Rialtas Áitiúil Éireann
Local Government Ireland

DRAFT NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

VOLUME V B

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT (NIS)

REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING OFFICES

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ACRONYMS

Term	Meaning
AA	Appropriate Assessment
BATS	Best Available Techniques
C&D	Construction And Demolition
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CEAP	Circular Economy Action Plan
CJEU	Court of Justice of the EU
CO	Conservation Objectives
CORINE	Co-Ordinated Information on the Environment
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (Northern Ireland)
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DECC	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
EC	European Commission
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	End-of-Life Vehicles
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Extended Producer-responsibility
EU	European Union
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GSI	Geological Survey Ireland
IBA	Incinerator Bottom Ash
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IFI	Inland Fisheries Ireland
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation
NBAP	National Biodiversity Action Plan

Term	Meaning
NHWMP	National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environmental Agency
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NTFSO	National TransFrontier Shipment Office
NWCPO	National Waste Collection Permit Office
the Plan	National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy
NWPP	National Waste Prevention Programme
NWSMP	National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan
PfG	Programme for Government
QI	Qualifying Interest
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RMCEI	Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections
RWMP	Regional Waste Management Plan
RWMPO	Regional Waste Management Planning Offices
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Special Conservation Interest
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
S-P-R	Source-Pathway-Receptor
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WAPCE	Waste Action Plan for A Circular Economy
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WERLA	Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
WMA	Waste Management Act
CES	Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy
ZoI	Zone of Influence

1 INTRODUCTION

The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices (RWMPO) have prepared the draft National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy (hereafter referred to as 'the Plan'). This is the first national waste plan and sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland which will run for the period 2023 to 2029. It will replace the existing three Regional Waste Management Plans (RWMP) published in 2015. The Plan will set out the objectives and recommendations to be pursued over the next six years to improve the management of waste in Ireland and shift resources towards closed loops, taking into account the progress made since the previous RWMP as well as changes that have occurred since publication in 2015.

With reference to the legislative context summarised below, a Stage 1 - Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report was completed with respect to the Plan in November 2021 (see **Appendix A**). This concluded that the Plan was:

- Not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site;
- Likely significant effects on European Sites could not be ruled out; and
- Given the high level nature of the Plan, mitigation in the form of protection policies would likely be required to prevent adverse impacts on site integrity.

Applying the precautionary principle and with reference to Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive, the AA Screening Report states that a Stage 2 – Natura Impact Statement (NIS) is required. This NIS has been prepared based on the conclusions of the AA Screening Report. The NIS will assess, in view of best scientific knowledge and applying the precautionary principle, whether the Plan, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, may adversely affect the integrity of any European site(s). The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the legal context outlined in **Section 1.1.**

1.1 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

1.1.1 European Sites

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as 'The Habitats Directive', provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 of the Directive provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservation of a European Union (EU) wide network of sites known as Natura 2000 (hereafter referred to as 'European sites').

The Natura 2000 network is defined under the Habitats Directive (Article 3) and the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (Article 4) as a coherent European ecological network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). SACs are composed of sites hosting the Qualifying Interest (QI) habitat types listed in Annex I and/or species listed in Annex II (under Article 3 Habitats Directive). SPAs are composed of sites supporting Special Conservation Interests (SCI) comprising Annex I bird species, regularly occurring migratory species and the supporting wetland habitats (under Article 4 Birds Directive). The purpose of the network is to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

Each European site has assigned Conservation Objectives (COs) and a list of QIs and/or SCI species. The CO concept appears in the eighth recital of Directive 92/43/EEC which reads: 'whereas it is appropriate, in each area designated, to implement the necessary measures having regard to the conservation objectives pursued'. Article 1 then explains that 'conservation means a series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status'.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) publish COs for European sites on their website. NPWS advise in the general introductory notes of their site-specific CO series publications, that an AA based on their 'published conservation objectives will remain valid even if the conservation objective targets are subsequently updated, providing they were the most recent objectives available when the assessment was carried out'. NPWS advise that to assist in that regard, it is essential that the date and version are included when objectives are cited.

1.1.2 Appropriate Assessment

1.1.2.1 European Context

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive plays a crucial role in the management of the sites that make up the Natura 2000 network[1]. Articles 6(1) and 6(2) set out the need to identify conservation objectives and prevent deterioration of the habitats and species for which the sites have been designated. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect European Sites (Annex 1.1).

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA:

> 'Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.'

Article 6(4) states:

> 'If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the [European] 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, Member States 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.'

1.1.2.2 National Context

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into Irish law by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended). In Ireland, these SAC and SPA sites are included within the meaning of 'European site' as per section 177U of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended and Part 1(2) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The overall purpose of the AA process is to ensure that the Plan does not result in any adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in view of its conservation objectives. This NIS has been prepared to inform the AA process, having regard to the legislative requirements of EU and national law as outlined previously. The responsibility for carrying out the AA lies with the RWMPO. The NIS will inform the AA determination made by the RWMPO at the time of adoption of the Plan; the AA determination will be published alongside the adopted Plan.

1.3 STAGES OF APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

The AA process progresses through four stages. If at any stage in the process it is determined that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site in view of the sites' Conservation Objectives (COs), the process is effectively completed. Stages 1 and 2 relate to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; and Stages 3 and 4 to Article 6(4). The four stages are as listed in the following sections.

1.3.1 Stage 1: Screening for AA

The aim of screening is to assess firstly if the plan or project is directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Site(s); or in view of best scientific knowledge, if the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site. This is undertaken by examining the proposed plan or project and the COs of any European Sites that might potentially be affected. If screening determines that there is a likelihood of significant effects or there is uncertainty regarding the significance of effects, then it will be recommended that the plan is brought forward to the next stage of the AA process.

[1] Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC" EC 2018.

1.3.2 Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

The aim of Stage 2 of the AA process is to identify any adverse impacts that the plan or project might have on the integrity of relevant European sites. As part of the assessment, a key consideration is 'in combination' effects with other plans or projects. Where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures can be proposed that would avoid, reduce or remedy any such negative impacts and the plan or project should then be amended accordingly, thereby avoiding the need to progress to Stage 3.

The output from this stage is an NIS. This document must include sufficient information for the competent authority to carry out the AA. If the assessment is negative, i.e. adverse effects on the integrity of a site cannot be excluded, then the process must consider alternatives (Stage 3) or proceed to Stage 4.

1.3.3 Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

If it is not possible during Stage 2 of the AA process to conclude that there will be no adverse effects on site integrity, Stage 3 of the process must be undertaken, which is to objectively assess whether alternative solutions exist by which the objectives of the plan or project can be achieved. Explicitly, this means alternative solutions that do not have adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site. It should also be noted that Council Directive 92/43/EEC on this stage of the process states that, 'other assessment criteria, such as economic criteria, cannot be seen as overruling ecological criteria'. In other words, if alternative solutions exist that do not have adverse impacts on European sites; they should be adopted regardless of economic considerations.

This stage of the AA process should result in the identification of the least damaging options for the plan or project. If no alternatives exist or all alternatives would result in negative impacts to the integrity of the European sites, then the process either moves to Stage 4 or the project is abandoned.

1.3.4 Stage 4: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)/ Derogation

This stage of the AA process is undertaken when it has been determined that a plan or project will have adverse effects on the integrity of a European site, but that no alternatives exist. At this stage of the AA process, it is the characteristics of the plan or project itself that will determine whether the competent authority can allow it to progress. This is the determination of 'over-riding public interest'. It is important to note that in the case of European sites that include in their qualifying features 'priority' habitats or species, as defined in Annex I and II of the Directive, the demonstration of 'over-riding public interest' is not sufficient and it must be demonstrated that the plan or project is necessary for 'human health or safety considerations'. Where plans or projects meet these criteria, they can be allowed, provided adequate compensatory measures are proposed. Stage 4 of the process defines and describes these compensation measures.

1.4 OVERLAP WITH THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PLAN

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan is being carried out concurrently with the preparation of the NIS. The purpose of the SEA is to evaluate at an early stage, the range of environmental consequences that may occur as a result of implementing the Plan and to give interested parties an opportunity to comment upon the perceived or actual environmental impacts of the plan. There is a degree of overlap between the requirements of the SEA and AA and, in accordance with best practice, an integrated process of data sharing has been carried out, such as sharing of baseline data and mapping of European sites, sharing of potential ecological effects of the Plan on European sites and clarification on more technical aspects of the Plan. These processes together have informed and shaped the development of the Plan. It is also noted that there are issues relevant to the Habitats Directive that are not strictly related to AA, including Article 10 and 12 of the Directive. In these cases, the issues have been brought forward to the biodiversity, flora and fauna section of the SEA and have been addressed in that context as part of the wider environmental assessments informing the Plan.

1.5 CONSULTATION

Consultation has been driven by the mandatory requirements under the SEA Directive, however, from the outset the opportunity has been taken to consult with stakeholders in relation to both the SEA and the AA processes as each relates to the Plan. A Scoping Report was provided to the specific environmental authorities (statutory SEA consultees) including the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG). This included reference to the parallel and integrated AA process.

In recognition of the potential for transboundary effects, contact was initiated at scoping stage with the relevant authorities in Northern Ireland. A number of responses were received during the SEA Scoping phase including some that had direct bearing upon the AA process.

An SEA Scoping workshop was also held on the 8th December 2021. This was attended by members of the RWMPO Plan team, the SEA/ AA team, the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) and observers from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). All responses received as part of the consultation as well as comments received at the SEA Scoping workshop, have been taken into account in the preparation of the NIS. A summary of consultation responses from the SEA Scoping which are of relevance to the AA are presented in **Table 1.1.**

Table 1.1: Details of Consultation Responses with relevance to AA

Consultee	Summary of Points Raised
National Consultees	
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	• Integration with the Plan: – All recommendations from the SEA and Appropriate Assessment processes, including mitigation measures, should be integrated in the Plan. • Consideration should be given to the use of the Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Webtool in the GIS analysis for exploring alternatives. • It is acknowledged that the Plan will not specify geographically where waste infrastructure should be sited but consideration should be given to the impacts on climate, air quality, biodiversity and land and soil and the interlinkages between those in relation to the proximity principle.
Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) (as part of the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications)	• Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'. • Groundwater: – GSI recommend using the groundwater maps on our Map viewer, which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). • Geological Mapping: – GSI recommends the use of their online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping. • Geohazards: – GSI recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, the use of GSI data when doing so is encouraged. GSI has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map. The data from the national project on Groundwater Flooding may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. • Coastal Vulnerability Index: – Geological Survey Ireland is undertaking a new coastal vulnerability mapping initiative. Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally, detailed information and maps are available at https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx

Table 1.1: Details of Consultation Responses with relevance to AA (Cont'd)

Consultee	Summary of Points Raised
National Consultees	
Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)	• The proposed plan and associated environmental reports should fully consider aquatic biological diversity, the fisheries resource and stakeholder interest. • Scoping should recognise that protection of the aquatic environment / habitat not only requires the protection of water quality but also necessitates the protection and maintenance of physical habitat, hydrological processes and regimes and broader biological diversity. • It is advocated that the Plan prioritises maintenance and restoration of ecological status in all surface waters with a particular emphasis on high quality Q5 sites and systems which continue to show worrying deteriorations in quality. • IFI advocate application of the precautionary principle with respect to any proposal or development where potential for adverse effects are not fully understood. The burden of proof and associated responsibilities reside with those who argue that a proposed activity is safe and environmentally sustainable. As with any development, IFI advocate that all measures necessary should be taken in the scoping process to ensure comprehensive protection of local aquatic ecological integrity, in the first place by complete impact avoidance and as a secondary approach only through mitigation by reduction and remedy. • Consideration and support should be afforded to the national 'Blue Dots Catchment Programme' which focuses on the protection or restoration of high ecological status water bodies – a vital component in fisheries ecology, freshwater ecosystems and in Ireland's aquatic biological diversity more generally.
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland (DAERA)	• A number of useful information sources that highlight the current state of the environment in Northern Ireland at a regional level and which could be referenced are: – Northern Ireland State of the Environment Reports: https://www.daerani.gov.uk/publications/state-environment-report-2013 – Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2021: https://www.daerani.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report-2021 – Other relevant Natural Heritage information and web-links: ○ • Designated Sites: www.daera-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/protected-areas ○ • Regional Landscape Character Map viewer: https://www.daerani.gov.uk/services/regional-landscape-character-areas-map-viewer ○ • DAERA have a map browser for Northern Ireland protected sites and known priority habitat: www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer ○ • Our natural environment datasets are available at the link below: www.daerani.gov.uk/articles/download-digital-datasets • Cross border river basins require special attention as ecological functionality cross jurisdictional boundaries. All potential impacts should be considered including those which may impact Northern Ireland both directly and indirectly. • Northern Ireland's Draft River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for the 3rd cycle period which runs from 2021-2027 should also be considered as part of the assessment. • It is advised consideration should be given to including reference to transboundary marine effects, not just Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Water and Air Quality. • The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) descriptors not addressed by the Water Framework Directive, in relation to the achievement of good environmental status, should also be considered for inclusion. This includes issues such as the impacts of marine litter and certain aspects of biodiversity. • Inland Fisheries suggests that the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO), Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Implementation Plan for the period 2019 – 2024 should be included as this policy has the potential to impact this species and the goals of this plan. • Consideration should be given to transboundary impacts on Priority Species and Priority Habitats as listed by the Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA). • The Loughs Agency is the lead body for provision of advice regarding impacts to salmonid and inland fisheries interests within the catchments of Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough. Consequently, said agency should also be consulted.

2 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN

This chapter provides an overview of the Plan for the period 2023-2029 and its policies and actions which have been subject to the AA and SEA process as documented in this NIS and as part of the SEA Environmental Report (available under a separate cover). The Plan is rooted in the waste hierarchy with an emphasis on circular economy principles including waste prevention and closing material loops. The material assessed and presented in this NIS relates to the Plan published for public consultation.

2.1 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) requires Member States to ensure that the relevant competent authorities establish one or more waste management plans and that those plans cover the entire geographical territory of the Member State concerned. The waste management plans shall set out an analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Directive. Further details on the scope and contents of the plans are also presented within Article 28. Furthermore, Article 30 requires Member States to ensure that the waste management plans are evaluated at least every sixth year and revised as appropriate.

On a national level, Section 22 of the Waste Management Act 1996 (WMA), as amended, requires local authorities (as the competent authorities) to individually or jointly make a waste management plan for non-hazardous waste in relation to each functional area. Under the WMA, plans shall:

(i) Lay down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use;
(ii) Be in accordance with the waste hierarchy set out in Section 21A;
(iii) Meet the protection of human health and the environment obligations set out in Section 32(1); and
(iv) Meet the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity set out in Section 37A.

The Plan will be prepared in accordance with both Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and Section 22 of the WMA, as amended.

2.2 EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The first generation of waste management plans prepared in Ireland covered the period 1998 to 2004 and were based on ten waste management regions. These plans introduced a new approach to local waste management in Ireland following the policy objectives of the State's first national waste policy statement, 'Changing Our Ways'[2]. The first generation of waste management plans were reviewed and replaced over the period 2005 to 2006 to cover the period up to 2010 and 2011.
In July 2012, the new government waste policy, 'A Resource Opportunity', recommended the consolidation of the previous ten waste regions in the State to a maximum of three regions as follows:

- The Connacht-Ulster Region;
- The Eastern-Midlands Region; and
- The Southern Region.

[2] Link: https://www.epa.ie/publications/licensing--permitting/waste/EPA_changing_our_ways_1998.pdf

In May 2015, three regions on behalf of Local Authorities published a Regional Waste Management Plan (RWMP) to cover the period 2015 to 2021 which included policies and objectives to set the framework for the prevention and management of wastes in a safe and sustainable manner in each of the three regions and these are administered by three RWMPO. The implementation of these plans are coordinated on behalf of Local Authorities.
In September 2020, the government published 'A Waste Action Plan for A Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025' (WAPCE) and this policy document continues to shift the focus away from waste disposal and moves it up the production chain in line with the circular economy principles. This plan is supported by the 'Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022 - 2023' (CES). One of the measures listed in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020-2025 relates to the revision of the existing three regional plans into a single national plan.

The Plan is the proposed single national plan for waste management planning and will cover the period 2023 to 2029 and the full geographic scope of the State.

2.3 OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN

Ireland is moving away from the traditional linear 'take-make-use-dispose' model towards a 'circular economy' regenerative growth model where resources are re-used or recycled as much as possible and the generation of waste is minimised. The transition to a circular economy is essential to reduce pressure on natural resources, aid in achieving climate targets, support Sustainable Development Goals and create sustainable growth and jobs.

The transition to a circular economy requires a national response across all sectors of the economy through the lifecycle of products and materials. The role of the waste and resource sector is central to the national transition and the draft National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy establishes the sector's response to accelerating the transition to a circular economy.

The Circular Economy Act 2022 is supported by a wider circular policy base which establishes the framework for the national transition to a circular economy. The Plan has been prepared to support and supplement the wider policy base while also including specific targets, policies and actions to enable the waste and resource sector to meet the circular challenge.

In addition to the transition to a circular economy, the Plan also sets the policy base for the effective management of waste to ensure that the generation, collection and treatment of material streams are optimised to enable recycling, compliant with all regulations and undertaken in a manner that does not cause adverse impact to the environment. Ireland is currently on track to achieve many of the current EU waste targets which reflects positively on the progress made in the sector over the last 20 years. However, performance targets are increasing and the next generation of targets will pose a significant challenge.

Overall the ambition of the Plan seeks to achieve the following:

- Influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste;
- Improve the capture of all materials to optimise circularity; and
- Enable compliance with policy and legislation.

The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices have prepared the Plan as the first national waste plan and sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2023 to 2029.

2.4 POLICY POSITION

The structure of the policy position is devised to include for a Plan ambition, a series of national targets (as required by the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy), the next generation of EU targets and the policy base underpinning the Plan. The structure of the Plan policy base is based on the following core principles:

- Collaboration: Collaboration has been core to the development of the Plan and central to the determination of targets, policies and actions. Continued collaboration will be a feature of the implementation of the Plan and Volume III sets out how this will be achieved.
- Circularity: Section 7(6) of the Circular Economy Act 2022 requires that the Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy sets out national targets for circularity. This Plan seeks to actively contribute to achieving any such target through the implementation of the ambition, targets, policies and actions.
- Ambition: The central ambition of the Plan is 0% waste growth over the lifetime of the Plan to be achieved through a combination of interventions by key partners and stakeholders.

- Plan Targets: The Plan presents consumption related targets for the reduction of residual municipal waste and construction waste as mandated by the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy and sets out supporting targets for waste contamination, reuse and repair.
- EU Targets: The Plan commits to the continued implementation of EU Waste targets.

Primary to the Plan lies the ambition of the Plan which is listed as follows:

The ambition of this Plan is to achieve 0% total waste growth annually over the lifetime of the Plan primarily as a result of these planned interventions and also by influencing consumption, improving the capture of materials and enabling compliance.

Underpinning this aim are a series of Plan specific targets devised in response to the requirements of the WAPCE which calls for the Plan to include targets for reuse, preparation for reuse and repair, resource consumption and a reduction in contamination. These targets are not mandated through EU or national legislation but are included to set the ambition of the State to enable the transition to the circular economy.

In addition, there are a series of EU mandated waste and resource targets on recycling, food waste, packaging waste, single use plastics, landfill diversion, construction waste, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), batteries and end-of-life vehicles. Each of these targets are addressed within the Plan and inform the development of policies and actions under these focus areas.
To enable the achievement of the aim and the associated national and EU targets, the Plan sets out as series of policies and actions as follows:

- A series of 13 Core Policies which set the ambition of the Plan, are central to the delivery of the aim and targets of the Plan and which have relevance across the sector;
- A set of Targeted Policies for each of the identified Focus Areas listed below which include the relevant policy base to address the pertinent issues for each area:
  - FA1 Commercial Waste;
  - FA2 Municipal Household Waste;
  - FA3 Compliance Schemes;
  - FA4 Collection Systems;
  - FA5 Food Waste;
  - FA6 Packaging Waste;
  - FA7 Single Use Plastic (SUP) Waste;
  - FA8 Construction and Demolition;
  - FA9 Textiles;
  - FA10 Hazardous Waste;
  - FA11 Infrastructure Regulatory;
  - FA12 Reuse / Repair Infrastructure;
  - FA13 Recycling Infrastructure;
  - FA14 Recovery Infrastructure;
  - FA15 Disposal Infrastructure; and
  - FA16 Hazardous Infrastructure.

- A set of Priority Actions under each of the Focus Areas to identify the more immediate actions that will be undertaken early in the Plan period to promote compliance with the national and EU targets and deliver on the Plan ambition.

The focus of this assessment lies with the prescribed policies and actions in the format presented above to determine the potential for significant effects on European Sites, their conservation objectives and qualifying features. Where effects are identified appropriate mitigation is applied.

2.5 AUDIENCE

The Plan is a national plan for all waste generated and managed in Ireland and the Plan articulates a set of actions to be implemented by the RWMPO, government, regional and local authorities, as well as other agencies and authorities. It is recognised that the Plan can only influence, but not control, private sector investment decisions. Through the implementation of its recommendations, the Plan seeks to influence private-sector priorities, practices and investment decisions with regard to waste management.

Table 2.1: Summary of the Content of the Plan

Chapter	Summary of Content
Executive Summary	Summary information on the Plan's content.
Volume I: Current Situation and Challenges	Volume I sets out the waste sector in Ireland and identifies the relevant national trends in terms of waste generation rates for each of the streams coupled with capacities for collection, indigenous treatment and export. This volume is used to inform the setting of objectives and policies in Volume II.
Volume II: Policy Responses and Actions	Volume II sets out the core position of the Plan including the ambition, Plan targets, EU targets as well as the focus area policies and actions required to deliver the Plan ambition.
Volume III: Delivery Roadmap	Sets out how Volume II will be delivered and how the RWMPO plan to achieve the ambition, policies and targets through an annual implementation programme with annual or biennial quantifiable actions.
Volume IV: Supporting Documentation	Includes all supporting information, databases, reports and legislation referenced as essential to the preparation of the Plan.

