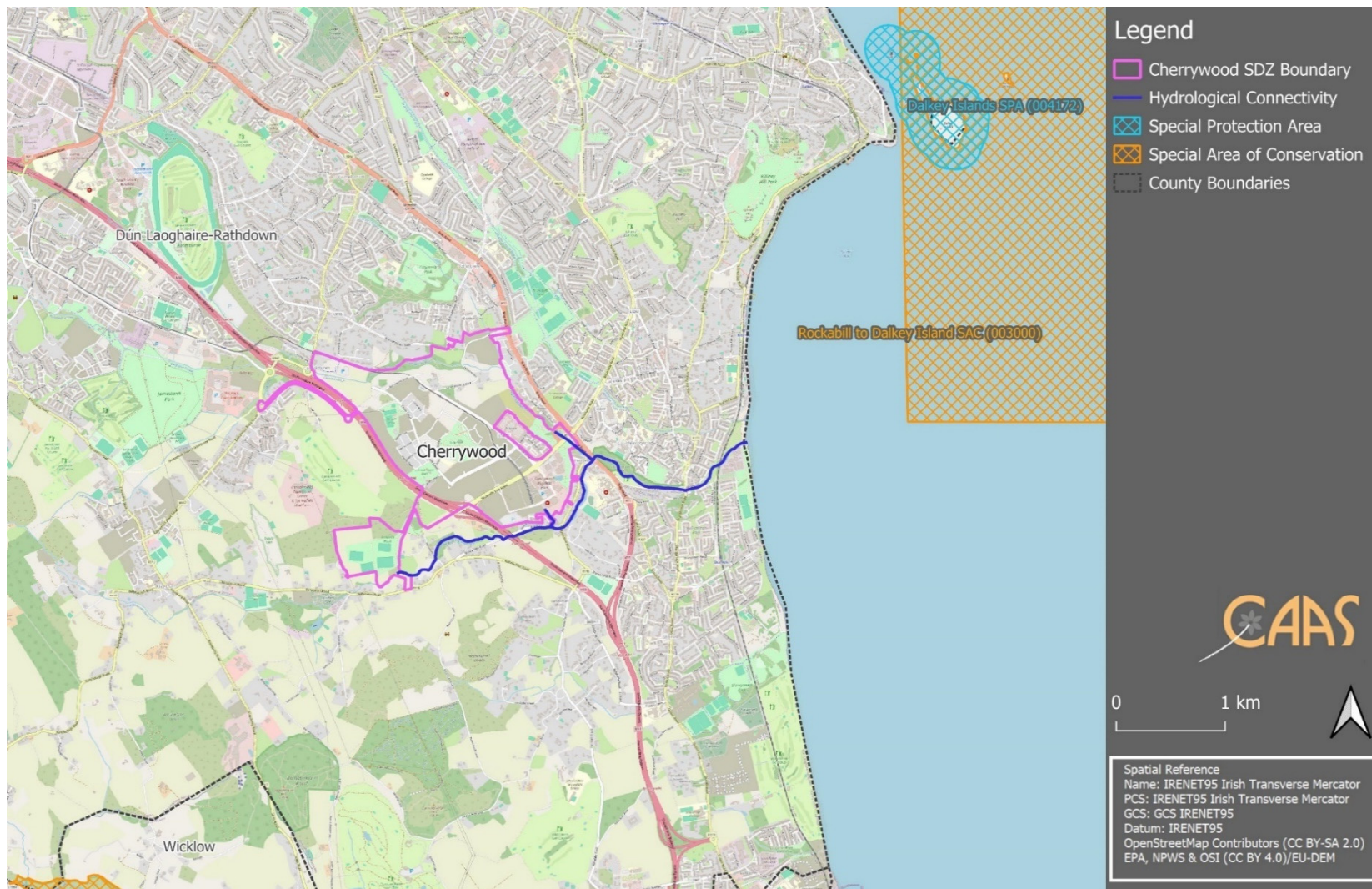


Figure 3.1 European sites with pathways for interactions with the SDZ<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Source: NPWS and EPA datasets