2.6 CONTENT OF THE PLAN

The Plan is organised under the volumes outlined in **Table 2.1** with a summary of the content covered for each.

2.7 REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE ON THE RWMP RECOMMENDATIONS

In May 2015, three regions on behalf of Local Authorities published a RWMP to cover the period 2015 to 2021. A series of objectives, policies and actions in the RWMP set the framework for the prevention and management of wastes in a safe and sustainable manner in each region.

At the end of the RWMP period in 2021, an evaluation of the implementation of the plans was undertaken in accordance with Section 22(2)(d) of the WMA. The evaluation noted that the RWMPO 2015-2021 have achieved a high level of success in implementing the various policies and policy actions prescribed within the plans. However, it also pointed to a lower performance in achieving the three headline strategic targets covering prevention, recycling and landfilling. On the basis of a number of fundamental policy, legislative and operational changes as listed below, a replacement national waste management plan (the Plan) was recommended. The following were also noted in the evaluation:

- Prior to the evaluation, the WAPCE called for the replacement of the three RWMP with a single national plan and this proposal was affirmed by the evaluation.
- Policy and legislative changes at EU level (in particular the European Green Deal, the 2nd Circular Economy Action Plan and the revised WFD 2018/851) and national level (the WAPCE, the Climate Action Plan and the CES) must be considered in the new Plan. These policy and legislative changes will increase the focus on waste prevention and set new binding targets for municipal and packaging wastes that must be accounted for within the policies and objectives of the Plan.
- While a redefined set of requirements for the Plan have been set under the revisions to Section 22 of the Act[3], a more flexible approach to the Plan was recommended to address the key themes of Consumption, Compliance, Capture and Circularity. The statutory requirements of Section 22 are fulfilled albeit through a recast structure within the Plan.
- A key finding of the evaluation was that the new Plan needs to include a more dynamic model that allows for a more flexible implementation framework to allow the RWMPO to amend or replace policies and actions to account for evolving policy/legislation as well as to respond to key pressures on the system and emerging issues (e.g., the 2016 capacity crisis or the Covid-19 pandemic).
- Finally, the evaluation pointed to the need for greater collaboration between key stakeholders, including shared ownership, to deliver policy measures and targets to support the transition to a circular economy.

The Plan has been developed to realise these changes.

[3] Ref: European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 323 of 2020) and the Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 (Act 26 of 2022).

2.8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Existing organisational arrangements have been successful in delivering and maintaining a functioning and regulated waste market over the period of the RWMPs from 2015 to 2021. However, the new challenge of accelerating the transition to a circular economy requires an appropriate organisational response from the local authority sector and its key partners.

The move to a single national waste management plan, while retaining regional structures for implementation, requires greater cohesion between the waste functions of the local authority sector to enable effective collaboration with key partners and stakeholders.

The Plan proposes that a Local Authority Waste Programme Coordinating Group (LAWPCG) is established to coordinate the functions of the existing local authority shared services arrangements, together with the waste functions of individual local authorities, thereby enhancing the delivery of waste service and initiatives and strengthening the position of the sector in its engagement with key partners and stakeholders.

In addition, it is recommended that two key organisational pillars be established under the auspices of the LAWPCG to bring further clarity and transparency to the delivery of functions. The first of the two pillars will deal with waste planning, circularity and infrastructure while the second pillar will combine the regulation and enforcement activities of the sector.

The Local Authority Sector does not deliver waste policy alone, therefore, effective organisational arrangements with key partners and stakeholders are required to agree priorities, responsibilities, work plans and supports. The key partners for the delivery of waste policy are DECC, the local authority sector and the EPA. The Plan recommends that a National Coordinating Group for Waste and the Circular Economy (NCGWCE) be established consisting of these key partners to coordinate the delivery of measures and actions contained in the WAPCE, this Plan and the CEP.

The central objective of this group will be to coordinate the work plans of the key partners and agree annual and multi annual priorities which will be reflected in the annual work programmes of each of the key partners. **Figure 2.2** illustrates the relationship between key partners and work areas proposed under the National Coordinating Group for Waste and the Circular Economy.

The recommended organisational arrangements will enable consistent and continued local authority engagement with key partners and stakeholders to ensure ongoing collaboration on the targets policies and actions contained in the Plan.

The establishment of the National Coordinating Group for Waste and the Circular Economy will ensure that the key partners in the planning and regulation of the market (local authority sector, DECC and EPA) will have an agreed platform on priorities and programmes over the life of the Plan.

The implementation of a series of Focus Area Enabling Groups will allow the local authority sector to formalise existing engagements into more collaborative arrangements with key stakeholders to manage messaging and progress for the focus areas listed in the Plan.

Engagement with the general public, business and the wider community will be maintained to ensure that advances are not lost in the transition to a circular economy.

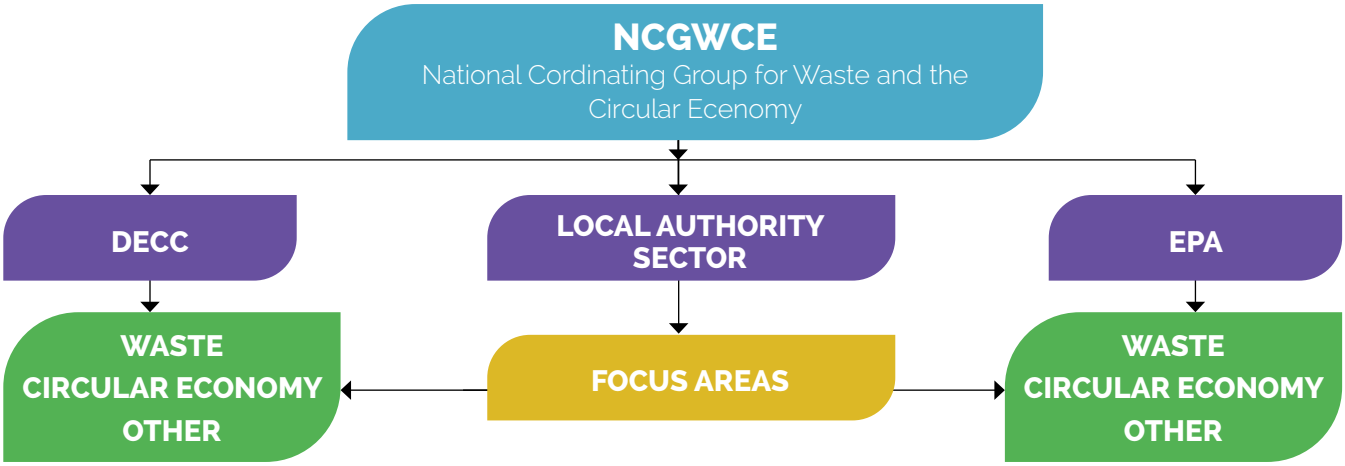


Figure 2.2: NCGWCE Structure

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS ON AA

The AA requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive follow the approach as outlined in the following legislation, guidance documents and Departmental Circulars, namely:

European and National Legislation

- Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (also known as the 'Habitats Directive');
- Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, codified version, (also known as the 'Birds Directive');
- European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended); and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

European and National Guidance

- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28, European Commission (EC, 2013);
- EC study on evaluating and improving permitting procedures related to Natura 2000 requirements under Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission (2013);
- Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community Interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC', European Commission (EC, 2007);
- Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the concepts of: Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence, Opinion of the Commission, European Commission (2007);
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission (2001);
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle, European Commission (2000);
- Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (hereafter referred to as MN2000), European Commission (2018); and
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. DEHLG (2009, revised 10/02/10).

Irish Government Department / NPWS Circulars

- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 and PSSP 2/10. (DEHLG, 2010);
- Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans. Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08;
- Guidance on Compliance with Regulation 23 of the Habitats Directive. Circular Letter NPWS 2/07; and
- Compliance Conditions in respect of Developments requiring (1) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); or (2) having potential impacts on Natura 2000 sites. Circular Letter PD 2/07 and NPWS 1/07.

Guiding Principles and Case Law

Over time legal interpretation has been sought on the practical application of the legislation concerning AA as some terminology has been found to be unclear. European and national case law has clarified a number of issues and some aspects of the published guidance documents have been superseded by case law. Case law has been considered in the preparation of the NIS of the Plan.

3.2 INFORMATION SOURCES CONSULTED

The following general sources of information have been consulted for background environmental information:

- Information provided by the RWMPO on the Plan;
- Data provided by the EPA: National Waste Statistics;
- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government online land use mapping –https://viewer.myplan.ie/;
- GeoHive online mapping – http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html;
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland – online mapping and aerial photography – www.osi.ie;
- National Parks and Wildlife Service – online European site information – www.npws.ie;
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency – online European Site information www.daera-ni.gov.uk;
- Ireland's Article 17 Reports, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (NPWS, 2019 a, b & c);
- Ireland's Article 12 submission to the EU Commission on the Status and Trends of Bird Species 2008-2012 (NPWS, 2008);
- Environmental Protection Agency Maps – https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/;
- Co-Ordinated Information on the Environment (CORINE) data series established by the European Community – www.epa.ie/soilandbiodiversity/soils/land/corine/;
- Information on river basin districts / catchments – https://www.catchments.ie/;
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) – geology, soils and hydrogeology – www.gsi.ie;
- Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 in Ireland 2021 - 2027 (NPWS, 2021);
- Irelands National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021 (DCHG, 2017); and
- Information on the Conservation Status of Birds in Ireland (Gilbert et al., 2021).

3.3 IMPACT PREDICTION

The methodology for the assessment of impacts is derived from the Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites (EC, 2001). When describing changes/activities and impacts on ecosystem structure and function, the types of impacts that are commonly presented include:

- Direct and indirect effects;
- Short and long-term effects;
- Construction, operational and decommissioning effects; and
- Isolated, interactive and cumulative effects.

A 'source-pathway-receptor' (S-P-R) approach has been applied for this assessment. The **source** relates to the actions and policies outlined in the Plan which have the potential to adversely impact European sites, e.g. emissions to air (including transboundary emissions) and water from waste management activities. The **pathways** relate to how implementation of the Plan can potentially impact European sites, e.g. habitat loss/ fragmentation, disturbance to species, impacts to water quality. The **receptor** is the Natura 2000 Network, potentially including those transboundary sites for which there is a pathway of connectivity as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

The threshold for a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) is treated in the screening exercise as being above a de minimis level . The opinion of the Advocate General in CJEU case C-258/11 outlines:

> *'the requirement that the effect in question be 'significant' exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans or projects that have no appreciable effect on a European site are thereby excluded. If all plans or projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill.'*

In this report, therefore, 'relevant' European sites are those within the potential zone of influence (ZoI) of activities where LSE pathways to European sites were identified through the S-P-R model.

[4] Sweetman v. An Bord Pleanála (Court of Justice of the EU, case C-285/11). A de minimis effect is a level of risk that is too small to be concerned with when considering ecological requirements of an Annex I habitat or a population of Annex II species present on a European site necessary to ensure their favourable conservation condition. If low level effects on habitats or individuals of species are judged to be in this order of magnitude and that judgment has been made in the absence of reasonable scientific doubt, then those effects are not considered to be likely significant effects.

Table 3.1: Elements of the Plan Assessed in the NIS

Chapter	Summary of Content
Executive Summary	No. Summary information on the Plan's content.
Volume I: Current Situation and Challenges	No. Factual information which sets out the context for the Plan.
Volume II: Policy Responses and Actions	**Yes** – All core policies, targeted policies and priority actions within the Plan are assessed. However, it is noted no spatial element is included in the policies and priority actions within Volume II and therefore the level of assessment at this stage cannot relate to specific European sites, their COs and QIs/SCIs.
Volume III: Delivery Roadmap	No. Factual information on how the aim, targets, policies and actions will be delivered.
Volume IV: Supporting Documentation	No. Factual supporting information for the Plan. The details of the Siting Guidance in Appendix 9 are assessed through Target Policy TP11.1 in Volume II.

3.4 ASPECTS OF THE PLAN TO BE ASSESSED

Aspects of the planned actions and implementation of the Plan for the general environment and sectoral activity were considered in this assessment. Table 3.1 sets out the aspects of the Plan and identifies those to be assessed as part of this NIS and the rationale for their assessment.

3.5 APPROACH TO AA FOR THE PLAN

The AA process for the Plan has involved AA Screening and full AA with preparation of this NIS.

3.5.1 Stage 1 - Screening for Appropriate Assessment

The Screening for AA included the following steps:

- Determining whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the conservation management of any European sites;
- Describing the plan; and
- Assessing the likelihood of significant effects.

3.5.2 Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment

The requirement to prepare an NIS and complete Stage 2 AA is resultant on the AA screening determination by the competent authority. The AA included the following steps:

- Identification of the information required, including details of the proposed Plan, linkages to QIs/SCIs of European sites;
- Examination of the conservation objectives of QIs/SCIs of European sites; and
- Prediction of any adverse effect of the Plan on the integrity of any European sites, including in-combination effects.

4 OVERVIEW OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Ireland has obligations under EU law to protect and conserve biodiversity. This relates to habitats and species both within and outside designated sites. Nationally, Ireland has developed a Biodiversity Action Plan (DCHG, 2017) to address issues and halt the loss of biodiversity, in line with international commitments. The overall vision in the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) is that 'biodiversity and ecosystems in Ireland are conserved and restored, delivering benefits essential for all sectors of society and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the EU and globally'. The 4th NBAP is currently in preparation and will cover the period 2023-2027. The NBAP includes seven headline objectives cross referenced as appropriate to both the relevant Aichi Biodiversity targets and also the UN sustainability goals. Objective 6 specifically addresses the Natura 2000 network and states: 'Expand and improve management of protected areas and species'. The three related sub-objectives are:

- Natura 2000 network designated and under effective conservation management by 2020;
- Sufficiency, coherence, connectivity, and resilience of the protected areas network substantially enhanced by 2020; and
- No protected species in worsening status by 2020; majority species in, or moving towards, favourable status by 2020.

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN AND ZONE OF INFLUENCE

In the Republic of Ireland, sites within the Natura 2000 Network are referred to as European sites and comprise SAC and SPA. SACs are concerned with the protection of specific QIs and SPAs are concerned with the protection of specific SCIs.
In identifying the ZoI for the NIS of the Plan, a number of considerations were taken into account, notably the national and strategic nature of the Plan; the relationship of listed QI and SCI for Ireland; and European sites understood to have connectivity.
The AA Screening Report considered that since the Plan is a national plan, that all the European Sites within the Republic of Ireland and relevant sites and receptors in Northern Ireland were considered. For consistency, ZoI for this NIS adopts the same approach.

In the Republic of Ireland, there are 439 SACs which are designated for one or more of 59 habitat types (Annex I of the Directive), 16 of which are designated as 'priority' habitats, owing to their ecological vulnerability, and 26 species (Annex II of the Directive), of which one or more are included as qualifying interests. These are mostly inshore but a small number of reef sites lie far offshore. In addition to the marine mammals listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive, there are further 22 cetacean species and the leatherback turtle listed on Annex IV. These species require strict protection and, like species on Annex II, require monitoring. There are 58 SACs designated in Northern Ireland.

Through the Birds Directive, SPAs are designated for the protection of endangered species of wild birds including listed rare and vulnerable species, regularly occurring migratory species as well as wetland habitats that support such species. Currently there are 165[5] SPAs designated within the Republic of Ireland and 16 SPAs designated in Northern Ireland.

[5] Where differences exist in the stated number of European sites (SACs and SPAs), e.g. between the 2019 NPWS Article 17 Report and the NPWS spatial dataset, the highest number of sites/features are used under the precautionary principle.

Table 4.1: European Sites in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

European Site	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	**439 (incl. 6 offshore)**	**58**
Special Protection Area (SPA)	**165**	**16**

Data Source: Republic of Ireland: NPWS Datasheets for SACs and SPAs (March 2022)[6]. Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report (May 2022)[7].

Table 4.1 provides a summary breakdown of the European sites in the Republic of Ireland. While many are obvious based on their location, other links are more circumspect. The SAC and SPA designated sites within the ZoI are listed in **Appendix B** to **Appendix E.**

Figure 4-1 illustrates the distribution of the Irish SACs and SPAs in relation to the Plan study area. It is acknowledged that the number of European sites designated, and their boundaries, are subject to change over time and must therefore be verified on an ongoing basis.

4.2 TRANSBOUNDARY CONSIDERATIONS

There is potential for the ZoI of the Plan to encompass transboundary site(s) within the EU Natura 2000 Network outside Irish waters. No specific locations are proposed therefore it is not practical for this report to identify transboundary sites in any detail. AA on lower tier plans and indeed sectoral plans will be in a position to consider transboundary issues in more detail where geographic context can be added.

4.3 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

Site-specific conservation objectives aim to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at a Natura 2000 site. Maintaining habitats and species in a favourable conservation condition then contributes to the wider objective to maintain those most vulnerable habitats and species at favourable status throughout their range within the Natura 2000 network.

At an individual site level, SSCO specify whether the objective is to maintain or to restore favourable conservation condition of the habitat or species, and they set out attributes and targets that define the objectives. It is the aim of the DHLGH[8] to produce SSCO for all European sites in due course[9]. QI and SCI are annexed habitats and annexed species of community interest for which an SAC or SPA has been designated. The SSCO for European Sites are set out to ensure that the QIs/ SCIs of that site are maintained or restored to a favourable conservation condition / conservation status.

A full listing of the COs and QIs/ SCIs that each European Site is designated for, as well as the attributes and targets to maintain or restore the QIs/ SCIs to a favourable conservation condition are available from the NPWS website[10].

It is noted that the existing conservation condition of some habitats and species is unfavourable at present for various reasons, including because of exceedance in environmental quality parameters. This is discussed further in the following section.

[6] https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites
[7] https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/ni-environmental-statistics-report-2022.pdf
[8] Note: As of September 2020, a number of department names changes and in some cases functions have moved. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) was previously part of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) and is now part of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).
[9] https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/conservation-management-planning/conservation-objectives
[10] https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites

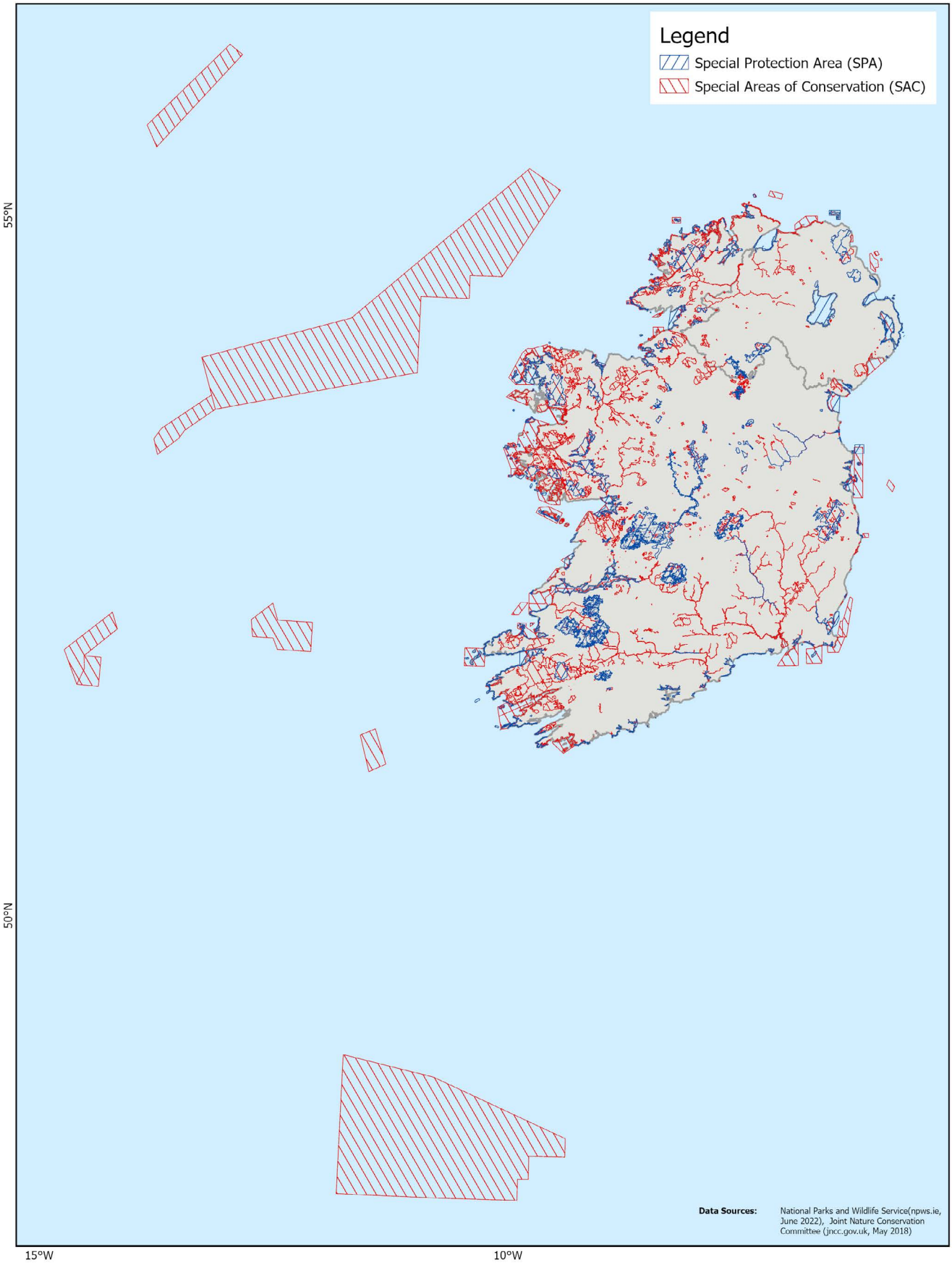


Figure 4 1: European Sites in the Zone of Influence of the Plan

4.4 Conservation Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species

In 2007, 2013 and again in 2019 the NPWS published a report detailing the conservation status in Ireland of habitats and species listed in the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), often referred to as 'the Article 17 Report'[11]. Under the Habitats Directive, each Member State is obliged to undertake surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species in the Annexes and under Article 17, to report to the European Commission every six years on their status and on the implementation of the measures taken under the Directive. **Appendix F** sets out a summary of the conservation status of each habitat and species from 2007 to 2019.

For the 2019 submission, Ireland's Article 17 Report recorded 15% of habitats as 'favourable', 46% as 'inadequate' and 39% as 'bad'. Among the key findings were:

- Many Irish habitats are in unfavourable status. Many are still declining albeit with some positive actions underway while almost half are demonstrating ongoing declines;
- The main pressures to habitats are from grazing; pollution of watercourses; drainage / cutting of peatlands and wetlands; invasive species; recreation; [urbanisation; fertilizer application; and road building among others];
- Some of the marine habitats are considered to be improving and to have better prospects, due in part to implementation of other EU environmental directives;
- The status of raised bogs in Ireland is 'bad'; and the trend is for an ongoing decline as restoration is necessary to cause improvement, notwithstanding the cessation of cutting on SAC bogs. However, the National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017- 2022 set out a commitment for protection and restoration activities within all raised bog SACs while Bord na Móna ceased the supply and use of peat as of 2020;
- Grasslands, such as orchid-rich grasslands and hay meadows, have undergone significant losses over the last decade, with 31% and 28% of the area monitored reported as being lost. Some improvements have been associated with the Burren Programme and Aran LIFE;
- Blanket bog is also assessed as 'bad'; the report notes that, as one of the main impacts on this habitat is grazing, an improving trend might be expected due to the implementation of Commonage Framework Plans. However, this improvement appears to be offset and even exceeded by on-going deleterious effects such as peat cutting, erosion, drainage and burning;
- Although some of our woodlands are rated as 'bad' because they are patchy and fragmented, improvements have been noted due to afforestation, the planting of native species, the removal of alien species and control of overgrazing. Improvements noted from 2013 are now recorded as stable in 2019;
- Many freshwater habitats are considered unfavourable due to nutrient loading within the catchment, however the 2nd cycle River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (2018-2021) will aim to ensure improved targeting of mitigation measures (Note: the 3rd cycle RBMP is currently in preparation and will cover the period 2021-2027); and
- Losses of limestone pavement has been recorded outside the SAC network, however the BurrenLIFE and Burren Farming for Conservation Programme have significantly improved the quality of pavement and its associated habitats.

From the 2019 report, 57% of species were assessed as 'favourable', 15% as 'inadequate', 15% as 'bad' and 13% as 'unknown' or considered to be vagrant species. Among the key findings are:

- Otter, pine marten and many bat species have also been assessed as 'favourable' with evidence of an expanding range;
- The Natterjack toad is not exhibiting adequate positive results but has gone from ''bad'' in 2013 to stable in 2019;
- Salmon (Salmo salar) is showing signs of improvement and the Killarney shad (Alosa killarnensis) is still assessed as 'favourable', but some other fish remain at 'bad' status; and
- Freshwater pearl mussel is 'bad' and declining.

[11] The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland, NPWS 2007 (Vol 1-3), 2013 (Vol 1 -3) and 2019 (Vol 1-3).

Similarly, the requirements for reporting under Article 12 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) are every six years. Ireland's Article 12 submission to the EU Commission on the Status and trends of bird species (2008-2012)[12] covers 196 species which includes breeding, wintering and passage species. The report details that some species have had significant increases in population over the long term, including raven (Corvus corax), collared dove (Streptopelia decaocto), buzzard (Buteo buteo) and blackcap (Sylvia atricapilla). However, other species have undergone significant declines in their long-term breeding population trend: corncrake (Crex crex) (85%), curlew (Numenius arquata) (98%), lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) (88%) and redshank (Tringa totanus) (88%). The hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) shows a long-term population trend decrease of 27%. The results confirm that there is a need for measures to halt the declines noted above, most of which are due largely to changes in farming practices and intensity, and also the increase of activity in extensively farmed uplands through forests and wind farm construction.

The assessment and outlook are overall very poor. Biodiversity losses and habitat changes continue on an international scale. EU conservation status reporting indicates generally declining trends and unfavourable status for many habitats, with 85% having unfavourable status. Many species are faring better, but 15% are in decline at EU level, mostly freshwater species. Agricultural activities remain the key pressure. The outlook is very poor, with climate change adding to challenges and cumulative impacts.

The 2018 report, Sustainable Development in the European Union, warned of the worrying decline in nature globally, with species extinction rates accelerating. The UN stating that biodiversity is in crisis. In Ireland, the majority of the most ecologically important habitats are reported to be of inadequate or bad conservation status. The NPWS NBAP 2017-2021 reports that 85% of Ireland's EU protected habitats are at unfavourable status, with 46% showing ongoing declines. Agricultural practices account for 70% of the negative impacts on habitats. Most species are considered to be stable however a number of key species are declining. Aquatic species and bees are reported to be most at risk. Pressures from changes to land use, intensification of agriculture, pollution and climate change, as well as the impacts of a growing economy, are likely to bring additional pressures on a number of species and habitats in Ireland. Based on the poor conservation status of many important habitats and some species, considerable efforts and resources will be required to improve their status, both within and outside protected areas.

It's likely that pressures due to climate change, agricultural system changes and invasive species will remain the same or increase unless immediate action is applied. A plan for developing a 10-year strategy for the agriculture and food sector may help address and improve some of the negative effects by which both biodiversity and ecosystems have been impacted.

4.5 EXISTING THREATS AND PRESSURES TO EU PROTECTED HABITATS AND SPECIES

Under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, Member States are obliged to identify threats and pressures to QIs/ SCIs using a standard set of criteria. A threat is defined as an 'Activity expected to have an impact on a species/habitat type in the future' and a pressure is defined as an 'Activity impacting a species/habitat type during the reporting cycle'. Threats and pressures considered to be most relevantly linked either directly or indirectly to the Plan were extracted from the full list of threats and pressures. The headline categories considered relevant to the Plan are presented below, with a more detailed breakdown of the threats and pressures under each headline category presented in **Appendix G.**

- Agriculture;
- Forestry;
- Mining, extraction of materials and energy production;
- Transportation and service corridors;
- Urbanisation, residential and commercial development;
- Pollution;
- Invasive, other problematic species and genes;
- Natural System modifications;
- Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes);
- Geological events, natural catastrophes; and
- Climate change.

[12] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/rep_birds/index_en.htm (Accessed July 2022)

Under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, Member States are also obliged to identify threats and pressures to QI/SCI using a standard set of criteria. Threats are defined as 'Factors expected to act in the future after the current reporting period' within the 'current six-year reporting period', and pressures are defined as 'Acting now and/or during (any part of or all of) the current reporting period', within the 'future to reporting periods.'[13]

Threat and pressure categories identified from the most recent Article 17 Report where considered in regard to the Plan. Examples of potential threats and pressures derived from these categories are detailed in **Table 4.2.** Further information regarding the threat and pressure categories is available in the 2019 NPWS Article 17 reporting (Volumes 1 – 3).

Table 4.2: Threat/ Pressure Categories, Notes, and Examples (Based on NPWS Article 17 Report, 2019)

Threat/Pressure Categories	Notes on Sub-categories	Example Threat/Pressure with Regard to the Plan
Agriculture	Includes land conversion, grazing, abandonment, burning, enrichment, drainage and associated pollution.	Pollution impacts from agricultural activities on surface waters, soil and biodiversity, from farm waste products including animal and food waste, used containers, plastics, textiles, bags, tyres, old machinery and packaging waste. Hazardous wastes from agriculture include pesticides, veterinary medicine, fuels and oils, paints and batteries. Consumption of agricultural products and impact on 'biomass' Circular Material Use (CMU) rate.
Sylviculture, Forestry	Includes land conversion, grazing, forestry management practices such as clear felling, removal of dead wood, burning, enrichment, drainage and associated pollution.	Pollution impacts from forestry sources on surface water, soil and biodiversity. Potential for waste generated from forestry operations such as wood chip and bark, empty containers from fuel, fertilisers and pesticides, construction and demolition (C&D) waste. Importation of construction materials such as soil and stone to develop forestry roads. Hazardous wastes include pesticides, fuels and oils, batteries. Consumption of forestry products and impact on 'biomass' Circular Material Use (CMU) rate.
Mining, extraction of materials and energy production	Includes renewable abiotic energy use inclusive of geothermal power, solar, wind and tidal energy production.	Removal/destruction of habitat and pollution impacts on surface water, soil and biodiversity. Waste products from facilities burning and/or treating waste, C&D waste, mining waste including soil and stone, old machinery and equipment. Consumption of mining products and impact on 'mining' Circular Material Use (CMU) rate. Hazardous waste and emissions produced during mining/extraction activities.
Transportation and service corridors	Includes roads, paths, shipping lanes and associated light and noise pollution.	Habitat disturbance and pollution from transportation systems (e.g. shipping waste impacts on marine environment).

[13] Reference Portal for reporting under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Explanatory Notes & Guidelines for the period 2013-2018 http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/habitats_art17 Accessed July 2022.

Table 4.2: Threat/ Pressure Categories, Notes, and Examples (Based on NPWS Article 17 Report, 2019) (Cont'd)

Threat/Pressure Categories	Notes on Sub-categories	Example Threat/Pressure with Regard to the Plan
Urbanisation, residential and commercial development	Includes urbanisation, industrialisation, recreation and associated pollution.	Habitat disturbance and pollution impacts on surface waters, soil and biodiversity. Waste products arising as a result of development including C&D waste, soil and stone, machinery and equipment; waste from urbanisation and recreation including municipal household and commercial waste, plastic and packaging, food waste etc Threats from invasive species.
Biological resource use other than agriculture & forestry	Includes hunting, poisoning, fishing, aquaculture, pollution arising from aquaculture and removal of terrestrial plants.	Pollution from aquaculture and associated waste products resulting in impacts on estuaries, tidal mudflats and sandflats, fisheries bycatch.
Pollution	Includes to surface waters, groundwater, marine water pollution, airborne, soil, excess energy, noise and light.	Pollution impacts from pollution sources on waters, air, soil and biodiversity including from waste products.
Invasive, other problematic species and genes	Also includes diseases, pathogens and pests.	Habitat destruction/alteration of alien and problematic species impacts on terrestrial and marine environment. Invasive diseases, pathogens and pests introduced or spread through activities such as transport/shipping of waste and construction or upgrading of waste management infrastructure.
Natural System modifications	Includes fires, landfill/land reclamation, removal of sediments, abstractions and siltation.	Habitat removal/destruction, changes and pollution. Storage and emissions from hazardous wastes.
Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)	Includes erosion, succession, competition and predation.	Habitat removal/destruction, changes in population dynamics.
Geological events, natural catastrophes	Includes storms, floods and fire.	Habitat removal/destruction and pollution of geological events and natural catastrophes impacts on marine and terrestrial environment.
Climate change	Includes temperature rise, drought, sea level rise and increased precipitation.	Habitat destruction/alteration of climate change impacts on marine and terrestrial environment.

4.6 RELEVANT BIODIVERSITY POLICY

The EPA report, Ireland's Environment – An Integrated Assessment (EPA, 2020), identified a number of future challenges for national biodiversity, many of which are directly relevant to the Plan including: habitat loss due to land use changes as the economy improves, climate change and associated potential change in the range of some habitats/ species and the expansion of invasive species. The report also identified the need to develop biodiversity initiatives to engage society and develop a cohesive approach between regulatory bodies so that biodiversity is a key element in economic and development decisions. The need for robust scientifically-based monitoring systems and more detailed mapping are considered vital in protecting nature and biodiversity.

A NBAP for the period 2017-2021 was published in May 2017. It lists seven key objectives as follows:

1. Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
2. Strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.
3. Increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services.
4. Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
5. Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
6. Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
7. Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The Plan has a significant role to play in achieving these seven objectives, albeit that the Plan is only one of a suite of national documents needed to advance these objectives and achieve the targets which have been set at the national level.

Ireland's Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) was published by the DHLGH in March 2021 and this was based upon the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 (EC, 2020) and the 8th Environment Action Programme 2021-2030. The EU Biodiversity Strategy identified a range of actions needed to help improve the status of Ireland's habitats and species. The key priorities of this strategy are outlined as follows:

- Establishing protected areas for at least 30% of land and 30% sea in Europe;
- Stricter protection of EU forests;
- Restoring degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by;
  - Halting and reversing the decline in pollinators;
  - Increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features on agricultural land;
  - Restoring at least 25,000 km of EU rivers to a free-flowing state;
  - Planting 3 billion trees by 2030; and
  - Reducing the use and harmfulness of pesticides by 50% by 2030
- Unlocking €20 billion per year for biodiversity; and
- Making the EU a world leader in addressing the global biodiversity crisis.

Ireland has also developed a Biodiversity Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan (DCHG, 2019). This plan identified upland habitats, peatlands and coastal habitats as being some of the most vulnerable habitat types to climate change. Spread of invasive species was also noted as a key pressure. The actions and priorities arising from the plan will be important for developing and ensuring resilience in the longer term.

In addition, there is a growing awareness and recognition of importance of ecosystem services supported at policy level. Target 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 required that: 'By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems'. This is mirrored in both the new EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 (Target 5) and Ireland's National Actions for Biodiversity 2017 - 2021 (Target 3).

In addition, local authority Biodiversity Action Plans are instrumental in effectively implementing national and international biodiversity conservation policy. To date, 21 local authorities have successfully implemented Local Biodiversity Action Plans and these are instrumental in raising awareness and highlighting the sensitivities in these local areas.

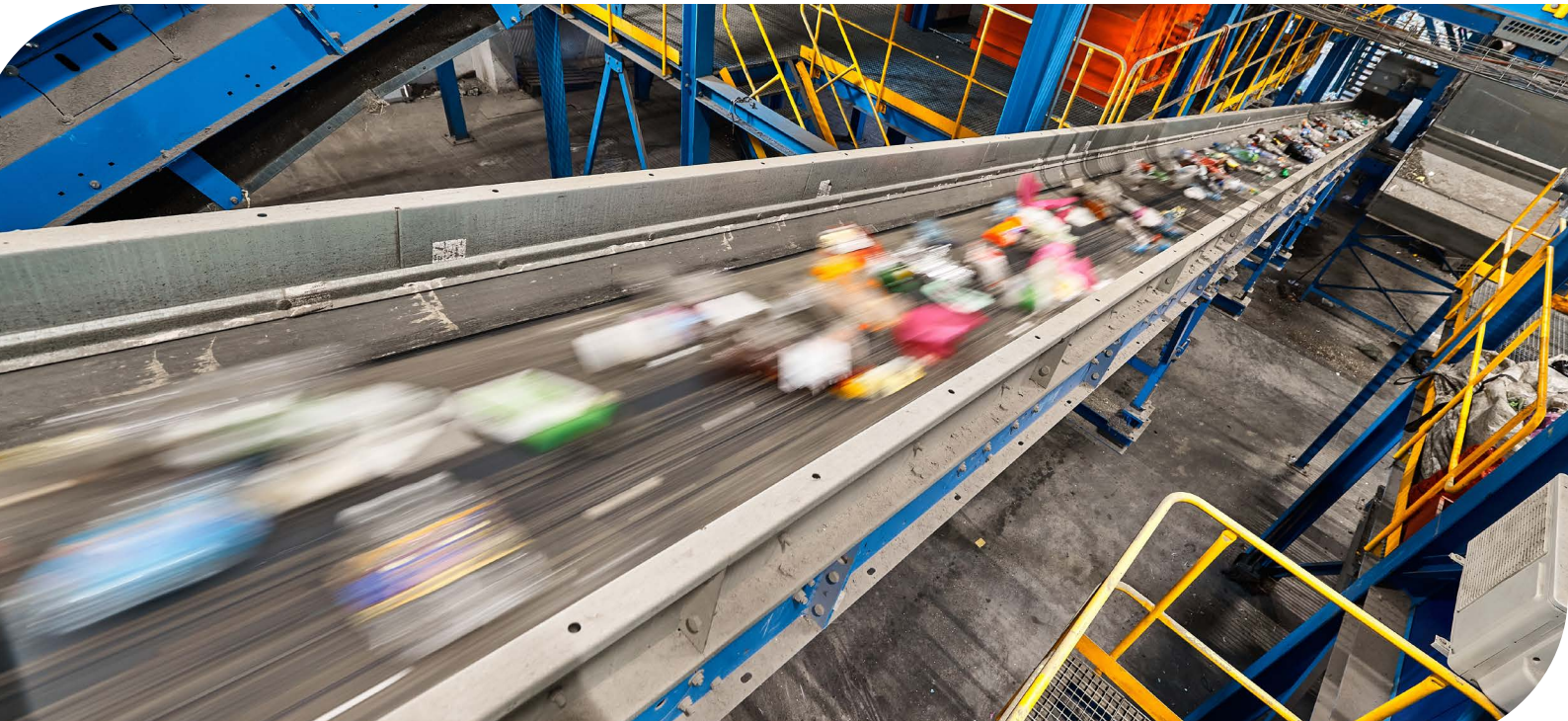
5 STAGE 1: SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

In order to comply with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive, the process of Screening for AA was undertaken at an early stage in the drafting of the Plan, which is presented in **Appendix A.** The AA Screening assessed the potential for the Plan to result in likely significant effects on any European Sites within the Natura 2000 network, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The screening report prepared concluded that an AA of the Plan was required for the following reasons in the absence of mitigation measures:

- The Plan is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites;
- It cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the Plan, by itself or in combination with other plans and projects, will have a significant effect on a European Site; and
- Given the high level nature of the Plan, mitigation in the form of protection policies would likely be required to prevent adverse impacts on site integrity.

Therefore, adopting the precautionary principle, it was concluded that a NIS should be prepared.



6 STAGE 2: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The assessment considers the potential impacts[14] that implementation of the Plan could have on the integrity of any European sites, with respect to the COs, their structure and function. EC guidance (MN2000), states that the integrity of a site involves its ecological functions and the decision as to whether it is adversely affected should focus on, and be limited to, the site's COs. As noted earlier in this NIS, in the absence of geographic specificity within the Plan and given the strategic nature of the Plan, the focus has been on the broad intention of COs more so than site-specific COs. The addition of detail at lower planning tiers will be necessary to apply site-specific COs to any effect.

The potential effects have been assessed in the absence of any mitigation measures and also with reference to the precautionary principle. It is noted that the development of the Plan has benefited from an integration of SEA/ AA expertise to highlight and address concerns on an ongoing basis as the Plan has evolved. This is in line with the Habitats Directive which promotes a hierarchy beginning with avoidance before considering mitigation and compensatory measures. Through iterative discussion during the preparation of the Plan, avoidance of impacts as a result of implementing the Plan has therefore been to the forefront of discussions with the RWMPO.

It is noted that the Plan is a strategic document which will be supported by a robust tiering of regional and county level plans and structures within the overall waste management hierarchy. As detail is developed down through the hierarchy, further opportunity for focussed assessment will be required to inform decision making at a granularity which cannot be undertaken at the national scale.

6.2 APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT

In line with the relevant guidance, this stage of the AA consists of three main steps:

- **Impact Prediction:** where the likely impacts of the Plan are examined. The S-P-R model has been used to assess potential for impact;
- **Assessment of Effects:** where the effects of the Plan are assessed as to whether they have any adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites as defined by COs; and
- **Mitigation Measures:** where mitigation measures are identified to ameliorate any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site.

6.3 PREDICTION OF EFFECTS

As noted in **Chapter 3**, in considering the potential for impacts from implementation of the Plan, a 'source–pathway–receptor' approach has been applied. The **source** relates to the actions and policies outlined in the Plan which have the potential to adversely impact European sites. The **pathways** relate to how implementation of the Plan can potentially impact European sites, e.g. impacts to water or air quality, disturbance to soil or species. The **receptor** is any European site(s), potentially including those transboundary sites for which there is a pathway of connectivity as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

6.3.1 Context for Impact Prediction

The development and implementation of the Plan itself is considered to be largely positive in terms of its impacts on the environment as it sets out a strategy for a sustainable circular economy with a reduced waste generation and how that can be achieved. However, the Plan has potential to impact on European sites given the nature of some of the targeted policies and priority actions it presents. As the Plan is focussed at a national strategic level, the potential is not for direct or location impacts but

[14] Impacts considered include direct, indirect, short term, long term, temporary, permanent and cumulative.

rather indirect impacts arising from the potential for development arising out of the various national targeted policies and priority actions. Section 6.3.2 identifies the main potential ecological impacts that could arise for European sites from the implementation of the Plan.

6.3.2 Impact Identification

A summary of the main potential ecological impacts that could arise from the implementation of the Plan and the policies and actions arising from it are presented below and are used in the impact prediction.

Habitat loss and destruction: Habitat loss or destruction is caused where there is complete removal of a habitat type, for example arising from the development of new infrastructure which alters the existing habitat e.g. construction of waste management infrastructure, recycling facility or civic amenity site. The Plan has no geographically specific actions or policies and therefore the extent of loss or destruction of habitat will only be identifiable as a result of plans, projects and programmes emerging as a result of the specified actions of the Plan. While the implementation of the Plan will result in the development of new facilities, it is likely that focus will also be placed on the enhancement of existing waste management infrastructure; limiting the extent of habitat loss or destruction; particularly any habitat which is a QI of any SAC within the ZoI.

Habitat Degradation: Habitat degradation results in the diminishment of habitat quality and a loss of important habitat functions. It can arise from the introduction of invasive species, toxic contamination from spillages or physical alteration (e.g. arising from poor management during construction and subsequent operation of new waste infrastructure) or emissions from waste management facilities. Such degradation can occur directly, however indirect downstream impacts and effects can also occur e.g. via watercourses discharging into the coastal and marine environments or, potentially, through shipment of waste materials. Given that there are no geographically-specific actions or policies currently within the Plan, the extent of potential habitat degradation both directly and indirectly will only be identifiable as a result of plans, projects and programmes emerging as a result of the Plan.