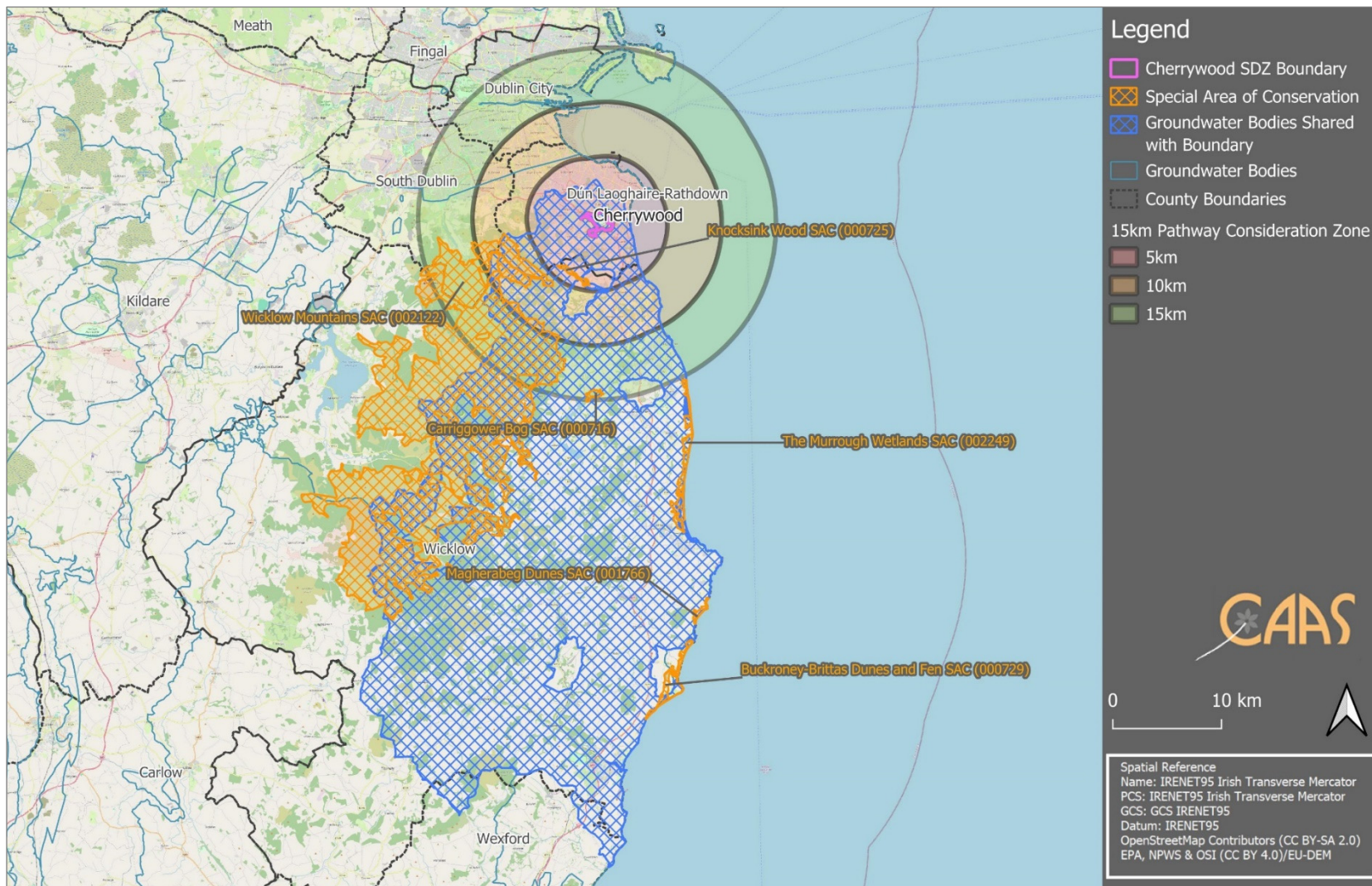




**Figure 3.2 European sites with surface hydrological connectivity<sup>15</sup> to the SDZ**

<sup>15</sup> Source: NPWS and EPA datasets





**Figure 3.3 European sites<sup>16</sup> that share a groundwater body with the SDZ<sup>15</sup>**

<sup>16</sup> SACs and SPAs that have groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