Habitat/species fragmentation: Habitat fragmentation results from the incremental loss of small patches of habitat within a larger landscape. Fragmentation can occur either through the direct loss of habitat or through the degradation and eventual loss of the habitat over time. Fragmentation can also result from impediments to the natural movements of species. This is relevant where important corridors for movement or migration are disrupted. Habitat loss and destruction are discussed above and the extent of such impacts is likely to be limited for the reasons identified. In relation to fragmentation due to degradation, this impact will need further detailed scrutiny as specific plans, projects and programmes emerge as a result of the priority actions within the Plan.

Disturbance to key species: Disturbance to key QI or SCI species is likely to increase where there is an increase in sources of disturbance (e.g. noise, vibration, lighting, emissions) from infrastructure developments in proximity to European sites, emerging from the priority actions of the Plan. The actions are geographically non-specific within the Plan and therefore will require scrutiny from plans, projects and programmes emerging from the priority actions within the Plan. Such impacts could result from the upgrading of existing waste infrastructure, the development of new infrastructure or the transportation of waste materials both within Ireland and outside of Ireland, e.g. disturbance to marine mammals from increased shipping.

Reduction in species densities: Species mortality can result from direct mortality of species, for example as a result of collision. Species mortality can also occur via direct or indirect alteration to breeding/resting habitat during treatment, storage and/or transportation of waste materials. In addition, species mortality can occur when conditions/habitat underpinning survival of the species are altered e.g. water quality, ecological corridors removed, and these are discussed under the other relevant headings in this section such as with respect to habitat degradation, e.g. downstream impacts on estuarine feeding/roosting for wildfowl and waders.

Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc): This is relevant where there could be an impact on the hydrological/ hydrogeological connection to a European site or on water quality. This could be via point source

or diffuse pollution from developments or via developments that alter surface or subsurface water flow. In terms of potential for alteration of water quality, the impact(s) may be in-situ or ex-situ (i.e. downstream and outside the immediate area) and can include the release of suspended solids, increased nutrient run-off from land such as forestry or agricultural land, increased acidification/ eutrophication and spillages during construction activities. Alterations to subsurface water flow or groundwater can result in impact to groundwater dependent habitats such as petrifying springs and fens.

Climate change and air pollution: Burning of fossil fuels, whether for transport or energy generation, results in emissions to air. The key effects on European sites associated with fuel combustion are; nitrogen/sulphur deposition leading to acidification and eutrophication of soils/water, deposition of particulate matter leading to vegetation damage and increased atmospheric CO and CO_2 accelerating climate change.

In-combination impacts: A series of individually modest impacts may, 'in-combination', produce a significant impact. The underlying intention of this in-combination provision is to take account of combined impacts, and these will often only occur over time. In that context, one must consider plans or projects which are completed; in preparation; or approved but uncompleted. Where there is a series of small, but potentially adverse impacts occurring within or adjacent to a European Site, consideration should be made as to the combined impacts.

6.3.3 Impact Prediction

In line with the methodology for impact prediction outlined in **Section 3**, the main ecological impacts that could potentially arise from the policies and actions outlined in the Plan are summarised in **Table 6.1** and discussed in the following sections. In-combination impacts are assessed separately in **Section 6.3.5.**

It is acknowledged that the Plan is a high-level Plan document and as such prediction of effects at individual European sites is not practical as the Plan lacks the necessary spatial detail to give context to the extent or significance of any potential effects. As such, the potential for effects is raised within the confines of the Plan with a view to appropriately informing lower levels of planning where the necessary spatial detail is available and identifying the mitigation measures that must be in place for lower tier plans and projects to ensure the protection of the European sites. It is also noted that any plans or projects emerging from the delivery of the priority actions identified within the Plan will themselves be required to conform with the regulatory provision of SEA, EIA, AA, Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA), environmental risk assessments, and planning regulations/requirements.

Table 6.1: Main Ecological Impacts that could Potentially Arise from the Actions Outlined in the Plan

Impact Source	Impact Identification	Impact Prediction
Land Use Changes	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/ species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	• Land use changes as a result of construction of new waste management or treatment infrastructure, or operation and maintenance of existing or new waste infrastructure; together with associate transport infrastructure development (e.g. roads, ports) to facilitate the operation of the existing or new infrastructure. This includes waste infrastructure for reuse/ repair remanufacturing, recycling, recovery, disposal and management of hazardous waste. New infrastructure is likely to focus on brownfield and infill sites rather than greenfield sites and also unlikely to lie within an European Site and therefore affect their QIs/SCIs directly. Potential for direct and indirect effects with respect to habitat loss, destruction, degradation and fragmentation with potential knock-on effects on species QIs/SCIs. • Potential for indirect degradation of habitat with European Sites through emissions arising from the treatment or transportation of waste materials; particularly related to aquatic habitats including freshwater, estuarine and marine. Therefore potential for impacts on habitat/species QIs/SCIs within European Sites as a result of habitat degradation. • Potential for direct degradation of the QIs of European Sites through the colonisation of invasive species which will result in knock-on effects on species including potentially QI and SCI species. • Disturbance of mobile species due to the operation of waste management infrastructure, including facilities and transportation infrastructure. This includes the potential for shipping of waste to disturb populations of marine mammals. • Direct and indirect impacts on water quality both terrestrially (surface and ground water) and within the coastal/marine environment which could have knock-on effects on habitat and species QIs/SCIs which are dependent on aquatic ecosystems within European Sites. Water quality impacts could arise from potential key sources such as the operation of waste management facilities (including their emissions) and accidents/ spillages during transportation both within and outside of Ireland. • Changes in air quality as a result of the operation of waste management/disposal facilities and during their transportation e.g. emissions from vehicles including shipping. Changes in air quality could result in direct or indirect impacts on habitats (including QI habitats) and the QI/SCI species which those habitats support within European Sites.

Table 6.1: Main Ecological Impacts that could Potentially Arise from the Actions Outlined in the Plan (Cont'd)

Impact Source	Impact Identification	Impact Prediction
Infrastructure Construction	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/ species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	• As indicated above within respect to land use changes.
Land Regeneration	• Habitat degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/ species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Release of contaminated material (soils, runoff); and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	• Land regeneration is likely to include the regeneration of existing brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land throughout Ireland. In relation to waste disposal infrastructure, the Plan will encourage appropriate land uses at remediated historic landfills. It is unlikely that land remediation would involve work within a European Site, however, could be close or adjacent to such sites, e.g. port development adjacent to an estuarine European Site. The remediation of historic landfill sites and contaminated land has the potential to result in a number of potential impacts including direct and indirect degradation, disturbance and increased morality of the QIs and SCIs of European sites. Impacts on water and air quality are particular considerations. Also, the storage, transportation (within and outside of Ireland) and remediation requirements of any contaminated land generated would also be sources of potential impact. • Land regeneration also has the potential to increase risks to QI habitats through the dispersal and colonisation of invasive species and have a knock-on impact on species QIs and SCIs.
Emissions to air including Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) from Transport and other Sectors	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/ species • Species mortality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	• Indirect disturbance to QI/SCI habitats/species and/or habitat/species loss as a result of emissions to air including GHGs, e.g. altered competition dynamics. • Habitat/species loss due to inability to alter distribution ranges in response to climate change. Indirect and long-term in nature. • Habitat degradation due to decreased plant primary productivity, reduced nitrogen fixation rates. Indirect and long-term in nature. • Reduced success of species due to changes in air quality. Indirect and long-term in nature. • Generation and combustion of fossil and other alternative fuels and associated emissions to air. Indirect and long-term in nature.

Table 6.1: Main Ecological Impacts that could Potentially Arise from the Actions Outlined in the Plan (Cont'd)

Impact Source	Impact Identification	Impact Prediction
Transportation of Waste within and outside of Ireland; including associated infrastructure e.g. port development	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/ species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	• Potential for direct and indirect effects on European Sites and their constituent QIs and SCIs due to the transportation of waste within and outside of Ireland. • Potential for habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation as a result of the development of the transport infrastructure and activities associated with waste transportation. • Also, potential for disturbance of QI/SCI habitats and species as a result of the above activities together with indirect impacts through emissions to water and air, resulting in alterations to water quality and air quality. • Potential to facilitate the spread of invasive species in the terrestrial environment through the transportation of waste on land, and in the marine environment via shipping of waste outside of Ireland.
Emissions to water (from waste/ wastewater treatment and runoff from construction / operation of infrastructure)	• Habitat degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/ species; • Species mortality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	• Emissions from waste management facilities may result in alterations to water quality and/or water movement. • Land use changes altering the movement of groundwater e.g. construction of new waste infrastructure altering groundwater movement to groundwater dependent habitats. Indirect and long-term in nature.

6.3.3.1 Key Existing mechanisms of Relevance for Waste Management

The Plan will be administered wholly within the Republic of Ireland, therefore the planning hierarchy in Ireland must be considered when placing the Plan in context. Within Ireland, the planning hierarchy is understood as set out in **Figure 6 1**.

Figure 6 1: Ireland's Planning Hierarchy

Again, the above Plans have, or are subject to, the AA process in their own right providing an additional tier of assessment with respect to the Habitats Directive at that national, regional and local level.

Due to the complexity of waste policy and regulation in Ireland, a number of departments and agencies are involved in the process, including the DECC, the EPA and local authorities. **Sections 6.3.3.2 - 6.3.3.4** summarise key waste legislation, plans and documents.

6.3.3.2 Key Policy and Legislation

Waste management at EU level is regulated by the **Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)**. The Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts due to the generation and management of waste. Waste management must be carried out without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. This Directive streamlined and consolidated previous EU waste legislation by replacing the three existing waste directives: the previous Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EC), the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC) and the Waste Oils Directive (75/439/EC).

The European Commission first developed a **Circular Economy Package** in 2015 which set out a strategic framework of measures to help stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy, boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs. The Circular Economy Package involved four adopted directives on waste, landfill, end-of-life vehicles/ batteries and packaging waste, which are discussed in **Section 6.3.3.3.**

The EU's first **Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)** was completed in 2019, with much progress made on its 54 actions. The new CEAP was published in March 2020 and forms one of the pillars of the EU Green Deal – the strategy to make the EU more sustainable by 2050. As part of this Action Plan, the Waste Framework Directive was amended in 2018 by **Amending Directive (EU) 2018/851.** The revised directive places responsibility on EU member states to improve their waste management systems, to improve the efficiency of resource use, and to ensure that waste is valued as a resource. Some of the key issues addressed in the amending directive are as follows:

- Minimum operating requirements for extended producer-responsibility (EPR) schemes including fee modulation. These can also include organisational responsibility and a responsibility to contribute to waste prevention and to the reusability and recyclability of products.
- Strengthened rules on waste prevention. For waste generation, member states must take measures to:
  - Support sustainable production and consumption models;
  - Encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are resource efficient, durable, reparable, reusable and capable of being upgraded;
  - Target products containing critical raw materials to prevent those materials becoming waste;
  - Encourage availability of spare parts, instruction manuals/ technical information, or other means enabling the repair and reuse of products without compromising their quality and safety;
  - Promote the reduction of the content of hazardous substances in materials and products; and
  - Stop the generation of marine litter.
- Highlights examples of incentives to apply the waste hierarchy, such as landfill and incineration charges and pay-as-you-throw schemes.
- Sets new municipal-waste-recycling targets. By 2025, at least 55% of municipal waste by weight must be recycled, with the target rising to 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035.

6.3.3.3 Other Relevant EU Instruments

A number of EU directives and regulations are of relevance to the Plan in terms of waste management and transitioning to a more sustainable, low carbon and resource-efficient economy. The **Environmental Liabilities Directive (2004/35/EC)** implements the 'polluter pays principle'. The aim of the directive is to hold those whose activities have caused environmental damage financially liable for remedying this damage.

The **EU Single Use Plastic (SUP) Directive (2019/904)** aims to reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment. The SUP outlines measures to reduce consumption of plastic food and beverage containers, specific marking and labelling of certain products, EPR schemes to cover the cost to clean-up litter (tobacco filters, fishing gear), requirements to tether caps to bottles, targets for plastic bottles and targets for minimum recycled plastics in certain products.

The **Packaging Directive (94/62/EC)** aim to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste so as to prevent any impact on the environment, or to reduce such impact. This Directive lays down measures aimed at preventing the production of packaging waste and at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, therefore, at reducing the final disposal of such waste. Requirements are also set out for manufacturing requirements so that noxious/ hazardous substances in packaging residues are minimised following treatment or landfilling. **Amending Directive (EU) 2018/852** aims to prevent packaging waste production in the first place to support the circular economy transition, including limiting the weight of packaging and designs that increase reusability/recyclability, as well as reducing the content of hazardous substances. Related to this, the consolidated **Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures Regulation (EC) 1272/2008** uses a criteria and label classification system which has been agreed internationally. It not only facilitates trade but allows for a consistent labelling of substances and therefore coherent efforts to protect environmental and human health.

Directive (EU) 2018/849 amends the **end-of-life vehicles (ELV) Directive 2000/53/EC,** the **Batteries Directive (2006/66/EC)** on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and the **waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) Directive (2012/19/EU).** The ELV, Batteries and WEEE Directives place various obligations on the collection, treatment, reuse and recovery of these items. The WEEE Directive imposes producer-responsibility obligations on management of electrical waste and aims to promote re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE. The amending directive establishes monitoring and reporting requirements for member states on reuse and recovery goals for ELVs, batteries/accumulators and WEEE.

The **Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)** aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfill of waste. It introduced strict technical requirements for waste and landfills. It sets out the definition of different categories of waste (municipal, hazardous, non-hazardous and inert) and applies to all landfills. The Extractive Industries Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) on the management of waste from extractive industries aims to reduce and eliminate effect on the environmental and health arising from such activities e.g. residual waste after treatment of tailings, waste solids/ slurries, waste rock/ overburden and topsoil.

The **Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive (2011/65/EU)** limits the concentrations of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, with some exemptions. It aims to protect the environment and human health, particularly workers in waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) recycling facilities. The reduction in the use of the specified hazardous substances at source has positive impacts by allowing increased recycling of WEEE products.

The **Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)** states that sludge arising from wastewater treatment shall be reused whenever appropriate. Where it is reused, the vast majority of sludge treatment standards and legislation relates to its reuse in agriculture. The main legislation in relation to the use of such sludge is the **Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC)** on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil.

The **Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) (2010/75/EU)** sets out the licensing procedures and criteria for certain industrial activities, which includes waste facilities, aiming to reduce harmful emissions, in particular through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) in terms of environmental performance. BATs are being continually revised with BAT conclusions then being adopted by the EC as Implementing Decisions. IED licences also make specific provision for the prevention of waste and for its proper management. The IED revises and merges seven separate existing directives related to industrial emissions, including the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (2008/1/EC), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Solvents Directive (99/13/EC), Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC), Large Combustion Plants Directive (2001/80/EC) and Titanium Dioxide Directives (78/176/EEC, 82/883/EEC and 92/112/EEC) on waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

The **Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction (REACH) Regulation (EC) 1907/2006** is one of the most comprehensive legislative approaches to chemicals to date. It aims to protect human health and the environment while also aiming to enhance the chemicals market by supporting innovation e.g. substitution of hazardous with less hazardous substances and/or technologies. Closely related to this is the **EU's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment.** Global chemical use is projected to double by 2030, and while essential for life, chemicals can also have hazardous properties and can be toxic to human health and the environment. As such, the EU has prepared this strategy which also ties into the Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan. It aims for zero pollution, including reducing hazardous waste streams, and to protect human and environmental health. It aims to streamline the coherence between waste, chemicals and products legislation, aiming to close gaps in how hazardous substances may be handled differently under different legislation.

The **Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Regulation (EC) 166/2006,** as amended, sets out the requirements for a European PRTR which contains information on releases of 91 pollutants to the environment (air, water, land, and off-site transfers of pollutants present in waste and wastewater). These include GHGs, pesticides, heavy metals, and chlorinated organic substances.

On transboundary movements of waste, the **Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulation (EC) 1013/2006** imposes controls on the import, export and transit of waste within, into and out of the EU. The **Port Reception Facilities Directive (EU) 2019/883** imposes controls at EU ports receiving waste from ships in order to protect the marine environment, through improving the availability and use of port reception facilities.

6.3.3.4 National and Regional Legislation, Plans and Programmes

The EU Waste Framework Directive sets out the approach for the sustainable management of waste in the Member States. This has been transposed into Irish law by the **Waste Management Act 1996, as amended,** and the **Waste Directive Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126/2011), as amended.** The Waste Framework Directive was amended in 2018 by **Amending Directive (EU) 2018/851,** and transposed into Irish legislation under the **Waste Directive Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 323/2020).** This legislation set the requirement for regional waste management plans for the state, as well as a national hazardous waste management plan. The **National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027** (NHWMP) (EPA, 2021) is a statutory six-year document prepared by the EPA. Local authorities are required to consider the information provided in the NHWMP when preparing the policies and actions of this Plan and to take relevant recommendations in the NHWMP into account. A NHWMP implementation group has been established and the local authority sector is playing an active role in this group.

The preparation of **Regional Waste Management Plans** (RWMPs) was a requirement of the Waste Management Act, as amended. As set out in **Section 2.2**, three RWMPs for the Eastern-Midlands Regional, Southern Region and Connaught-Ulster Region were published in 2015 and covered the period to 2021. These plans provide a framework for the prevention and management of wastes for the three defined regional areas. These documents include policies and actions complementary to the Plan, in particular those addressing remediation of historic and illegal landfills and the promotion of reduction and reuse and recycling. One of the actions of the RWMP 2015-2021 was to produce Siting Guidelines for Waste Facilities, as this would ensure that infrastructure was properly sited in the first instance while also taking account of environmental considerations. As part of the next review cycle of regional waste management planning, the three RWMPs are being consolidated into a single **National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy** (this Plan) containing targets for reuse, preparation for reuse and repair, resource consumption and reducing contamination levels. The Plan will continue to be supported and implemented by the three Regional Waste Management Authorities. Some local authorities have published their own guidance, such as the Dublin Local Authority Siting Guidelines for Waste Facilities.

The **2020 Programme for Government (PfG)** commits Ireland to work to promote a more sustainable and responsible system and culture for consumption, use and reuse of materials, and end of use recycling and disposal. The PfG requires the State to work with the EU to implement the agreed circular economy approach and to support the CEAP. The PfG also plans to implement new national waste and circular economy action plans and to create a Circular Economy Unit in government to ensure a whole of government approach to the circular economy. The PfG committed to changes to the EPR model for packaging, greener public procurement, prevention of plastic packaging, resource efficient changes to the tax system, action on single use plastics, product labelling, the Clean Oceans Initiative, biodegradable packaging composting and a Deposit Return Scheme for plastic bottles and aluminium cans.

In 2020, the DECC launched a new national waste policy, **A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (WAPCE).** Developed to implement the European Circular Economy Package, the WAPCE will inform future versions of this Plan, the **Circular Economy Plan (CEP)** and the NHWMP. It builds on Ireland's previous national waste policy, A Resource Opportunity – waste management policy in Ireland. The new action plan puts the focus on waste management further up the waste hierarchy, shifting away from disposal and treatment of waste towards circular product design. The plan has over 200 measures across various sectors including the circular economy transition, protection of consumers, green procurement, plastics and packaging, municipal waste etc.

In December 2021 the government published **the Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 (CES).** This strategy acknowledges that climate action requires reducing consumption of natural resources which also has benefits for better sustainability and reduction of environmental pressures associated with extraction, manufacturing, and disposal of products and waste. The Plan will support the aims of the CES, through the inclusion of targets for reuse, preparation for reuse and repair, resource consumption and reducing contamination levels, supporting the aim to increase Ireland's circularity rate above EU average by 2030.

The **Circular Economy Act 2022** creates a statutory footing for the circular economy by establishing the legislative basis for key measures including the CES and the CEP. This Act will introduces new reporting obligations and calculation methods, e.g., requiring the inclusion of statutory reuse and preparation for reuse and repair targets within the implementation of this Plan, the implementation of incentivised charging for the commercial sector, the recovery levy and the circular economy fund.

The Circular Economy Act also introduces amendments to the Waste Management Act 1996 by way of a new section 75A which will help streamline the process for decisions made by the EPA on By-Product and End-of-Waste applications. With the aim of tackling the delays which can be encountered by industry, and supporting the availability of recycled secondary raw materials in the Irish market. The EPA, as the regulator for **Article 27 (By-products)**,[15] has produced guidance to assist with the completion of by-product notifications and the EPA maintains an online register of all notifications . As part of the Circular Economy Package, the Commission will clarify rules on by-products and end-of-waste status. This will help support the development of industrial symbiosis – a process by which the waste of one organisation can become resources for another organisation.

The EPA has also produced guidance to assist with the completion of end-of-waste applications and maintains an online register of all **Article 28 (End-of-Waste)** decisions[16]. End-of-waste gives waste holders the opportunity to demonstrate, with an appropriate level of rigour, that a waste material can be 'fully recovered' and no longer be defined as waste where the material can be used as a 'secondary' resource in place of and fulfilling the same role as a non-waste derived or virgin 'primary' resource. End-of-waste criteria have been set at EU level for glass cullet, copper, iron, steel and aluminium scrap. To achieve end-of-waste for one of these materials, the EU level end-of-waste criteria must be achieved. Material producers must meet EU set end-of-waste criteria and meet the quality output requirements and quality management assessment in order for waste to be classed as a secondary raw material.

[15] https://www.epa.ie/byproduct/#/

[16] www.epa.ie/our-services/licensing/waste/end-of-waste-art-28

The **Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP)** implements the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings and sets out a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve national emissions by 2030 and reach net zero no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government. The CAP sets out how Ireland can accelerate the actions that are required to respond to the climate crisis, putting climate solutions at the centre of Ireland's social and economic development.

The CAP circular economy measures (excluding F gases and petroleum refining) are formed around the achievement of a series of waste targets, including:

- Landfill Reliance
  - Limit diversion of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill to maximum limit of 427,000 tonnes; and
  - Reduce the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10% by 2035.
- Recycling
  - Recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035;
  - Recycle 70% of packaging waste by 2030;
  - Recycle 55% of plastic packaging waste by 2030; and
  - Separate collection obligations extended to include hazardous household waste (by end 2024), bio-waste (by end 2023), and textiles (by end 2024).
- Food
  - Reduce food waste by 50% by 2030.
- Single-use Plastics
  - Provide for 90% collection of plastic drinks containers by 2029;
  - Achieve the waste reduction targets through prescribed measures no later than 2026; and
  - Ensure all plastic packaging is reusable or recyclable by 2030.