### 3.3 Potential Effects of the Proposed Amendment

The 2021 European Commission guidance<sup>17</sup> on conducting the AA process for Plans provides the following indicative examples of key parameters to be identified during assessment:

- Size (e.g., In relation to direct land-take);
- Overall affected area including the area affected by indirect impacts (e.g., Noise, turbidity, vibrations);
- Physical changes in the environment (e.g., Modification of riverbeds or morphology of other water bodies, changes in the density of forest cover);
- Changes in the intensity of an existing pressure (e.g., Increase in noise, pollution or traffic)
- Resource requirements (e.g., Water abstraction, mineral extraction);
- Emissions (e.g., Nitrogen deposition) and waste (and whether they are disposed of on land, water or in the air);
- Transportation requirements (e.g., Access roads);
- Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning, etc.;
- Temporal aspects (timing of the different stages of a plan or project);
- Distance from natura 2000 sites and in particular from their designating features; and
- Cumulative impacts with other projects and plans.

In this report, the Proposed Amendment provisions are examined for the presence of any potential effects, including the parameters stated above, by utilising the source-pathway-receptor model (as described in Section 1.4.2), and whether these may then result in a likelihood of significant effects to European sites. The sources, pathways and receptors for potential effects are identified and discussed below, and then assessed for each European sites and their respective QIs/SCIs and their sensitivities in the context of the Proposed Amendment in Table 3.1.

The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>18</sup>:

- Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,
- Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.

These changes will affect construction and operation of the development, with an uplift in residential units and potential increased demand for wastewater services.

The SDZ is connected to the Irish Sea, and the European sites therein that are sensitive to surface hydrological changes, via the Carrickmines (IE\_EA\_10C040350) and Shanganagh Rivers (IE\_EA\_10S010600) (Figure 3.2), therefore presenting a pathway for potential effects to the European sites that have hydrologically sensitive QIs/SCIs. Similarly, several European sites that are designated for groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests are connected to the SDZ via a shared groundwater body (Figure 3.3).

Due to the nature of the Proposed Amendment and considering the long-term extent of construction activity on going in the wider Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme area that surrounds the Town Centre area, it is not envisioned that any increases in the duration of noise will result in a difference in the overall duration of construction phase noise within the Cherrywood SDZ area.

Relating to hydrological connectivity via a shared groundwater body; the European sites connected to the Cherrywood SDZ area are of such distance that they are not likely to be at risk from interactions with groundwater (see Table 3.1 for the full screening assessment for each European site considered). The Annex I priority habitat 'Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)' [7220] have been identified as occurring within the Cherrywood SDZ zone, with a recharge area that is north of the Town Centre area. These habitats have undergone thorough assessments for potential effects and are protected by specific measures within the Cherrywood Planning Scheme SDZ; therefore there is no source for any effect presented to these habitats from the Proposed Amendment.

<sup>17</sup> Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021

<sup>18</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Relating to hydrological connectivity via shared surface waterbodies, i.e., the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers, which connect to the Irish Sea and European sites therein; considering the extent and scale of the changes proposed by the Proposed Amendment, the nature of the sources for effects and the sensitivities of connected European sites, the Proposed Amendment could introduce sources for potential effects on water quality in the construction phase through increased dust, siltation load, run-off in the construction phases, and effects on water quality via increase in wastewater processing demand in the operational phases.

The above potential effects are discussed for each European site, their Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and respective sensitivities, considered in this report in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1 Screening for AA each European site considered**

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	3.28	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) [1351]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ.</p> <p>The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>20</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>There is direct hydrological connectivity to this site via the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers (Figure 3.2) and, taking into account the extent and scale of the changes proposed by the Amendment there is potential for likely significant effects to water quality to be introduced via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>The QIs of this SAC are sensitive to disturbance and pollution of habitual waters (Appendix I). Considering the direct distance of over 3 km to the closest reef [1170] habitats of this SAC, which are surrounding Dalkey Island according to their Conservation Objectives, and the additional distance when considering downstream dilution factors of the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers, there is no likelihood for significant effect to this QI from pollution. As reefs [1170] are over 3km in distance from the SDZ, and no sources for effect via fisheries or dredging in marine water are proposed from the Proposed Amendment, there are no sources for effect regarding disturbance to reef [1170] habitats.</p> <p>The Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351] is a wide ranging and highly vagile species (ranging up to 400,000 km<sup>2</sup>) that utilises shallow shelf water marine zones<sup>21,22</sup>. This species also has sensitivities and Conservation Objectives relating to pollution of waters from residential developments (Appendix I) and other coastal related anthropogenic developments<sup>23</sup>. Considering these characteristics of this QI, and the direct hydrological connection of the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers with suitable habitat of this highly vagile QI, there are sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this QI via water quality during construction and operational phases (from potential increase in siltation, run off, and wastewater) as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, and mitigation measures are therefore required.</p> <p>Thus, sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this European site, resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment have been identified. As a result, further consideration is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and a Natura Impact Report is required.</p>	Yes	Yes
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	4.35	Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ.</p> <p>The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>24</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes

<sup>19</sup> 'Qualifying Feature' is used here to encompass both Qualifying Interests (habitats and species designated for SACs) and Special Conservation Interests (species designated for SPAs)

<sup>20</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>21</sup> NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill.

<sup>22</sup> Lahaye, V., et al. (13 authors) (2007). Biological and ecological factors related to trace element levels in harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) from European waters. Mar. Env. Res. 64, 247–266.

<sup>23</sup> Bjørge, A. and Tolley, K.A., 2009. Harbor porpoise: *Phocoena phocoena*. In *Encyclopedia of marine mammals* (pp. 530-533). Academic Press.

<sup>24</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management, disturbance effects and hydrological interactions. This SPA has a direct hydrological connection with the SDZ via the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers (Figure 3.2).</p> <p>Considering these characteristics of this QI, and the direct hydrological connection of the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers with suitable habitat of this highly vagile QI, there are sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this QI via water quality during construction and operational phases (from potential increase in siltation, run off, and wastewater) as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, and mitigation measures are therefore required.</p> <p>Considering the extent and scale of the changes proposed by the Amendment, the vagile nature of the SCI species, the proximity of potential feeding waters of the SCI species, and the potential for water quality impacts to the area of the Irish Sea that lies south of this SPA (see Figure 3.2) into which the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers discharge into; on a precautionary basis<sup>25</sup>, likely significant effects to the prey items and water quality of the feeding grounds in proximity to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River of these SCI species cannot be completely ruled out. Therefore, there are sources with pathways for likely significant effects to these SCIs via water quality during construction and operational phases (from potential increase in siltation, run off, and wastewater) as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, and mitigation measures are therefore required.</p> <p>Thus, sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this European site, resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, have been identified. As a result, further consideration is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and a Natura Impact Report is required.</p>		
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	4.47	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>26</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to groundwater interactions, hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	5.16	Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Dunlin	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>27</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the Proposed Amendment, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point</p>	No	No

<sup>25</sup> Case law: ([C127/02 Waddenzee](#)).

<sup>26</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>27</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			<i>(Calidris alpina)</i> [A149], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194]	<p>of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>		
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	5.19	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>28</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SAC does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SAC relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	5.45	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], 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], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>29</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000714	Bray Head SAC	6.44	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>30</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p>	No	No

<sup>28</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>29</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>30</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.		
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	7.34	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>31</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	7.36	Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103], Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>32</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	10.63	Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009], Little Tern ( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) [A195], Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Red-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia stellata</i> ) [A001], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Great Black-backed Gull ( <i>Larus marinus</i> ) [A187], Arctic Tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194],	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>33</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the</p>	No	No