The positive relationship between waste prevention and GHG reductions under the wider umbrella of the circular economy was a key driver in setting the policies and targets of the Plan.

The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP) is a government initiative which is led by the EPA. It supports national programmes and aims to encourage sustainability and circularity, and targets funding at programmes that support these aspects. The NWPP is incorporated as part of the CEP which was published in December 2021 and will be led by the EPA. The CEP will support the CES 2021-2022 through the Circular Economy Fund and will be a driving force for Ireland's move to a circular economy by businesses, householders and the public sector. The key priority areas for EPA action on the circular economy are; packaging, plastics, textiles, food, water and nutrients, construction and buildings, electronics and information and communications technology, and batteries and vehicles.

The first National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan 2016-2021 (NWSMP) is a 25-year strategy published by Irish Water. Sludge is managed by intermediate treatments including alkaline stabilisation, composting and anaerobic digestion with the outputs land applied. Over 98% of Irish sludges are applied to agricultural land after treatment. The NWSMP reports pressure to diversify away from application of sludge outputs to agricultural land. Options that would reduce reliance on agricultural land include treatment in waste management infrastructure such as waste-to-energy plants. The NWSMP reviewed and incorporated recommendations of the 2015-2021 RWMPs and the earlier sludge management plans, where appropriate.

The IED was transposed into Irish law by the European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 138/2013), as amended. This also introduced amendments to the EPA Acts and Waste Management Acts, and the Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions) (Licensing) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 137/2013), as amended, which introduced the new mechanism for licensing activities that come under the directive. Waste facilities applying to the EPA for an Industrial Emissions Licence are required to consider the principles of waste prevention specified in the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended.

In relation to transboundary shipment of waste, the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419/2007), as amended, address the administrative provisions to implement the EU Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulation. Similarly in Northern Ireland, following Brexit, Northern Ireland will continue to apply Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 for the duration of the Northern Ireland Protocol. EU waste shipment controls will therefore continue to apply to shipments of waste between Northern Ireland and EU Member States.

The **National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap 2023-2025** was published on 30 November 2022[17]. This roadmap documents how Ireland will achieve a 50% reduction in food waste generation by 2030 in line with the UN SDG Target 12.3. In addition, the roadmap sets out the approach to ensure a robust national system for food waste measurement and reporting is established in order to meet Ireland's reporting obligations and to monitor Ireland's progress in meeting its UN and EU commitments over the next decade.

6.3.4 Assessment of the Core Policies within the Plan

The Core Policies outlined within the Plan are devised with a universal application to all Focus Areas and operations under this Plan and can be taken as the suite of policies to guide the operation and development of the wider waste market. These core policies have been developed from the objectives presented in the RWMP 2015-2021 and supplemented as required to respond to the sector needs and to support the transition to a circular economy.

Table 6.2 presents the assessment of the core policies contained within the Plan, in the context of potential for adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site in view of the COs.

Table 6.2: Assessment of Plan Core Policies

Core Policy	Assessment of Effects
CP1: Protection of the Environment	
Oversee waste activities and litter control measures to ensure they do not pose a risk to the environment and human health and make a positive contribution to circularity.	Broadly positive as this policy seeks to protect the environment and human health, highlighting the waste industry's transition to a circular economy. This will have direct positive impacts on European sites and their QI habitats and species. The function of this policy is ultimately to monitor or 'oversee' waste activities and it does not set out any recommendations or actions with the potential for effects. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP2: Climate Action	
Support the delivery of the measures and actions prescribed in the Climate Action Plan to contribute to achieving the national climate targets.	As set out in the CAP, the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 commits Ireland to reach a legally binding target of net-zero emissions no later than 2050, and a cut of 51% by 2030 (compared to 2018 levels). The aim of this core policy is to support the implementation of Ireland's CAP and contribute to achieving these national climate targets, which is broadly positive for the environment overall. However, some of the measures set out within the CAP to deliver climate targets have the potential for effects on European Sites. For example, the CAP sets out key measures to develop a renewable gas industry and outlines the need for investment in the development of offshore windfarms and other infrastructure. It is noted that the current CAP targets for the circular economy do not include any infrastructure specific requirements (other than Action 421 on food waste treatment) but the 2023 CAP may include for some waste or circular infrastructure targets or actions. The details of any specific infrastructure requirements, including the scale and locations of potential developments, are currently unknown but it is anticipated that the CAP 2023 will be subject to the SEA and AA processes. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effect on European sites.**

[17] Link: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/824c3-national-food-waste-prevention-roadmap-2023-2025/

Table 6.2: Assessment of Plan Core Policies (Cont'd)

Core Policy	Assessment of Effects
CP3: Policy and Legislation	
Implement and enforce EU and national waste policies and plans and translate into actions that enable the transition to a circular economy and the achievement of national recycling targets.	The implementation of EU and national waste legislation, policies and plans and the actions arising from them which promote circularity, is broadly positive. EU Waste policies and plans will have already been subject to the AA process, so their implementation does not trigger a risk for adverse effects on European Sites. However, there is no certainty that actions arising from national policies and plans would not result in adverse effects on the European Sites. For example, as set out in national waste plans such as the WAPCE, further development and enhancement of recycling and municipal waste infrastructure will be required in order for Ireland to progress towards these targets. The details of specific waste infrastructure requirements, including the scale and locations of potential developments, are currently unknown. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effect on European sites.**
CP4: Collaboration	
Collaborate with key partners and stakeholders on the delivery of core and targeted policies and priority actions to ensure appropriate financial and human resources are provided.	This core policy establishes the requirement for collaboration through shared ownership of this Plan and associated policies and targets. It also identifies the need for collaboration in the delivery of the required resources in order to implement the Plan. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP5: Changing Behaviours	
Influence and encourage behavioural improvements in business and households through Local Authority and external networks and coordinated multi-agency awareness campaigns, including mywaste.ie, to prevent waste and manage resources to increase the value and circular potential of materials.	This core policy is broadly positive as it seeks to reduce waste generation and promote circularity of materials. Raising public awareness around waste management creates primarily neutral direct impacts on the environment, however, indirect positive impacts are possible through greater engagement and changed consumer behaviour in relation to waste generation and disposal. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP6: Organisational Structures	
Ensure that the planning, regulatory and enforcement functions of the local authority sector are appropriately aligned, coordinated and supported by central government to respond to existing challenges.	Throughout the implementation of the previous RWMP, the organisational structures of the local authority sector have been well-established on a regional basis to cover the three waste management regions. These regional structures include the RWMPO and WERLA. This core policy mandates the ongoing need for these structures to be retained under the Plan. Without mitigation in place, certain activities associated with the regulatory and enforcement functions of the local authority sector may result in potential impacts on European Sites. The details of these activities are currently unknown. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effect on European sites.**

Table 6.2: Assessment of Plan Core Policies (Cont'd)

Core Policy	Assessment of Effects
CP7: Innovation	
Encourage and support further research and innovation in the transition to a circular economy across the waste sector with a particular focus on the management of non-kerbside waste streams.	This policy will result in indirect positive impacts on the environment through increased knowledge and innovation, contributing towards better waste management in Ireland. As it is primarily research based, no adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP8: Monitoring	
Monitor the provision of waste infrastructure to ensure that there is adequate appropriate infrastructure in place and where deficits exist to support solutions in line with the waste hierarchy, self-sufficiency, proximity and circularity.	The provision of adequate waste infrastructure will involve the development of new and potentially large-scale waste treatment infrastructure alongside the upgrading and enhancement of existing facilities. The details of deficits that exist are known but development requirements are currently unknown and potential impacts will be specific to the size, scale, nature and location of the development. However, all future development will be subject to the regulatory approvals for planning and potentially licensing each of which are subject to the AA process. In addition, Core Policy CP1 embeds the need for environmental protection across all aspects of this Plan **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP9: National Development Plan	
Support the National Strategic Objectives, Sectoral Strategies and Strategic Investment Priorities set out in the National Development Plan 2021-2030.	The NDP is the primary infrastructure investment plan adopted by the government. Through its national strategic objectives, sectoral strategies and strategic investment priorities, the NDP sets out the country's investment priorities for development across various sectors such as housing, transport, education and health. Of relevance to this Plan, the NDP notes that: 'Significant infrastructure capacity development will be required to separate and process various waste streams at municipal and national levels to achieve new EU legally-binding targets and the additional investment may include a potential role for public investment.' However, the NDP is a high level document and does not confer planning, it identifies strategic need. Given the nature of the capital investment the majority of the projects referenced and funded under the NDP have already been or will be subject to AA. Therefore, supporting the NDP within the Plan is not anticipated to result in adverse effects on European Sites on the basis that the measures to be incorporated have already been subject to AA during the plan making stage. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP10: Green Public Procurement	
Reinforce the consistent application of Green Public Procurement criteria in local authority contracts to ensure that public spending is aligned with the policies of this Plan.	The application of Green Public Procurement will contribute to a more resource-efficient, circular economy and reduced environmental impact. This policy is broadly positive. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

Table 6.2: Assessment of Plan Core Policies (Cont'd)

Core Policy	Assessment of Effects
CP11: Data Quality	
Assist all stakeholders to ensure the availability of timely quality data and projections to inform policy development and to enable the monitoring of progress against policies and targets.	Clear collaboration between stakeholders is essential to ensure the transparent exchange of information and the timely delivery of high quality data. Ensuring data quality Is not anticipated to result in adverse effects on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
CP12: Nationally Important Infrastructure	
The Plan recognises and supports the need for nationally important waste infrastructure including infrastructure of the type, scale and proximity essential to maintain waste services and infrastructure that contributes to the ambition and policies of the Plan.	All existing nationally important waste infrastructure is regulated and licenced by the EPA. These facilities will have been subject to AA during the planning process so European Sites are already protected. Due to the existing waste treatment capacity deficit within the State, this core policy will ultimately result in the development of new waste infrastructure and/or enhancement of existing waste facilities. The details of where deficits exist and requirements for future development are currently unknown and potential impacts will be specific to the size, scale, nature and location of the development. **Therefore, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites as a result of this core policy.**
CP13: Funding this Plan	
The Plan seeks to attract funding and support for initiatives and projects that underpin business continuity, core and targeted policies and priority actions. Any project or initiative arising from the implementation of this Plan will take account of appropriate principles including polluters pay principle.	This core policy specifically relates to funding of the Plan, which will include funding through central government, local government and private sector investment. Attracting funding and support for initiatives and projects arising from the implementation of the Plan is not foreseen to result in adverse effects on European sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5 Assessment of Plan Focus Area Targeted Policies and Priority Actions

A set of Targeted Policies and associated Priority Actions have been outlined for 16 focus areas within the Plan. The targeted policies include the relevant policy base to address issues raised for each focus area, while the priority actions identify more immediate actions that will be undertaken early in the Plan period in order to promote compliance with the national and EU targets and deliver on the ambition of the Plan.

Sections 6.3.5.1 to 6.3.5.16 list the targeted policies and priority actions for each focus area identified within the Plan and provide an assessment of effects in the context of potential for adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site in view of the COs.

6.3.5.1 FA1 Commercial Waste

The purpose of focus area one is to promote prevention and better segregation of waste.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP1.1	Identify and promote new means, methods and key drivers of sustainable consumption practices to reduce waste generation.	This policy is broadly positive, supporting sustainable consumption practices and the transition to a circular economy. This target policy does not confer planning or implementation of any waste activities. It is primarily related to research and increasing awareness in relation to municipal commercial waste management, which does not have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP1.2	Ensure that all non-household municipal waste settings adopt best practice on waste segregation and are serviced with a segregated waste collection system to maximise the quantity and quality of materials collected.	Ensuring that all non-household municipal waste settings adopt best practice with regards to waste segregation is broadly positive. Segregated waste collection systems in commercial settings involve separate bins for waste types such as organic waste, dry mixed recycling and general waste, which facilitates recycling and correct onward disposal of waste. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP1.3	Strengthen the monitoring and accurate measurement of non-household municipal waste flows.	The strengthening of monitoring and accurate measurement of non-household municipal waste flows is broadly positive, as this will contribute to greater knowledge across the sector and facilitate improvements in municipal commercial waste management. This policy does not include any specific measures with the potential to impact upon European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP1.4	Implement appropriate engagement and /or enforcement measures in response to non-compliances identified.	Once non-compliances have been identified, engagement and enforcement measures will ensure that all waste licence holders are in compliance with the full suite of conditions of their licence. This will ensure that all waste operators carry out their licensed activity without causing risk to the environment. By ensuring that all non-compliances are addressed, this policy will have broadly positive indirect impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP1.5	Promote the consistent application of an appropriate incentivised charging system for non-household municipal waste, through awareness and enforcement.	This policy relates to waste collection charges for consumers in commercial settings. The activities for this action primarily involve raising awareness and consumer knowledge around the incentivised charging system for non-household municipal waste. These activities will not have the potential for impacts on European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA1.1	Develop and deliver targeted awareness campaigns and projects to improve behaviours on prevention, reuse and repair in non-household settings. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action is broadly positive as it seeks to promote sustainable consumption and reduce negative behaviours in relation to waste generation within non-household settings. Indirect positive impacts on the environment are possible through greater engagement and changed consumer behaviour in relation to waste management. As this is primarily an educational and awareness-raising priority action, no adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA1.2	Enhance the capture of data from waste collectors for non-household settings through the National Waste Collection Permit Office. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed at data gathering from commercial waste collectors, which is primarily research and desktop-based. While this will provide the tools, methodologies and data required to inform key actions arising from the Plan, it will have limited direct impact on environmental receptors. It will ensure consistency and follow up in reporting and monitoring of actions, therefore creating broadly positive indirect impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA1.3	Investigate the potential for a sustainable waste management assurance scheme for business consistent with the transition to a circular economy. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	This is an investigative action which focuses on waste management in commercial settings. A sustainable waste management assurance scheme will ensure that businesses comply with best waste management practices, including waste prevention and recycling. This will have positive impacts on the environment overall as it would lead to better management of waste which has potential to give rise to significant negative impacts on the environment if not managed correctly. This action does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA1.4	Engage with businesses through local authority structures to promote consistent practices with regard to the management of commercial waste using measures including the MyWaste.ie business tools. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Engaging with businesses to promote consistent commercial waste management practices is a broadly positive action. MyWaste.ie is an online waste management guide to waste in Ireland, which displays local waste services, recycling facilities, information on preventing, reusing and disposing of waste. Promotion of this business tool, as well as similar resources, will result in better knowledge, engagement and awareness of good waste management within the commercial sector. Implementation of best waste management practices, including waste prevention, waste segregation and recycling, in businesses and workplaces across the State will ultimately result in indirect positive impacts on the environment. Therefore, **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA1.5	Ensure the consistent and targeted application of waste storage and presentation bye-laws to improve participation and segregation practices and incorporate into the RMCEI process. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Ensuring the consistent and targeted application of waste storage and presentation bye-laws and incorporation into the RMCEI process is an enforcement measure aimed at better waste collection, disposal and recovery of municipal commercial waste. Improving participation and segregation practices within commercial settings is broadly positive. The RMCEI plan prioritising enforcement is an important instrument which will ensure the implementation of enforcement priorities. The application will be beneficial to the environment. This priority action does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.2 FA2 Municipal Household Waste

The purpose of this focus area is to provide universal access to, and increase participation in, regulated collection systems and to improve source segregation to preserve the inherent value of resources.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP2.1	Identify and promote new means, methods and key drivers of sustainable consumption practices to reduce waste generation.	This policy is broadly positive, supporting sustainable consumption and the transition to a circular economy. This target policy does not confer planning or implementation of any waste activities, it is primarily related to research and raising public awareness, specifically in relation to municipal household waste management. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP2.2	Ensure that all household settings can avail of an authorised waste service primarily segregated kerbside but also including Civic Amenity Sites or other appropriate alternatives.	Ensuring that all household settings can avail of kerbside, civic amenity and alternative waste services is broadly positive for the environment, as this will contribute to proper waste segregation and disposal. The actions for this policy do not involve changes to existing waste collection activities or infrastructure. Any existing waste facilities that require an EPA licence have already been subject to mandatory AA. Those below the threshold for EPA licences are required to obtain a permit from the local authority and this process includes a requirement for AA. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP2.3	Strengthen the monitoring and measurement of household waste and implement appropriate enforcement measures in response to non-compliances identified.	The strengthening of monitoring and measurement of household waste is broadly positive in itself, as this will contribute to greater knowledge across the sector and facilitate improvements in municipal household waste management. The implementation of appropriate enforcement measures within household settings is not anticipated to involve activities which have potential for negative impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP2.4	Identify and implement enhanced collection and segregation systems for additional waste streams for all household settings to maximise the quantity and quality of materials collected.	The activities for this policy include establishing collection and segregation systems for additional waste streams across all households in the State. Maximising the quantity and quality of materials collected is generally positive. Additional waste streams is taken to include biowaste, hazardous waste and textiles. However, there is currently no detail regarding the collection process and procedure. It is likely that this will require further development of waste collection and treatment infrastructure, in order to handle additional waste streams that are not currently collected from household settings. The detail of infrastructure requirements is currently unknown. Therefore, there is a risk of adverse impacts in the absence of appropriate processes and procedures which could affect directly or indirectly European Sites. **Therefore, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites** as a result of this target policy.
TP2.5	Analyse the impact of the existing incentivised charging system for household municipal waste.	This target policy is aimed at examining the existing incentivised charging system for municipal household waste, which will inform future improvements to the system. This is primarily data gathering and research-based, therefore it will have limited direct impact on environmental receptors. Any enhancements and improvements that are identified from this policy will be related to incentivised charging arrangements and will not have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA2.1	Collaborate with all stakeholders to deliver continued and focussed behavioural change campaigns and projects, targeting households, that enable the transition to sustainable consumption. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is broadly positive as it seeks to promote sustainable consumption within household settings. Indirect positive impacts on the environment are possible through greater engagement and changed consumer behaviour in relation to waste management. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA2.2	Maximise households on kerbside systems, standardise the identification of bins and promote items accepted for recycling using visual representation. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	Action i. has the possibility to create direct and indirect positive impacts on the environment. This action is likely to involve activities such as re-routing kerbside collection systems to maximise the number of households reached, increasing the amount of household waste being collected and subsequently recycled. Action ii. will result in neutral impacts on the environment. Action iii. will contribute towards increased knowledge and improved consumer behaviour in relation to waste disposal, which is broadly positive. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA2.3	Identify potential waste streams for preliminary feasibility assessment as additional kerbside services. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	The identification of potential waste streams to be subjected to preliminary feasibility as additional kerbside service is primarily a research-based action. This is broadly positive. If additional waste streams can be identified for kerbside collection it could result in an increase to the household waste collected at kerbside and reduce the need for waste collection centres, civic amenity sites, skips and bring banks which has indirect negative environmental impacts as a result of additional transport to collection facilities. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA2.4	Arising from the impact analysis (TP2.5), review the application of existing incentivised charging arrangements and examine the potential for enhancements and improvements. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	This priority action relates to municipal waste collection charges for consumers in household settings. This action is aimed at data gathering and research, therefore it will have limited direct impact on environmental receptors. Any enhancements and improvements that are identified from this policy will be related to incentivised charging arrangements and will not have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA2.5	Identify/investigate unauthorised collection/ disposal/recovery of household waste, ensure the consistent and targeted application of the waste storage and presentation bye-laws and incorporate into the RMCEI process. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	The identification and investigation of unauthorised collection or disposal/recovery of household waste is primarily research and desktop-based. Ensuring the consistent and targeted application of waste storage and presentation bye-laws and incorporation into the RMCEI process is purely an enforcement measure, which is aimed at better waste collection, disposal and recovery of household waste, which is broadly positive. This priority action will have direct positive impacts on all environmental receptors as it will direct municipal household waste to licenced facilities. The RMCEI plan prioritising enforcement is an important instrument. This which will ensure the implementation of enforcement priorities and the application will be beneficial to the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA2.6	Identify appropriate segregated waste collection systems for apartments and mixed use developments and support the waste industry in the implementation of these systems. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	The identification of appropriate segregated waste collection systems for apartments and mixed use developments is primarily a research-based action. Supporting the waste industry in the implementation of these systems is broadly positive as it will contribute to better segregation, disposal and recovery of municipal household waste. This priority action does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.3 FA3 Compliance Schemes