<sup>31</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>32</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>33</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Lesser Black-backed Gull ( <i>Larus fuscus</i> ) [A183], Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003], Little Gull ( <i>Larus minutus</i> ) [A177], Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ) [A204], Manx Shearwater ( <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> ) [A013], Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation.  Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.		
004006	North Bull Island SPA	10.65	Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to <sup>34</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	10.68	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Humid dune slacks [2190], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to <sup>35</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SAC does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SAC relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	11.38	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to <sup>36</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> </ul>	No	No

<sup>34</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>35</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>36</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and disturbance. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>		
000202	Howth Head SAC	13.12	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>37</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and disturbance. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	13.68	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>38</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004186	The Murrough SPA	13.68	Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Little Tern ( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) [A195], Red-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia stellata</i> ) [A001], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Greylag Goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> ) [A043], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>39</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Due to its location along the east Irish coast, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation.</p>	No	No

<sup>37</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>38</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>39</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Report to inform AA Screening for Proposed Amendment No. 11 of the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.		
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	13.79	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>40</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no pathways for ecological effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	15.23	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>41</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	15.88	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion <i>davallianae</i> [7210], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>42</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

<sup>40</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>41</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>42</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Report to inform AA Screening for Proposed Amendment No. 11 of the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>19</sup>	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	35.53	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>43</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000729	Buckronev-Brittis Dunes and Fen SAC	39.03	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ) [2170], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes ( <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> ) [2150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to<sup>44</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,</li> <li>Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.</li> </ul> <p>These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.</p> <p>This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC.</p> <p>Therefore, there are no pathways for ecological effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

<sup>43</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

<sup>44</sup> For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

### 3.4 In combination effects

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 Proposed Amendment, have likely significant effects upon European sites. As there are sources with pathways for likely significant effects identified in the Proposed Amendment to the following European sites:

Site Code	Site Name
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA

further assessment is required in a Natura Impact Report, where in-combination effects will be assessed in full in the context of applied mitigation measures.

As there are no provisions in the Proposed Amendment that have a likelihood for introducing sources for significant effects to any other European site, there is no potential for likely significant in-combination effect(s) to sites, other than the two mentioned above, arising from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment.

## 4 Conclusions

This report is to inform the Screening for AA for the Proposed Amendment to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended), which sets out the overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, the Proposed Amendment was assessed in the context of the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the relevant European sites considered, their sensitivities and Conservation Objectives, with regard to best scientific evidence, relevant guidelines and case law. On the basis of the findings presented above, it is demonstrated that the Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on 2 (no.) European sites, namely:

Site Code	Site Name
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA

Thus, it is concluded in this Report to inform AA Screening to inform the competent authorities carrying out the AA Screening, that under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, a Stage 2 AA, and the production of a Natura Impact Report, is required for the Proposed Amendment in order to prevent adverse effects to the above-named European sites resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended).