The purpose of this focus area is improving the circularity of the streams collected to improve the potential for reuse and repair and aid compliance with next generation targets.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP3.1	Promote and enhance the capture, reuse, repair and circularity of mandated waste streams by working with Compliance Schemes.	Compliance schemes take a pro-active approach to working with industry to find solutions to reduce the impact of products and services in terms of preventing waste and addressing the type and quantity of waste generated. Working with Compliance Schemes (e.g. Repak) to promote and enhance the capture, reuse, repair and circularity of mandated waste streams is broadly positive for the environment and will support the transition to a circular economy. This policy does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP3.2	Promote the eco-design of products that are resource-efficient, durable, repairable, reusable and upgradable in order to maximise material reuse and prevent waste generation.	This is a primarily awareness-raising policy which seeks to improve the design of products from an environmental perspective, to be more resource-efficient, durable, repairable, reusable and upgradable. This will help to maximise material reuse and prevent waste generation, which is broadly positive for the environment and supportive of the State's transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP3.3	Identify and prioritise the establishment of additional Compliance Schemes or appropriate arrangements for priority waste streams.	Compliance schemes work with industry to find solutions to reduce the impact of certain products and services in terms of preventing waste and addressing the type and quantity of waste generated. Establishing additional Compliance Schemes or appropriate arrangements for priority waste streams is broadly positive as this will help to ensure that waste is appropriately managed, with regards to collection, recovery and recycling. This policy does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP3.4	Promote the Commission's introduction of a 'right to repair' initiative to provide consumers with information on product durability and reparability, availability of repair services, spare parts and repair manuals, and software updates and upgrades.	The promotion of this initiative is broadly positive as it seeks to raise consumer awareness in relation to product repairs, with a view of saving costs for consumers and facilitating the development of a circular economy. The right to repair may refer to several different issues and situations, for example; repair during the legal guarantee period, the right to repair after the legal guarantee has expired, and the right for consumers to repair products themselves. Providing information on product durability and reparability, availability of repair services, spare parts and repair manuals, and software updates and upgrades will improve consumer behaviour and attitudes in relation to repair and reuse. This, in turn, will contribute to a reduction in waste generation and increased circularity, which will have indirect positive impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA3.1	Support Compliance Schemes in the development and delivery of targeted awareness campaigns and projects. **Responsibility:** Compliance Schemes and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is broadly positive as it seeks to promote the capture and circularity of waste through targeted awareness campaigns and projects. Indirect positive impacts on the environment are possible through improved knowledge and behaviours, and increased potential for reuse and repair of waste materials. Supporting the Compliance Schemes in raising awareness does not have the potential for impact upon European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA3.2	Implement the recommendations in the Civic Amenity Site Review including a framework for access to materials for reuse and repair with the Compliance Schemes. **Responsibility:** Compliance Schemes and Local Authority Sector	The national review of Civic Amenity Sites set out to analyse the role, function, and financing civic amenity sites. Recommendations were set out to address current issues and realise the full, collective potential of the site network to provide sustainable public waste infrastructure, which responds to the needs of consumers and of policy challenges. Providing a framework for access to materials for reuse and repair and enabling the development of an integrated network of civic amenity sites is broadly positive. Implementation of these recommendations will position the network to the forefront of the delivery of the circular economy in Ireland. However, the review recommendations may give rise to activities which have the potential for impacts upon the environment. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
PA3.3	Establish the feasibility, with DECC, of Extended Producer Responsibility arrangements for other waste streams to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	Under an EPR model, producers take over the responsibility for collecting or taking back used goods and for sorting and treating for their eventual recycling. Ireland currently uses the EPR model for dealing with a number of waste streams; WEEE, batteries, packaging, ELVs, tyres and farm plastics. This priority action is aimed at collaboration, data gathering and research in relation to the feasibility of EPR arrangements for additional waste streams. Developing EPR schemes for other waste streams will divert more waste away from landfill and help to enable Ireland to reach waste targets and transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA3.4	Support and track the impact of fee modulation as a key driver for increased recycling and circularity. **Responsibility:** Compliance Schemes and Local Authority Sector	Modulated fees provide an incentive for producers to design products that contribute to waste prevention and facilitate recycling and circularity of materials. The implementation of fee modulation may have indirect positive impacts on environmental receptors through waste reduction and increased circularity. However, this priority action itself is directed at data gathering and monitoring in relation to fee modulation, which has limited potential for impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA3.5	Ensure that there is an adequate and proportionate enforcement regime in place to support Compliance Schemes and identify deficits where they exist. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is aimed at enforcement, which will indirectly contribute to improved potential for reuse and repair and circularity of waste streams covered by Compliance Schemes. Identifying deficits with regards to enforcement will inform future improvements to the enforcement regime. Enforcement will result in indirect positive impacts on the environment. This priority action does not involve any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.4 FA4 Collection Systems

The purpose of focus area four is to maintain and improve existing waste collection systems and provide viable alternatives for waste streams not serviced.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP4.1	Maintain the primacy of kerbside source segregated collection of commercial/ household waste as the optimum method to ensure the quantity and quality of materials collected.	Maintaining the primacy of kerbside waste collection systems for both household and commercial settings is fundamental to ensuring good waste management across the State. This policy will not involve any new measures or activities with the potential to impact on European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP4.2	Ensure that alternative collection systems are consistent with established kerbside collection systems.	This policy is directed at ensuring consistency and standardisation across existing kerbside collection options and alternative collection systems in the future, which is broadly positive. However, this policy may involve a requirement for additional waste infrastructure in order to provide viable alternative collection systems, including facilities for waste streams that are not currently serviced. For example, there is currently no system in place for kerbside collection of textiles or hazardous waste. The details any potential additional collection activities or development requirements associated with this policy are currently unknown. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP4.3	Identify potential enhancements to existing collection and segregation systems and options for additional waste streams including material from street cleaning and littler management.	This policy is aimed at research and data gathering to determine whether existing collection and segregation systems could potentially provide for additional waste streams in the future. Whilst this has limited direct impact on the environment, the information retrieved will inform key actions arising from the Plan in relation to waste collection. If collection and segregation systems can provide for additional waste streams in the future, indirect positive impacts will be possible through better waste management and improved reuse and/or recycling of materials. This policy will not involve any measures or activities with the potential to impact on European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP4.4	Develop an integrated, consolidated and coordinated public waste collection infrastructure network that responds sustainably to consumer needs, regulatory and policy challenges and the circular economy with the support of central government.	Developing of a network of infrastructure to provide for public waste collection will have both direct and indirect positive impacts on the environment by directing waste to licenced facilities, reducing our dependency on waste export and ensuring that waste materials are collected for reuse and recycling where possible. Ensuring that this network responds sustainably to consumer needs, regulatory and policy challenges, and the circular economy is generally positive. However, it is explicit in this policy that it involves the development of a network of waste infrastructure across the State, which is likely to involve both enhancements to existing facilities and development of new infrastructure. The details of requirements for the development are currently unknown and potential impacts will be specific to the size, scale, nature and location of the development. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP4.5	Evaluate existing offshore islands waste collection systems and identify appropriate enhancements consistent with international best practice and the waste hierarchy.	This policy seeks to identify potential enhancements to the current waste collection systems on the offshore islands. This policy has limited potential for direct impact on the environment but the information retrieved during the evaluation will inform the potential implementation of enhancements to waste collection. Enhanced collection and segregation systems on the islands can facilitate better waste management and higher tier treatment on the islands then there is potential for indirect positive impact on the environment. This policy will not involve any measures or activities with the potential to impact on European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA4.1	Identify areas of low participation/coverage with WERLA and NWCPO and engage with service providers to enhance coverage. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	This is a data gathering and monitoring-based priority action, aimed at identifying areas which are currently not serviced by kerbside collection services due to low participation or poor feasibility. Engaging with service providers to determine responses on this issue can help to inform future improvements to collection systems and potentially facilitate an increase to the number of households or businesses serviced, which is broadly positive. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA4.2	Develop a strategy for the provision of fully segregated collection infrastructure at apartments and mixed use developments and produce guidance for the inclusion of infrastructure at all new developments. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	Developing a strategy and producing guidance on segregated collection infrastructure at all apartment buildings and mixed use developments itself is a primarily research and awareness-raising policy. The details of the strategy and guidance on segregated collection infrastructure are not known at this point, however this priority action is not likely to have negative impacts on the environment. In the event that the strategy details the requirement for material changes or upgrades to infrastructure at apartments or mixed use developments, these would be subject to individual planning/consent and AA processes. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA4.3	Collaborate with service providers to develop templates for: standardised bulky goods and textile collection schemes, a dedicated collection service for repairables and examine the potential for the collection of household and small-scale hazardous waste. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and Waste Industry	Providing collection schemes and services for bulky goods, textiles and repairable items could potentially divert a large amount of waste away from landfill and increase the reuse and recycling of these materials. Collaborating with service providers to develop templates for these schemes is aimed primarily at collaboration and research and is broadly positive. This action is in line with the waste hierarchy, prioritising reuse and repair over recovery and disposal, and will contribute to the State's transition to a circular economy. In addition, examining the potential for the collection of household and small-scale hazardous waste is a data gathering and research-based action, which has limited potential for impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA4.4	Support and implement the recommendations of the National Review of Civic Amenity Sites in conjunction with DECC, Compliance Schemes and other key stakeholders. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector, DECC and Compliance Schemes	The national review of Civic Amenity Sites set out to analyse the role, function, and financing civic amenity sites. Recommendations were set out to address current issues and realise the full, collective potential of the site network to provide sustainable public waste infrastructure, which responds to the needs of consumers and of policy challenges. The implementation and support of these recommendations, by the local authority sector, DECC, Compliance Schemes and other key stakeholders, is generally positive. This will position the civic amenity site network to the forefront of the delivery of the circular economy in Ireland. However, the review recommendations may give rise to activities which have the potential for impacts upon the environment. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
PA4.5	Promote the provision of publicly accessible waste infrastructure including civic amenities, bring banks and pay to use facilities in particular in response to PA4.1, and ensure that such infrastructure is properly regulated. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	This priority action will ultimately result in the development of new waste infrastructure and/or enhancement of existing waste facilities, including civic amenities, bring banks and pay to use facilities. This will be carried out in response to PA4.1, which will identify areas of low participation/ coverage or settings where kerbside services are currently not feasible. Therefore, at this point in time, the detail of infrastructure requirements are unknown and there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
PA4.6	WERLAs will work to ensure the application of targeted equitable and proportionate enforcement on all waste collection activities, the implementation of the Waste Presentation Bye-Laws with a particular focus on the provisions of PA4.1 and continued and consistent data validation. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed primarily at enforcement, which will result in better waste collection, and subsequent recovery or recycling of waste materials across the State. This will have indirect positive impacts on the environment. This action does not involve any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.5 FA5 Food Waste

The purpose of focus area five is preventing food waste in line with the UN SDG target to halve per capita global food waste by 2030 and implementation of the National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap 2022.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP5.1	Enable consumers, service providers and producers to make informed choices to prevent food waste.	This target policy will ultimately result in better knowledge and changed behaviours in relation to the prevention of food waste, which is broadly positive for the environment and will contribute to the transition to a circular economy. The policy does not specify how exactly it will 'enable' these groups to make informed choices, however as set out in the priority actions for FA5 below, it is likely to involve the provision of guidance and support, awareness campaigns and programmes aimed at the prevention of food waste across both household and commercial settings. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP5.2	Coordinate the response of the local authority sector to the specific sectoral obligations contained in the National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap including regulatory and awareness activities.	The National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap was published in November 2022 but no Appropriate Assessment was carried out. Priority Actions for first Roadmap period specified for the local authority sector (RWMPO) include the roll out the provision of kitchen food waste caddies and the roll out Food Waste Recycling Awareness activities. These logistical and behaviour change activities have no potential for significant adverse impact on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP5.3	Support the development and implementation of sustainable and circular food waste management options for all businesses and homes.	The development and implementation of sustainable food waste management options for businesses and homes is broadly positive and will contribute to the transition to a circular economy in the State. However, this target policy does not provide detail on what these food waste management options will entail, including the processes and procedures that would be required for collection and treatment of this food waste. The actions required to deliver this policy may include the development of waste infrastructure for the collection and treatment of food waste from households and businesses. These infrastructure elements are addressed further in Focus Area 11 to 16 where potential impacts from infrastructure are addressed in more detail. The development and implementation of sustainable and circular food waste management options is not considered to have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP5.4	Continue to promote the optimum and preferred methods for the management of food waste in all settings.	Promoting the optimum and preferred methods for food waste management in household and commercial settings is broadly positive for the environment. This is primarily an awareness-raising policy that does not have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA5.1	Collaborate with the Stop Food Waste programme to inform business' and householders on best practice food waste prevention to drive behavioural improvements. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	The Stop Food Waste programme aims to change attitudes and behaviours towards food waste and how it can be managed more sustainably. This priority action is broadly positive. Indirect positive impacts on the environment are possible through greater engagement and changed consumer behaviour in relation to the prevention of food waste in businesses and households. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA5.2	Coordinate the annual National Food Waste Recycling Week in partnership with the members of the National Food Waste Recycling Steering Group and local authorities. **Responsibility**: EPA and Local Authority Sector	Coordination of the National Food Waste Recycling Week is an educational and awareness-raising action. The campaign aims to encourage consumers to adopt best practice with regard to segregation and recycling of food waste. This is broadly positive as it will contribute to increased knowledge and improved behaviour in relation to food waste prevention. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA5.3	Manage the procurement, delivery and monitoring programme for the national rollout of Food Waste Separation Packs to households. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This action is directed at data gathering, which has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. The national rollout of Food Waste Separation Packs will educate the public about food waste management and encourage consumers to separate food waste correctly. The management of this programme is broadly positive. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA5.4	Provide guidance and support to assist all settings to meet the food waste target and to assist the primary production, manufacturing, processing sectors with the quantification and reduction of food losses along the production and supply chain including post-harvest losses. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	The provision of guidance and support on food waste prevention, to consumers, producers and manufacturers, is broadly positive. This action seeks to contribute towards a reduction in food waste at all stages of the food life-cycle, from production and processing to consumption of food products. In turn, this action will have indirect positive impacts on the environment (e.g. reduced emissions from food waste) and contribute towards the State's transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA5.5	Continue the targeted enforcement of waste collection permits and waste presentation bye-laws with regard to the provision of food waste recycling bins to non-household and household settings. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Continuing the enforcement of household waste collection permits and waste presentation bye-laws in relation to the provision of food waste recycling bins will have both direct and indirect positive impacts to the environment through correct management of food waste. This will assist in the aim to meet Ireland's target for reducing food waste by 50% by 2030. This priority action does not confer any significant changes to waste activities or infrastructure. It is a primarily regulatory and enforcement based measure and does not have potential for environmental impact. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.6 FA6 Packaging Waste

The purpose of focus area six is to prevent packaging waste through improved business and producer practices and consumer choices and increase the circularity of packaging to comply with the next generation of packaging recycling targets.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP6.1	Enable consumers, service providers and producers to make informed choices to prevent plastic and packaging waste.	This target policy will ultimately result in better knowledge and changed behaviours in relation to plastic and packaging waste, and its prevention in both household and commercial settings, which is broadly positive for the environment. The policy does not specify how exactly it will 'enable' these groups to make informed choices, however as set out in the priority actions for FA6 below, it is likely to involve the promotion of best practice and targeted campaigns and programmes aimed at the prevention of plastic and packaging waste across the State. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP6.2	Improve the source segregation and processing of recyclable bin materials to optimise recycling and aid circularity.	Improving the segregation and processing of recyclable waste materials at the source, i.e. within household or commercial settings where waste is generated, is broadly positive for the environment and will contribute to the State's transition to a circular economy. This policy will not involve measures or activities with the potential to impact on European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP6.3	Coordinate the response of the local authority sector to the sectoral obligations contained in the EU Directive on Packaging Waste, including regulatory and awareness activities.	The EU Directive on Packaging Waste sets out numerous obligations which, once implemented in the State, may have the potential to impact on European Sites. For example, the Directive requires that Member States ensure the setup of systems to provide for the return and collection of packaging waste from the consumer, as well as the reuse, recovery and recycling of the waste collected. Details of specific sectoral obligations are not fully known and therefore it cannot be determined whether any associated activities will have potential to impact on the Natura 2000 network. In order to deliver on these obligations, there may be requirements for development of infrastructure or additional waste activities for the treatment and management of collected packaging waste. These infrastructure elements are addressed further in Focus Area 11 to 16 where potential impacts from infrastructure are addressed in more detail. The coordination of the response is not considered to have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP6.4	Work with the Packaging Compliance Scheme to promote and enhance the capture and circularity of packaging waste.	Compliance schemes take a pro-active approach to working with industry to find solutions to reduce the impact of products and services in terms of preventing waste and addressing the type and quantity of waste generated. Working with the Packaging Compliance Scheme to promote and enhance the capture and circularity of packaging waste is broadly positive for the environment and will support the transition to a circular economy. This policy does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA6.1	Develop and deliver targeted campaigns to improve consumer behaviour on preventing and segregating packaging waste. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Education and awareness on the prevention and segregation of packaging waste offers the greatest scope to reduce negative behaviours at the individual, community, regional and national levels in regard to packaging waste. Indirect positive impacts are possible through greater engagement and changed consumer behaviour in relation to prevention and management of packaging waste in both household and non-household settings. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA6.2	Promote best practice in the retail sector including in-store packaging collection systems, deposit return schemes, promotion of reusable packaging and product refills. **Responsibility:** Compliance Scheme and Local Authority Sector	Promoting best practice in relation to in-store packaging collection systems, deposit return schemes, promotion of reusable packaging and product refills in retail settings is broadly positive. This priority action seeks progress the development of awareness on waste prevention and ultimately increase the amount of plastic and packaging that is recycled. The promotion of these schemes will initially have neutral impacts, however indirect positive impacts are possible in the short, medium and long term due to changing behaviours and attitudes towards waste. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA6.3	Promote the introduction of Deposit Return Schemes for plastic bottles and aluminium cans emphasising the positive contribution to materials quality and potential circularity. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	The promotion of Deposit Return Schemes for plastic bottles and aluminium cans is broadly positive. This action seeks to ensure more materials are captured for recycling and avoid items being discarded as litter or disposed of with non-recyclable waste. Promoting these schemes will initially have neutral impacts on the environment, but indirect positive impacts are possible through changing behaviours and attitudes towards waste. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA6.4	Promote the use of recycled materials in packaging with designers and manufacturers. **Responsibility:** DECC, EPA and Local Authority Sector	This is a primarily awareness-raising policy which seeks to improve the knowledge of designers and manufacturers on the use of recycled material in packaging. Indirect positive impacts on the environment are possible through greater engagement and improved behaviours around reuse and recycling of materials during the manufacture and design of packaging. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA6.5	Increase compliance scheme participation with the support of the compliance scheme operator. **Responsibility:** Compliance Scheme and Local Authority Sector	Compliance schemes take a pro-active approach to working with industry to find solutions to reduce the impact of products and services in terms of preventing waste and addressing the type and quantity of waste generated. Increasing the participation of businesses in a single packaging compliance scheme in Ireland addresses behaviours and attitudes discussed in FA6and focuses on the start of the supply chain. This will have primarily neutral direct impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.7 FA7 Single Use Plastic (SUP) Waste

The purpose of this focus area is prevention of SUP where known alternatives with greater circular potential are available and implementation of the Single Use Plastic Directive.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP7.1	Coordinate the response of the local authority sector to the sectoral obligations contained in the Single Use Plastic Directive and national policy, including regulatory and awareness activities.	The implementation of the Single Use Plastic Directive is broadly positive for the environment, as it commits member states to introduce measures to deal with common single use plastic items such as straws, cutlery and cotton bud sticks. Measures include design requirements and specific marking/labelling of certain plastic products, EPR schemes to cover the cost of litter clean-up and targets for plastic bottles such as separate collection for bottle recycling and increased content of recycled plastic in PET beverage bottles. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP7.2	Promote awareness and deliver best practice in the hospitality, sports and events sector including the mandatory requirement for reusable containers / plates / cutlery and provision of accessible drinking water fountains.	Through the promotion and delivery of best practice in the hospitality, sports and events sector, this policy seeks to contribute to a reduction in the use and disposal of single use plastic items such as plastic cups, containers and cutlery. This policy has the potential to create indirect positive impacts on the environment through better engagement and behaviour from food and drinks suppliers in relation to the use of reusable items across these sectors. This will also contribute towards the State's transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP7.3	Promote and facilitate the introduction of deposit return systems or schemes for single use plastics.	The promotion and facilitation of deposit return systems or schemes for single use plastics is broadly positive. This policy seeks to ensure more single use plastics are captured for recycling and avoid these items being discarded as litter or disposed of with non-recyclable waste. It will assist help Ireland meet EU targets and contribute towards the transition to a circular economy. Promoting these schemes will initially have neutral impacts on the environment, but there is a possibility for indirect positive impacts through changing behaviours towards single use plastic waste and better practice of good waste management from consumers. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP7.4	Support the application of the prohibitions and levies on single use plastics.	Supporting the application of prohibitions and levies on single used plastics will create neutral direct impacts on the environment, however, the policy is broadly positive overall. Prohibitions and levies would discourage the generation and use of single use plastics, thus resulting in indirect positive impacts on the environment and contributing to the State's transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP7.5	Prohibit the use of single use plastics by local authorities in offices and public areas as well as at outdoor public events through licensing.	Prohibiting the use of single use plastics in local authority offices, in public areas and at outdoor public events is broadly positive for the environment. This would contribute to a reduction in the generation of SUP waste and increase in the use of more circular materials, which will have indirect positive impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA7.1	Monitor the application of the prohibitions on single use plastic materials being placed on the Irish market. **Responsibility**: DECC and Local Authority Sector	The monitoring proposed under this priority action will assist in ensuring that certain single use plastic items are replaced by reusable alternatives on the Irish market. This is broadly positive. This action is directed at data gathering and while the information retrieved may inform key actions arising from the Plan, it has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. It will ensure consistency and follow up in reporting and monitoring of actions, therefore creating broadly positive indirect impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA7.2	Implement best practice with regard to single use plastic in the hospitality events and community sectors and prepare best practice guidelines for the sector for the elimination of single use plastic. **Responsibility**: Local Authority Sector	In line with waste hierarchy preferences, this policy seeks to contribute to a reduction in the use and disposal of single use plastic items which are commonly used in the hospitality, events and community sectors, such as plastic cups, containers and cutlery. The preparation of best practice guidelines for the elimination of single use plastic will help to facilitate this. This will have indirect positive impacts on environmental receptors through better engagement and behaviour in relation to the use of reusable items across these sectors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA7.3	Monitor the application of existing and new environmental levies on single use products and highlight the purpose of the levies. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	This priority action seeks to monitor the application of existing and new environmental levies on single use products and highlight the purpose of the levies, which is broadly positive. This action is primarily directed at data gathering and whilst it provides the tools, methodologies and data required to inform key actions arising from the Plan, it has limited direct impact on the environment. It will ensure consistency and follow up in reporting and monitoring of actions, therefore creating broadly positive indirect impacts. Highlighting the purpose of the levies is a primarily educational and awareness-raising activity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA7.4	Pilot the elimination of single use plastics in selected towns, institutions and events. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	Single use plastics have been identified as a waste stream of concern in the EPA Non-Household Waste Characterisation Campaign in 2018. The prevention of plastic waste being created in the first place is the most important way to tackle the plastic pollution problem. If this pilot scheme is successful, it may lead to a country-wide roll out, contributing towards a reduction in the production, use and disposal of single use plastics on a national level. This would have a direct positive impact on the environment and would support the transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA7.5	Ensure that there is an adequate and proportionate enforcement regime in place with regard to the prohibition of single use plastics and the application of environmental levies and identify deficits where they exist. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	Enforcing prohibition of single use plastics would reduce the generation of single use plastic waste, in line with the waste hierarchy preferences. This will have a direct positive impact on environmental receptors. Environmental levies would discourage the generation and use of single use plastics, thus resulting in indirect positive impacts. This priority action may encourage a move towards using more reusable materials, contributing towards the State's transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.8 FA8 Construction and Demolition

The purpose of focus area eight is to support national decisions for C&D waste and promote EPA Best Practice Guidelines for Construction & Demolition Projects.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP8.1	Prioritise waste prevention and circularity in the construction and demolition sector to reduce the resources that need to be captured as waste.	Prioritising waste prevention and circularity in the C&D sector is in line with waste hierarchy preferences and the State's transition to a circular economy. This policy will have indirect positive impacts on the environment as it will contribute to a reduction in the generation of waste materials in the sector. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP8.2	Identify and promote the growth of secondary material markets, including the elimination of barriers to the development of these markets, within the construction and demolition sector.	This policy is primarily aimed at data gathering and raising awareness in relation to the use of secondary materials within the C&D sector. This is broadly positive and is supportive of the transition to a circular economy. This target policy does not confer planning or implementation of any activities that have the potential for impact on the Natura 2000 network. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP8.1	Prioritise waste prevention and circularity in the construction and demolition sector to reduce the resources that need to be captured as waste.	Prioritising waste prevention and circularity in the C&D sector is in line with waste hierarchy preferences and the State's transition to a circular economy. This policy will have indirect positive impacts on the environment as it will contribute to a reduction in the generation of waste materials in the sector. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP8.2	Identify and promote the growth of secondary material markets, including the elimination of barriers to the development of these markets, within the construction and demolition sector.	This policy is primarily aimed at data gathering and raising awareness in relation to the use of secondary materials within the C&D sector. This is broadly positive and is supportive of the transition to a circular economy. This target policy does not confer planning or implementation of any activities that have the potential for impact on the Natura 2000 network. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP8.3	Incorporation of the EPA Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects and NWPS Soil & Spoil Action Plan, and monitoring by local authorities of the application of these requirements.	The EPA Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for C&D projects provide clients, developers, contractors, competent authorities and other relevant actors with a common approach to preparing these plans. Incorporation of these guidelines, during the design stage through to construction and deconstruction, will help to prevent C&D wastes, encourage the reuse of materials where possible and thereafter reduce and recover waste materials in a sustainable manner. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP8.4	Identify and promote materials with a low embodied carbon and high circular potential to maximise use in the construction sector.	The identification of materials with a low embodied carbo and high circular potential is primarily aimed at research and data gathering. Whilst this will provide valuable information required to inform key actions arising from the Plan, this policy has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. Indirect positive impacts are possible through the promotion of these materials, which may encourage waste prevention and maximise the use of circular materials in the C&D sector, resulting in benefits to the environment overall. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP8.5	Pursue and support a targeted levy on virgin materials to encourage the use of secondary raw materials.	Pursuing and supporting a levy on virgin materials will discourage the use of these materials in the C&D sector and promote the use of secondary raw materials, thus resulting in indirect positive impacts on the environment and contributing a resource-efficient, circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA8.1	Implement Green Public Procurement criteria on all local authority construction and demolition projects and promote its wider use within the sector. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	The implementation of Green Public Procurement criteria on all local C&D projects, and the promotion of its use across the sector is broadly positive. This priority action will contribute to a more resource-efficient, circular economy and a reduced impact on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA8.2	Pilot the preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for construction and demolition projects at selected local authority developments. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	The compilation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for C&D projects at local authority developments will contribute to the prevention and better management of waste and resources in the C&D sector, throughout all stages of a project. The compilation of these plans will encourage the reuse of materials where possible and thereafter reduce and recover waste materials in a sustainable manner. This will have indirect positive effects on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA8.3	Develop and deliver training, with the EPA, to support national decisions on Article 27 by-products for road planings and greenfield soil and stone; and support the implementation of a national decision on Article 28 end-of-waste for aggregates, which includes crushed concrete and prioritise the use of materials arising from national end-of-waste or by-product decisions. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed at assisting the EPA on the provision of training to personnel within the C&D sector on Article 27 (By-products) and Article 28 (End of Waste), and the implementation of national decisions on these articles. The delivery of training itself has no direct impacts on environmental receptors however there is potential for indirect positive impacts resulting from the minimisation of waste and reuse of materials arising from these decisions. The EPA Guidance on Soil and Stone By-products published in June 2019 states that the re-use of soil and stone must meet all legal requirements, including, but not limited to, planning permission and all associated applicable environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment, as required by law. AA documentation is required for all Article 27 notifications and this ensure the relevant protections for this measures are adhered to at consent stage. Similarly, to attain Article 28 consent for any product, the environmental impact of the product must be fully characterised and demonstrated to the EPA prior to any approval. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA8.4	Incorporate the requirement for Construction and Demolition Resource & Waste Management Plans in land use policy in County/ City Development Plans. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Incorporating a requirement for C&D Resource & Waste Management Plans in land use policy in County/City Development Plans is broadly positive, as it will contribute to the prevention and better management of waste and resources in the C&D sector throughout all stages of a project.. The compilation of these plans will encourage the reuse of materials where possible and thereafter reduce and recover waste materials in a sustainable manner. This will have indirect positive effects on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA8.5	Explore the potential to segregate waste streams in mixed waste skips to minimise contamination and maximise reuse, recycling and circularity on construction sites and provide guidance to the sector. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	The identification of potential compatible waste streams in mixed waste skips, to minimise contamination and promote circularity in the C&D sector is primarily a data gathering and research-based action. Providing guidance on this topic will contribute to better knowledge and improved behaviours in relation to good waste management within the sector, which is broadly positive. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA8.6	Allocate available resources and identify any additional resources required to consistently monitor construction and demolition sites to assess compliance with the project Resource & Waste Management Plan and apply appropriate enforcement measures to ensure compliance. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed at the allocation of resources and identification of additional resources required for monitoring purposes on C&D sites, which creates primarily neutral direct impacts on the environment. Enforcing compliance with project Resource & Waste Management Plans is broadly positive as it will ensure that waste is being appropriately managed on C&D sites. However, this action will have limited direct impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.9 FA9 Textiles

The purpose of focus area nine is to curb consumerism and the fast fashion movement to prevent this waste stream and greater regulation the post-consumer textile market.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP9.1	Influence and drive improved behaviours around textile consumption, in particular with regard to climate impact and the EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles and the Circular Economy Programme.	This target policy is aimed at raising awareness and driving behavioural change among consumers within the textile market, which has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. However, indirect positive impacts are possible through the prevention of overconsumption and minimisation of textile waste, which will help Ireland move towards a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP9.2	Engage with designers, producers, retailers, collectors and processors to coordinate the systematic tracking and management of textiles to minimise waste and optimise circularity.	This policy is directed at both collaboration and data gathering in relation to the tracking and management of materials within the textile market. This is broadly positive as it will contribute towards waste prevention from design stage through to processing and promote circularity of materials. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP9.3	Identify measures to promote reuse and repair of textiles.	The identification of measures to promote reuse and repair of textiles will is aimed at research and data gathering, which has no direct impacts on the environment. However, encouraging consumers to reuse and repair textiles rather than disposing of them is broadly positive, as it will contribute to waste prevention and more sustainable consumption and use of textiles. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP9.4	Foster greater collaboration between the retail, reuse and post-consumer textile sector to maximise synergies.	Collaboration between the retail reuse and post-consumer textile sectors is broadly positive. Whilst the action itself has limited potential for impact on environmental receptors, indirect positive impacts are possible as collaboration may contribute to the minimisation of waste and increased circularity of textiles. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA9.1	Develop and deliver targeted awareness campaigns and projects to improve behaviour around the sustainable consumption, circularity and collection of textiles. Responsibility: Local Authority Sector	This priority action is broadly positive as it seeks to promote sustainable consumption and reduce negative consumer behaviours in relation to the generation of waste textiles. Indirect positive impacts are possible through the promotion of sustainable consumption and minimisation of textile waste, which will help Ireland move towards a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA9.2	Assess and define the extent of existing textile collection options and infrastructure, including the network of registered charity outlets and define the challenges, barriers and gaps to progress. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This action is directed at data gathering and carrying out an investigation of the textile collection options and infrastructure that are currently available to Irish consumers. Whilst this will provide valuable data required to inform key actions arising from the Plan, this has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA9.3	Further to the outcome of PA9.2, make recommendations on the enhancement of existing options or the introduction of alternative options for textile collection. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Providing recommendations on the enhancement of existing textile collection options or introduction of new options is broadly positive. Better textile collection systems will contribute to the prevention of textile waste and improvement of textile reuse and recycling in Ireland, which will help the State in its transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA9.4	Encourage and facilitate greater collaboration between the retail, reuse and post-consumer textiles sector to maximise synergies. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Collaboration between the retail reuse and post-consumer textile sectors is broadly positive. Whilst the action itself has limited potential for impact on environmental receptors, indirect positive impacts are possible as collaboration may contribute to the minimisation of waste and increased circularity of textiles. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA9.5	Review the regulatory and enforcement regime for textile collection and processing and make recommendations as required. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Carrying out a review on the regulatory and enforcement regime for textile collection and processing is directed at data gathering and research. The results of this review will contribute to future improvements to textile collection and processing, which is broadly positive. However there is limited potential for direct impacts on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.10 FA10 Hazardous Waste

The purpose of focus area ten is to implement the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021 – 2027 and raise consumer awareness to prevent the generation of hazardous waste.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP10.1	Promote informed decision making to influence appropriate consumption to prevent the generation of hazardous waste.	This target policy is broadly positive for the environment as it is directed at improving knowledge and changing behaviours in relation to hazardous waste prevention. As an awareness-raising policy, it will not have significant impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP10.2	Coordinate the response of the local authority sector to the specific sectoral obligations contained in the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021 – 2027 including regulatory and awareness activities.	The key priorities for the NHWMP are the prevention of hazardous waste, improved collection, endorsement of the proximity principle, effective regulation and the promotion of the circular economy. The implementation of the NHWMP will have the potential for a positive indirect impact on the environment. However, the NHWMP details activities which have the potential for impact on European Sites, including the development of waste infrastructure, collection and storage of hazardous wastes and remediation of legacy disposal sites containing hazardous wastes. The NHWMP has been subject to Appropriate Assessment during development including an analysis of the specific sectoral obligations for local authorities and mitigation has been applied as required to mitigate any potential impact. These sectoral obligations are addressed as the individual priority actions under this Focus Area. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA10.1	Conduct awareness raising campaigns to highlight best-practices and alternatives, with initial focus on paints, cleaning products and gardening chemicals. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed at raising awareness and engagement in relation to the generation of hazardous wastes from common sources, such as paints, cleaning products and gardening chemicals. Alongside the other priority actions for this focus area, this will encourage a joint approach to hazardous waste management and support the implementation of EU and national waste and related environmental policy, legislation and guidance to ensure consistent implementation across various sectors. This will have a potential positive indirect impact on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA10.2	Update guidance on disposal of household hazardous waste and disseminate with targeted campaigns through the EPA website, mywaste.ie and waste operators. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Updating guidance on disposal of household hazardous waste and circulating targeted campaigns through relevant online resources is a broadly positive. This will contribute to improved consumer knowledge and behaviours in relation to household hazardous waste. Alongside the other priority actions for this focus area, this will encourage a joint approach to hazardous waste management and support the implementation of EU and national waste and related environmental policy, legislation and guidance to ensure consistent implementation across various sectors. This will have a potential positive indirect impact on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA10.3	Conduct national surveys on householder awareness and behaviours regarding hazardous substances to inform prevention initiatives and measures. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector and the Central Statistics Office	This action is directed at research and data gathering. While it will provide valuable information on householder awareness of hazardous waste, it will have limited direct impact on environmental receptors. By informing future prevention initiatives and measures to raise awareness and improve consumer behaviours regarding hazardous substances, there is potential for broadly positive indirect impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA10.4	Examine the potential of product and in-store labelling of hazardous substances to inform consumer purchasing and waste management decisions. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed at research and data gathering in order to determine the potential of product and in-store labelling of hazardous substances to inform consumer purchasing and waste management decisions. Alongside the other priority actions for this focus area, this will encourage a joint approach to hazardous waste management and support the implementation of EU and national waste and related environmental policy, legislation and guidance to ensure consistent implementation across various sectors. This will have a potential positive indirect impact on the environment. As this action is related to improving knowledge and changing consumer behaviours in relation to the purchasing of hazardous materials and disposal of hazardous wastes, no adverse effects are foreseen. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA10.5	Identify locations for asbestos collection facilities and work with the EPA to deliver collections and to promote best practice in the management of asbestos contaminated waste. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Note that the waste siting guidance in Appendix 9 includes specific details for waste storage facilities which would include asbestos collection and storage facilities. The guidance recognises the need for protection of European Sites in the context of providing appropriately sited infrastructure. The siting guidance highlights the requirement for AA to be undertaken for all waste-related activities requiring development consent, including new infrastructure, upgrades to existing infrastructure and activities, waste authorisation applications or reviews (e.g. Certification of Registration, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences). With this protection built into the consents for any such facility, no significant adverse effects on European Sites are foreseen. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA10.6	Ensure that there is an adequate and proportionate enforcement regime in place to mitigate the impact of hazardous waste on the environment and human health and identify deficits where they exist. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is aimed at enforcement in relation to hazardous waste management, which will ensure that potential adverse impacts on the environment and human health are prevented or mitigated. Enforcement will indirectly result in positive impacts on the environment. This action does not involve any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.11 FA11 Infrastructure Regulatory

The purpose of this focus area is to regulate existing and new infrastructure and initiatives to ensure developments are appropriately scaled and located and reflect the policies of the waste hierarchy, self-sufficiency and proximity principles.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP11.1	The development or enhancement of existing or new infrastructure or initiatives will be subject to the application of the waste hierarchy and the waste facility siting guidance for all new infrastructure (with this guidance to be embedded in Local Authority Development Plans).	Applying the waste hierarchy as the primary criteria in relation to waste infrastructure is broadly positive. The waste hierarchy prioritises waste prevention over less favoured options such as recovery and disposal, which supports the transition to a circular economy. The waste siting guidance in Appendix 9 of the Plan, intends to assist project developers and consenting authorities in recognising the need for protection of European Sites in the context of providing appropriately sited waste infrastructure. This document sets out several recommendations for siting new waste infrastructure with a view to protecting European Sites and improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 Network. The siting guidance highlights the requirement for AA to be undertaken for all waste-related activities requiring development consent, including new infrastructure, upgrades to existing infrastructure and activities, waste authorisation applications or reviews (e.g. Certification of Registration, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences). **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP11.2	Enhance national self-sufficiency with the development of sustainable waste management infrastructure where feasible and viable.	Development of sustainable waste management infrastructure, such as plastics recycling or composting facilities, is broadly positive and will contribute to the State's transition to a circular economy. However, while enhancing self-sufficiency and moving towards a more sustainable system is broadly positive, the actions required to implement this policy include the development of new waste infrastructure or upgrading of existing facilities with sustainability as a priority. The detail of potential developments are currently unknown and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP11.4	Work with regulators to expedite the consenting processes for new or modified infrastructure and operations to ensure efficient delivery of the required capacity.	This policy is directed at collaboration, with an aim to improving the existing consenting processes for new or modified infrastructure and operations. The consenting process for waste facilities, i.e. EPA licence application process or planning consent process through local authorities, which both include a requirement for projects to go through the AA process. Working with the regulators to assist with this process will most likely involve measures to speed up the consenting process, but this will have limited direct impacts on environmental receptors once the AA process is fully adhered to for these consents. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP11.5	The EPA and the National Waste Collection Permit Office will work on the development and maintenance of a national capacity register for all authorised waste treatment operations within the State.	The development and maintenance of a national capacity register for all waste treatment operations within the State is a primarily data gathering and research-based policy. Whilst this will provide important data on the capacity of waste operations across the State, the policy itself will have limited impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA11.1	Ensure infrastructural developments are in compliance with the waste hierarchy and siting guidance through engagement with An Bord Pleanála and Planning Authorities. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Working with ABP and Planning Authorities to ensure infrastructural developments are in compliance with the waste hierarchy is broadly positive. This will ensure that priority is given to prevention and re-use before recovery and disposal infrastructure, which supports the transition to a circular economy. The waste siting guidance intends to assist project developers and consenting authorities in recognising the need for protection of European Sites in the context of providing appropriately sited waste infrastructure. This document sets out several recommendations for siting new waste infrastructure with a view to protecting European Sites and improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 Network. The siting guidance highlights the requirement for AA to be undertaken for all waste-related activities requiring development consent, including new infrastructure, upgrades to existing infrastructure and activities, waste authorisation applications or reviews (e.g. Certification of Registration, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences). **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA11.2	Develop a National Waste Infrastructure Capacity Register and other improvements to aid the consenting process. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	The development of a National Waste Infrastructure Capacity Register is a primarily data gathering and research-based policy. Whilst this will provide important data on the capacity of waste operations across the State, the policy itself will have limited impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA11.3	Ensure at least one facility per local authority is authorised for storage of waste from road maintenance and other local authority construction projects. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	The assignment of at least one authorised facility for storage of road maintenance and construction waste per local authority will facilitate good management of this waste stream across the State. Ensuring that road maintenance and construction waste is appropriately removed from site and stored at an authorised facility will help to prevent negative impacts on the environment. However, this action may involve the development of new waste infrastructure or enhancement of existing facilities, where a suitable authorised facility does not exist within a local authority. The details of specific requirements are currently unknown therefore it cannot be determined whether any associated development or activities will have potential to impact on the Natura 2000 network. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
PA11.4	Review all waste related Strategic Infrastructure Development applications with regard to the waste hierarchy, business continuity and contingency. **Responsibility:** An Bord Pleanála and Local Authority Sector	Considering all waste related SID applications with regard to the waste hierarchy is broadly positive as this prioritises waste prevention and circularity over recovery and disposal of waste materials. This will ensure that all proposed SIDs are considered in the interest of the State's transition to a circular economy and prevent unnecessary or inappropriate development. In addition, all SID application are subject to AA at consent application stage. However, it is explicit in this policy that it will include the development of waste infrastructure. The detail of these SIDs are currently unknown and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

6.3.5.12 FA12 Reuse / Repair Infrastructure

The purpose of focus area twelve is to deliver a range of technical, regulatory and financial supports to promote and support the development of the reuse/repair sector and to enable its functioning to prevent materials entering the waste sector.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP12.1	Promote the development of repair and preparing for reuse initiatives with the provision of technical, regulatory and financial support working in partnership with the voluntary sector and other parties.	This policy seeks to actively support and promote repair and reuse initiatives, which is in line with the waste hierarchy and supportive of the State's transition to a circular economy. Through these initiatives, there is a possibility for direct and indirect positive impacts on the environment as they will contribute to waste prevention and circularity of materials. Provision of technical, regulatory and financial support on this policy does not have the potential for impacts on European sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP12.2	Support, develop and deliver training programmes to provide upskilling in reuse and repair.	Providing training programmes to upskill producers, service providers and consumers in reuse and repair is broadly positive and will support the transition to a circular economy. This action is primarily knowledge and awareness-raising and the activities related to potential training programmes will not have negative impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP12.3	Support the development of viable materials recovery or other advanced pre-treatment infrastructure that increases the circular potential of materials.	It is explicit in this policy that it will include the development of new waste infrastructure for viable materials recovery or other advanced pre-treatment of waste. The policy itself is broadly positive, aiming to increase the circular potential of materials. However, the detail of these infrastructural developments are currently unknown and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP12.4	Encourage the development of circular activities which stimulate and support viable secondary material markets in the construction, industrial and bioeconomy sectors.	Developing circular activities, which stimulate and support viable secondary material markets in the construction sector is broadly positive. This policy seeks to facilitate waste prevention and circularity of materials, which is in line with the waste hierarchy and supportive of the State's transition to a circular economy. However, this policy does not provide detail on what these circular activities will entail. The actions required to deliver this policy may include processes, procedures or development of infrastructure for the secondary material market, with the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment. The detail of any potential activities or development requirements associated with this policy are currently unknown. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP12.5	Work with stakeholders to overcome insurance and liability barriers within the reuse and repair markets.	Working with stakeholders to remove insurance and liability barriers within the reuse and repair markets will result in indirect positive impacts on the environment. In line with the waste hierarchy, this policy will contribute to waste prevention and increase the amount of waste material that is reused or repaired rather than being disposed of. This policy does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA12.1	Provide technical support and training to the reuse and repair sector. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Providing technical support and training to upskill producers, service providers and consumers in the reuse and repair sector will support the transition to a circular economy. This action is primarily knowledge and awareness-raising and the activities related to potential training programmes do not have the potential for impacts on European sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA12.2	Facilitate reuse and repair at designated Civic Amenity Sites. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is directed at promoting reuse of materials and preventing them from entering the waste sector. The facilitation of reuse at civic amenity sites will encourage more consumers to identify items that are suitable for reuse and provide a method of collection for these items. Existing civic amenity sites will have already gone through the planning process and have been subject to the AA process. However, this action may result in a need for enhancements or infrastructural changes to existing civic amenity sites, which may have the potential for impact on the Natura 2000 network. The details of specific sites that will be designated for reuse, and any potential development associated with the collection of materials for reuse purposes, are currently unknown. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
PA12.3	Pilot one dedicated collection service for potential repairable products in each region and align with repair practitioners. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	Providing dedicated collection services for potential repairable products and alignment with repair practitioners is broadly positive. This action will encourage waste prevention and reduce the amount of waste materials being disposed of. This action is in line with the waste hierarchy and will contribute towards the State's transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA12.4	Identify and encourage potential materials markets for reuse and repaired goods. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action is primarily research-based and directed at data gathering, and whilst it provides the tools, methodologies and data required to inform key actions arising from the Plan, it has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. Indirect positive impacts on the environment are possible through the promotion of potential secondary materials markets, which may encourage waste prevention and lead to an increase in the reuse and repair of waste materials. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA12.5	Investigate the appropriate authorisation regime for reuse and repair activities to facilitate the capture of reuse and repair data. **Responsibility:** DECC, EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is primarily research-based and directed at data gathering. This investigation will provide the tools, methodologies and data required to inform the development of an authorisation regime for reuse and repair activities, which will ensure that these activities are carried out appropriately. This will have limited direct impact on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.13 FA13 Recycling Infrastructure