## Appendix I Supporting information on European Sites

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	J01.01, G01.02, X, A04.03, C01.01.01, D01.01, I01, C01, G05.04, E01	Burning down, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, no threats or pressures, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel quarries, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, mining and quarrying, vandalism, urbanised areas, human habitation
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330]	H01.09, E03, G01.02, F02.03, K03.06, G02.01, H01.03, F02.03.01, E02, G05.05, A04, J01.01, G01.01, E01, I01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, discharges, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, antagonism with domestic animals, golf course, other point source pollution to surface water, bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, intensive maintenance of public parks or cleaning of beaches, grazing, burning down, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, invasive non-native species
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	F02.03.01, E02, K02.02, D01.01, G01.01, D01.02, E03, G01.02, H03, G01.01.02, J02.01.02, E01, M01, K02	Bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, accumulation of organic material, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports, roads, motorways, discharges, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, marine water pollution, non-motorized nautical sports, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, urbanised areas, human habitation, changes in abiotic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]	A01, A10.01, H02.01, C01.01, E01.01, A04, B01, H01.03, A08, E03.01, D01.02, E01.02	Cultivation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, sand and gravel extraction, continuous urbanisation, grazing, forest planting on open ground, other point source pollution to surface water, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation
000714	Bray Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	G05.04, A10.01, K02.01, K01.01, E01, G01.03, D01.01, A04.02.01, J01.01	Vandalism, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, species composition change (succession), erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive cattle grazing, burning down
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	B01, J02.08, A04.02.03, A08, A04.03, K02.01, E01.03, J02.01	Forest planting on open ground, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, non-intensive horse grazing, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, species composition change (succession), dispersed habitation, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	A04, G05.06, D01.02, G02.01, G01.02, G05.04, I01, G02.06, G05.07, J01.01	Grazing, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, roads, motorways, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, vandalism, invasive non-native species, attraction park, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, burning down
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], 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]	G01.02, G03, G05.06, B02.03, I01, G05.07, G02.08, G05.04, D01.01, A04, B01.02, D05, D01.02, E01.02, B01, E03.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, interpretative centres, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, removal of forest undergrowth, invasive non-native species, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, camping and caravans, vandalism, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, grazing, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), improved access to site, roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation, forest planting on open ground, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000729	Buckroneys-Brittis	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes ( <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> ) [2150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with	I01, A04.02, J01, G01.02, G02.01, K02.01, G05.01, A04.01.01, A08, E01.02,	Invasive non-native species, non-intensive grazing, fire and fire suppression, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course, species composition change (succession), trampling, overuse, intensive cattle grazing, fertilisation, discontinuous

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
	Dunes and Fen SAC	herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ) [2170]	A03.02, A05.02, H02.07, G02.08, J02, E03.01, D04.01, G05.04, A10.01, F03.01, K01.01	urbanisation, non-intensive mowing, stock feeding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, camping and caravans, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, airport, vandalism, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, hunting, erosion
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410]	B01.02, H01.05, H01.08, B01.01, F02.03, H02.07, A03, I01, E01.02, D01, B02.01.02, A03.03, A04.02.03, J02, D01.03, C01.03, A08, A04.02.01, A04, A04.02.02, B02.02	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forest planting on open ground (native trees), leisure fishing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, mowing or cutting of grassland, invasive non-native species, discontinuous urbanisation, roads, paths and railroads, forest replanting (non-native trees), abandonment or lack of mowing, non-intensive horse grazing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, car parks and parking areas, peat extraction, fertilisation, non-intensive cattle grazing, grazing, non-intensive sheep grazing, forestry clearance
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	A04.03, A04.02, G05.07, H01.04, K02.01, K01.01, H01.01, G05.04, G01.02	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive grazing, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, species composition change (succession), erosion, pollution to surface waters by industrial plants, vandalism, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	A04, G01.03.02, B06, G05.07, B02.05, G02.09, G05.09, G05.01, G01.02, A05.02, G04.01, G05.06, D01.01, G01, K04.05, G01.04, I01, F04.02, K01.01, J01.01, G05.04, E03.01, F03.02.02, C01.03, E01, F03, L05	Grazing, off-road motorized driving, grazing in forests or woodland, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), wildlife watching, fences, fencing, trampling, overuse, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, stock feeding, military manoeuvres, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, damage by herbivores (including game species), mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, invasive non-native species, collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), erosion, burning down, vandalism, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), peat extraction, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), collapse of terrain, landslide
002249	The Murrrough Wetlands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230]	G01.02, K01.01, D01.04, B, C01.01, D01.01, J02.12.01, A04, A08, E03.02, J02.05.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, railway lines, tgv, silviculture, forestry, sand and gravel extraction, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, grazing, fertilisation, disposal of industrial waste, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents)
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) [1351]	J02.11, E03, D02, F02.02, D03.02, J02.02, H06.01, X	Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, discharges, utility and service lines, professional active fishing, shipping lanes, removal of sediments (mud...), noise nuisance, noise pollution, no threats or pressures
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143]	G01.01, E03, D01.02, E01.01, G02.01, G03, E01.04, D01.05, D03.02, E02, F02.03.01, G01.02	Nautical sports, discharges, roads, motorways, continuous urbanisation, golf course, interpretative centres, other patterns of habitation, bridge, viaduct, shipping lanes, industrial or commercial areas, bait digging or collection, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004024	South Dublin Bay	Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta</i>	G01.01, K02.03, J02.01.02, F02.03, E02,	Nautical sports, eutrophication (natural), reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, leisure fishing, industrial or commercial areas, walking, horse-riding and non-

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
	and Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>bernicla hrota</i> [A046], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143]	G01.02, D01.02, E03, E01, F02.03.01	motorised vehicles, roads, motorways, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, bait digging or collection
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103], Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098]	D01.01, B, A04, G03, C01.03, G01.02	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, grazing, interpretative centres, peat extraction, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193]	E01, A04, G01.02, G01.01	Urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports
004186	The Murrrough SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Greylag Goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> ) [A043], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Red-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia stellata</i> ) [A001], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Little Tern ( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) [A195]	G01.02, D01.04, A08	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, railway lines, tgv, fertilisation
004236	North-West Irish Sea SPA	Common Gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Red-throated Diver ( <i>Gavia stellata</i> ) [A001], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Great Black-backed Gull ( <i>Larus marinus</i> ) [A187], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Manx Shearwater ( <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> ) [A013], Lesser Black-backed Gull ( <i>Larus fuscus</i> ) [A183], Great Northern Diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> ) [A003], Arctic Tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018], Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Little Gull ( <i>Larus minutus</i> ) [A177], Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) [A065], Little Tern ( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) [A195], Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ) [A204], Fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009]	N/A	N/A

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

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> )	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> )	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, Xo	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> )	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1106]	Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.

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				pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	
[1110]	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	No significant pressures were identified acting on this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro-particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial,	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.

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		and wave exposure changes due to climate change.		industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> )	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3140]	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass ( <i>Chara spp.</i> )	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters.	A25, A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12, F13, F33, I02	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.



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[3150]	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	Most of the pressures on this habitat are as a result of pollution from agriculture, forestry activities and wastewater.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[3180]	Turloughs	The main pressures associated with this habitat are related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing.	A09, A26, A31	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation ( <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> )	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[5130]	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.

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[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6510]	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing), application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01,	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction,	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin.



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		grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	K02, K04, L02	mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton ( <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i> )	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb ( <i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing,	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.		settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	
[91D0]	Bog woodland	Pressures facing this habitat are related to drainage, invasive species and burning.	A11, B09, C05, I02, K01	Burning for agriculture, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, peat extraction, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), Indian balsam ( <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> ) and currant species ( <i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i> ) as well as some native species such as brambles ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.
[91J0]	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) and traveller's joy ( <i>Clematis vitalba</i> ), with overgrazing by deer also posing a pressure to the habitat.	A09, I02, I05	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A038	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	D01, D06, F07, F28	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A048	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F07, G19, N01, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A052	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	G07, F07, D01, F28	Hunting, sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A053	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	F07, G07, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A054	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	F28, F07, G07, J01, N01, D01	Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A062	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	F07, G07, G19, J01, D01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A067	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	F07, G07, J01, N01, N04, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A122	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	A08, A06, L06, M08, N03, A09, A31, A20, A03	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production
A125	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	J01, N01	Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A137	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A140	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	B01, I04, I02, A02, A11, A09, D01, H04, A31, G07, N01, F07, F28	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), burning for agriculture, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, vandalism or arson, drainage for use as agricultural land, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A142	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A08, A21, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, N01, F07, F28	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A143	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	G01, G19, D01, F08, N04, F07	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	F07, G19, G01, F08, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A162	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	A08, A09, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, F07, F08, N04	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A164	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	F07, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A179	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	F22, F23, I02, I04, D01, M08	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, flooding (natural processes)
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, J02, L06, M08, D01, F07, G01, N06, N07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological/ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source/prey, predator/parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A395	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	F07, G10, A02, B01, D01, D06, E01, F01, J02, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A855	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F08, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development