The purpose of this focus area is to support the continued growth of the recycling sector in Ireland for viable resource streams.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP13.1	Support the development of pre-treatment (for recycling), reprocessing and recycling capacity where technically, economically and environmentally practicable in line with the proximity principle.	This policy is broadly positive for the environment, as increasing the State's reprocessing and recycling capacity will reduce our reliance on exports of recyclable material and contribute towards the transition to a circular economy. However, in order to develop the reprocessing and recycling capacity this will require the development of new waste infrastructure and upgrading of existing infrastructure for this purpose. The detail of these infrastructural developments are currently unknown and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. Furthermore, implementing the proximity principle which suggests that waste should generally be managed as near as possible to its place of production, might result in developments being proposed in proximity to European Sites. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP13.2	Support the development of plastic management infrastructure to ensure that a clean, reliable feedstock is available to processing and recycling plants.	Developing plastic management infrastructure is broadly positive for the environment, as this will help to address the State's current capacity issues and contribute to an overall improvement in waste management, while also supporting the transition to a circular economy. However, it is explicit in this policy that it will include the development of new waste infrastructure to facilitate plastic management and provide a feedstock of plastic materials to be forwarded to processing and recycling plants. The detail of these infrastructural developments are currently unknown and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP13.3	Support the development of recycling capacity and outlets for waste tyres in line with the proximity principle to reduce the reliance on export of this waste stream.	This policy is broadly positive for the environment, as developing the State's recycling capacity and outlets for waste tyres will reduce our reliance on exports of this waste stream and contribute towards the transition to a circular economy. However, this policy involves the development of infrastructure for the management and recycling of waste tyres, the detail of which is currently unknown. Therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. Furthermore, implementing the proximity principle which suggests that waste should generally be managed as near as possible to its place of production, might result in developments being proposed in proximity to European Sites. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP13.4	Work with key stakeholders to maximise the circular potential of anaerobic digestion and composting facilities to deliver high quality outputs with high circular potential.	There are existing anaerobic digestion and composting facilities within the State which are currently not being fed by enough material to reach their full circular potential. This policy aims to maximise this circular potential, which will ensure better quality outputs (i.e. compost). This will reduce the State's reliance on landfills and facilitate better waste management, which is broadly positive for the environment and will help Ireland in its transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP13.5	Support the provision and maintenance of appropriately scaled biological treatment capacity within the State.	The provision and maintenance of appropriately scaled biological treatment capacity will contribute to the State's overall capacity for waste recovery and support the transition to a circular economy. However, this target policy does not provide detail on what activities might be involved, including processes and procedures for the collection and treatment of biological waste. The actions required to deliver this policy will likely include the development of additional infrastructure or upgrading of existing infrastructure for the collection and treatment of biological waste. The detail of any potential development requirements and activities associated with this policy are currently unknown. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites from this target policy.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA13.1	Maintain the register of recycling infrastructure on Mywaste.ie to include Civic Amenity Sites, Bring Centres, Pay-to-Use facilities and Deposit Return Schemes. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Maintaining the register of recycling infrastructure on this online waste resource is a primarily data gathering policy. Whilst this will provide important data on recycling infrastructure, including Civic Amenity Sites, Bring Centres, Pay-to-Use facilities and the Deposit Return Scheme across the State, the policy itself will have limited impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA13.2	Investigate the potential for circularity of Incinerator Bottom Ash using the by-product or end of waste regulatory mechanisms. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This is a primarily data gathering and research-based priority action which focuses on investigating the potential for circularity of IBA and identifying the infrastructure required. Whilst this action will provide the data, tools and methodologies required to inform key actions arising from the Plan, it has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. The action does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA13.3	Set a goal for the circularity of waste tyres in conjunction with the compliance scheme and identify the infrastructure required. Responsibility: Compliance Scheme and DECC	Setting a goal for the circularity of waste tyres and identifying the infrastructure required is an action directed primarily at research and data gathering. This will provide valuable information on this waste stream and will support the State's transition to a circular economy, which is broadly positive. This action has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA13.4	Evaluate the processes and outputs of Material Recovery Facilities, set a goal for the circularity of waste streams and identify process enhancements or alternative processes. **Responsibility:** EPA, Compliance Scheme, Local Authority Sector and Private Waste Operators	This priority action is primarily directed at data gathering and research, which has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. Setting a goal for the circularity of waste streams is broadly positive. These evaluation and research-based activities do not have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA13.5	Ensure that sufficient resources are available to review and validate annual returns from collectors and facilities and identify deficits where they exist. **Responsibility:** DECC and Local Authority Sector	Ensuring that sufficient resources are available to validate annual returns from collectors and facilities creates primarily neutral direct impacts on the environment. This does not involve planning or implementation of any activities that have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.14 FA14 Recovery Infrastructure

The purpose of this focus area is to manage existing and assess and implement the need for additional recovery infrastructure within the State for municipal and construction waste.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP14.1	Support the development of pre-treatment capacity for recovery where technically, economically and environmentally practicable in line with the proximity principle.	Note that the waste siting guidance in Appendix 9 includes specific details for pre-treatment facilities which would include asbestos collection and storage facilities. The guidance recognises the need for protection of European Sites in the context of providing appropriately sited infrastructure. The siting guidance highlights the requirement for AA to be undertaken for all waste-related activities requiring development consent, including new infrastructure, upgrades to existing infrastructure and activities, waste authorisation applications or reviews (e.g. Certification of Registration, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences). Therefore, there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering recovery infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP14.2	Support the provision of 200,000 to 300,000 tonnes of additional dedicated thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous residual wastes nationally, to ensure there is adequate active thermal treatment capacity.	It is explicit in this policy that it will include the development of additional infrastructure or upgrading of existing infrastructure in order to significantly increase thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous residual wastes. The specific details of these infrastructural developments for thermal recovery are currently unknown. Therefore, there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering recovery infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP14.3	Monitor Soil Recovery Facility capacity in the market to ensure adequate and appropriate authorisations are in place, in each region, to satisfy the need for soil recovery capacity.	Ensuring that each region has the capacity for soil recovery is broadly positive for the environment. The monitoring proposed under this policy will ensure that soil recovery facilities across the State are appropriately authorised. Soil recovery facilities are licenced and authorised by the EPA and the planning process includes consideration of European Sites and the requirement for AA. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP14.4	Support the provision of treatment capacity for non-hazardous construction and demolition waste streams (in particular soils, fines, rubble and concrete).	The monitoring proposed under this policy will assist in ensuring that non-hazardous C&D waste is treated and recovered where possible and the generation of this waste stream is minimised. This is broadly positive for the environment and will contribute to the transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP14.5	Support the provision of national capacity for bottom ash from existing thermal treatment facilities, pending the provision of alternative uses which optimise the circularity of this material.	Non-hazardous bottom ash can be treated and re-used; for example metal can be extracted and recovered as a secondary construction material and the ash can be put to beneficial reuse. This is broadly positive and will support the transition to a circular economy. Existing thermal treatment facilities will have already been subject to AA during the planning and consent process. However, providing capacity for incinerator bottom ash from thermal treatment facilities may require the development of new infrastructure to manage this resource stream. The details of specific requirements are currently unknown and there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA14.1	Ensure that there is an agreed schedule of planned maintenance shutdowns within the thermal sector to minimise disruption to waste treatment. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Ensuring that there is an agreed schedule of planned maintenance shutdowns within the thermal sector has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA14.2	Set a circularity goal for the output from biological treatment facilities and for soil and other construction and demolition waste streams. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Setting a goal for the circularity of output from biological treatment facilities, soil and other C&D waste streams is an action directed primarily at research and data gathering. This will provide valuable information on these waste streams and will support the State's transition to a circular economy, which is broadly positive. This action has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA14.3	Determine the implications of calorific values on thermal capacity with the thermal recovery sector (e.g., waste to energy plants). **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is primarily directed at data gathering and research. While the information retrieved may inform key actions arising from the Plan, this has limited direct impact on environmental receptors and does not have the potential for impacts on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA14.4	Maximise the use of Solid Recovered Fuels in the thermal co-processing sector (e.g., cement plants) consistent with licence conditions. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Maximising the use of solid recovered fuels can help to reduce our dependency on fossil fuels, lower the State's greenhouse gas emissions and reduce our carbon footprint. This is broadly positive for the environment and will contribute to the transition to a circular economy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA14.5	Liaise with the EPA on the enforcement of Waste Recovery Licences to avoid disruptions to waste treatment. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Enforcing waste licences and ensuring that waste recovery and treatment activities take place at facilities authorised by the EPA will have indirect positive impacts on environmental receptors. This priority action aims to prevent disruptions to waste treatment and through the enforcement of these licences, the EPA can ensure that the activity in question will not cause environmental pollution when carried out in accordance with the licence conditions. This is broadly positive. Liaising with the EPA on this topic does not have the potential for impact on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.15 FA15 Disposal Infrastructure

The purpose of focus area fifteen is to maintain adequate disposal capacity at landfills and provide for contingency capacity for unforeseen events.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP15.1	Additional disposal capacity for non-hazardous waste is only supported in the context of compliance with the EU target of disposal to landfill of not more than 10% of MSW by 2035.	Ensuring compliance with the EU landfill minimisation target is generally positive for the environment. This reduction of landfilling will help to prevent detrimental impacts on the environment and to ensure that non-hazardous waste materials are gradually and effectively recovered through proper waste management and in line with the waste hierarchy. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP15.2	Ensure the provision of appropriate waste contingency capacity in response to market disruption/interruption and/ or events which pose a risk to the environment and/ or health of humans and livestock.	This policy aims to provide for waste treatment contingency capacity for unforeseen events such as market disruption or failure of an existing waste facility. The provision of waste treatment facilities for contingency purposes may require the development of new waste disposal infrastructure and, depending on location, nature and scale of the development, this may have potential for impact on European Sites. The details of the specific requirements for the delivery of this policy are not fully known. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**
TP15.3	Ensure the continuation of the Historic Landfill Remediation Programme consistent with the existing risk based approach.	Local authorities can apply for a certificate of authorisation from the EPA for registered historic/ closed landfill sites within their council areas. The purpose of this certificate is to specify control and remediation measures required at a closed landfill to ensure that waste disposed or recovered on the site is not causing or is not likely to cause environmental pollution. It is a requirement that these applications for historic landfill remediation include a risk assessment in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice and screening for AA (or NIS if required). Potential impacts on the environment and on European Sites are taken account of in the authorisation process. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP15.4	Encourage appropriate alternative land uses at authorised inactive landfills (un-commenced, permanently closed, or temporarily closed) subject to amendments to existing approvals.	Encouraging appropriate alternative land uses at authorised inactive landfills is broadly positive for the environment as it aims to prevent activities that are likely to cause environmental pollution. Proposals for development at authorised inactive landfills are subject to AA Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure protection and preservation of the Natura 2000 Network. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP15.5	Encourage appropriate land uses at remediated historic landfills which are consistent with environmental protection criteria and which do not compromise the remediation solution.	This target policy aims to protect the environment and ensure that remediation measures at historic landfill sites are appropriate. This will have indirect positive impacts on the environment. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP15.6	Develop an integrated and coordinated strategy to respond to the operational and financial challenges associated with landfill aftercare.	This policy relates to a financial strategy for local authority management of aftercare of landfill sites such as through cost efficiency for monitoring and managing these sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA15.1	Prepare the detailed feasibility report for a national waste contingency facility. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This is a primarily data gathering and research-based priority action which is directed at delivering on the detailed feasibility report for a national contingency facility. Whilst this action will provide important data to inform key actions arising from the Plan, it has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. The action does not confer any activities that could potentially impact upon European Sites, their QIs/SCIs and therefore their integrity. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA15.2	Implement the recommendations of the detailed national waste contingency feasibility report. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	The contingency waste capacity feasibility study examines the capacity of the Local Authority sector to provide contingency capacity for the disposal of waste in Ireland, under a range of potential unforeseen circumstances. Provision of the planned recovery capacity, if delivered, will exceed the recommended required recovery capacity and will potentially reduce our dependency on the export of municipal solid waste in the future, which is broadly positive. The report identifies the potential candidate site to provide immediate, short, medium and long-term solutions for contingency capacity in Ireland and this analysis is currently being validated. The upgrading of the existing infrastructure or any new development required at the site to deliver additional capacity may have the potential for impact on European Sites, depending on the location, nature and scale of the works all of which will be subject to the relevant planning and licensing approvals. **Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA15.3	Progress the investigation and remediation of the registered unregulated historic landfills in accordance with the established risk based approach and the necessary statutory approvals. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	Remediation of registered unregulated historic landfills requires a certificate of authorisation from the EPA, which ensures that waste disposed or recovered on the site is not causing or is not likely to cause environmental pollution. It is a requirement that applications for the remediation of unregulated historic landfills include a risk assessment in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice and screening for AA (or NIS if required). Potential impacts on the environment and on European Sites are taken account of in the authorisation process. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA15.4	Work with the landfill operators to ensure that remaining void space is utilised primarily for residual municipal waste. **Responsibility:** Private Waste Operators and Local Authority Sector	Ireland currently has three landfills accepting municipal waste for disposal; Drehid Landfill, Knockharley Landfill and Ballynagran Landfill[18]. This action is aimed at encouraging the disposal sector to prioritise municipal solid waste when filling the remaining void space at these sites. These existing facilities are already consented and are operating under EPA waste licences, which were subject to AA during the planning process. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA15.5	The Local Authority Sector will work collectively to examine potential efficiencies around aftercare of landfill sites. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This action relates to financial feasibility of local authority management of aftercare of landfill sites such as through cost efficiency for monitoring and managing these sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA15.6	Liaise with the EPA on the enforcement of Waste Disposal Licences to avoid disruptions to waste treatment. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Enforcing waste licences and ensuring that waste disposal activities take place at facilities authorised by the EPA will have indirect positive impacts on environmental receptors. This priority action aims to prevent disruptions to waste treatment and through the enforcement of these licences, the EPA can ensure that the activity in question will not cause environmental pollution when carried out in accordance with the licence conditions. This is broadly positive. Liaising with the EPA on this topic does not have the potential for impact on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.3.5.16 FA16 Hazardous Infrastructure

The purpose of this focus area is to support the implementation of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP16.1	Support the development of additional capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste in accordance with the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan to ensure there is adequate active treatment capacity.	This policy is directed at supporting the development of waste infrastructure in order to ensure there is adequate capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste. This is generally positive, however, the detail of these infrastructural developments are currently unknown and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. Infrastructure developments will be subject to the relevant planning and licensing approvals. **Therefore, applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**

[18] Ireland's Environment 2020 – An Integrated Assessment. Available at: https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/state-of-the-environment/EPA_Irelands_Environment_2020.pdf Accessed August 2022.

No.	Target Policy	Assessment of Effects
TP16.2	Maintain annual capacity for the treatment of asbestos waste to ensure the waste stream is managed and monitor the requirement for additional capacity.	This target policy is aimed at maintaining the existing annual capacity for the treatment of asbestos waste and ensuring that this waste stream is appropriately managed, which has limited potential for impacts on environmental receptors. Monitoring the requirement for additional capacity involves data gathering and research. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP16.3	Conduct a review of hazardous waste management capacity and performance during the Covid-19 pandemic with the EPA.	Assisting with the review of hazardous waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic as set out in the NHWMP is broadly positive. This policy is directed at research and data gathering. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
TP16.4	Conduct a business continuity assessment for hazardous waste management capacity with the EPA.	This policy is directed at conducting a business continuity assessment for Ireland's hazardous waste management system to identify at-risk waste streams and associated infrastructure. This is broadly positive. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

No.	Priority Action	Assessment of Effects
PA16.1	Identify hazardous waste streams where there is an associated treatment capacity risk. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	This priority action is primarily directed at data gathering and research to identify at-risk waste streams and associated infrastructure. While the information retrieved may inform key actions arising from the Plan in relation to hazardous waste, the action itself is research-based and has limited direct impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA16.2	Facilitate and assist with the establishment of collections for household and small-scale hazardous waste through Civic Amenity Sites and/or via special collections. **Responsibility:** Local Authority Sector	This priority action aims to provide for the collection of household and small-scale hazardous waste, adding to the waste streams that are currently collected. This is generally positive and will contribute towards the transition to a circular economy. However, there is currently no detail regarding the collection process and procedure and therefore there is a risk of pollution events in the absence of appropriate processes and procedures which could affect European Sites directly or indirectly. At this stage the detail of how the collection and management of the collected hazardous materials is not known. **There is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites as a result of this action.**
PA16.3	Develop a register of hazardous waste storage / processing/ treatment facilities with a particular focus on business continuity and contingency. **Responsibility:** EPA and Local Authority Sector	Working with the EPA on a register of hazardous waste facilities is primarily a data gathering policy. Whilst this action will provide important data on the storage, processing and treatment of hazardous waste in Ireland and will inform key actions arising from the Plan, it will have limited impact on environmental receptors. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**
PA16.3	Liaise with the EPA on the enforcement of Hazardous Waste Licences to avoid disruptions to waste treatment. **Responsibility:** EPA	Enforcing waste licences and ensuring that hazardous waste activities take place at facilities authorised by the EPA will have indirect positive impacts on environmental receptors. This priority action aims to prevent disruptions to waste treatment and through the enforcement of these licences, the EPA can ensure that the activity in question will not cause environmental pollution when carried out in accordance with the licence conditions. This is broadly positive. Liaising with the EPA on this topic does not have the potential for impact on European Sites. **No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.**

6.4 In Combination Effects

The assessment of in-combination effects with other plans or projects is a crucial and often difficult aspect of Article 6(3) assessment, particularly at the plan level. This step aims to consider the policies within which the Plan is being developed and to identify at this early stage any possible in-combination effects of the proposed the Plan with other plans and projects as detailed in Table 6.3. In theory, there are many other plans/ projects that interact with or have the potential to combine pressures and threats to European Sites; however, the in-combination assessment is a matter of applying a practical and realistic approach.

In line with EC guidance (MN2000), a stepwise approach has been taken to consideration of in-combination effects as follows:

- Identify plans / projects that might act in combination;
- Identify the types of impact that might occur;
- Define boundaries of the assessment;
- Identify pathways for impact; and
- Impact prediction and assessment.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
National Development Plan 2021-2030 The major public investment approved by Government and detailed in the new NDP will play a significant role in addressing the opportunities and challenges faced by Ireland over the coming years from issues such as Covid-19, Brexit, housing, health, climate action and a population projected to grow by one million people between 2016 and 2040.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	The NDP is a high level budgetary and finance document which identifies priorities for capital investment. Given the nature of the capital investment the majority of the projects referenced and funded under the NDP have been or will be subject to SEA/EIA/AA. The NDP does not confer planning, it identifies strategic need. No potential for in-combination effects.
National Planning Framework (Ireland 2040 Our Plan) The National Planning Framework is a long-term strategy for the next 20 years and it will focus on ensuring compatibility between future growth of cities/ towns within Ireland alongside environmental sustainability. It is intended that the National Planning Framework will both provide the focus to guide and inform future planning and set the framework for integrated investment decisions. It is intended that the national policy will be detailed through the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies in order to set out long term national, regional and local development frameworks from within which sectors will work together to ensure proper planning and sustainable development. Both the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES) are being subject to the AA process.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alteration to air quality; • Disturbance.	It is a policy[19] of the National Planning Framework to ensure the resilience of our natural resources and cultural assets. Linkage to wider policies such as for European Sites under the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Water Framework Directive is recognised and the need to set high level planning policies in protecting and making responsible use of our natural environment. The framework includes a strategy to adopt the principles of the circular economy to enable more sustainable planning and land use management along with a waste management strategy to provide adequate capacity and systems, which aligns with the Plan. The NPF's key aim to increase the population by one million by 2040 which will lead to an annual increase in waste, meaning there is potential for in-combination effects. The NPF and RSES brownfield/ infill development targets could lead to the generation of potentially significant amounts of contaminated land/soil, most of which Ireland currently exports for treatment. However, the NPF has been subject to AA and includes clear policy on avoidance of impacts to European sites. With the implementation of mitigation measures, including the requirement for individual plans/projects to undertake AA during the planning and consent process, no in-combination effects are anticipated.

[19] http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/towards_a_national_planning_framework_december_2015.pdf , Appendix II – Page 2

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
2020 Programme for Government (PfG) Commits Ireland to work to promote a more sustainable and responsible system and culture for consumption, use and reuse of materials, and end of use recycling and disposal. The PfG requires the State to work with the EU to implement the agreed circular economy approach and to support the CEAP. The PfG also plans to implement new national waste and circular economy action plans and to create a Circular Economy Unit in government to ensure a whole of government approach to the circular economy. The PfG committed to changes to the EPR model for packaging, greener public procurement, prevention of plastic packaging, resource efficient changes to the tax system, action on single use plastics, product labelling, the Clean Oceans Initiative, biodegradable packaging composting and a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for plastic bottles and aluminium cans.	• Improved habitats and species • Improved water quality; and • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	The main thrust of the PfG is positive and would not be expected to conflict with the Plan but to positively influence it going forward. This Programme and the Plan both share the aim to promote a sustainable and circular economy. There is potential for direct positive in-combination effects
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies The three regional strategies seek to interpret and implement the NPF at a regional level.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	The three regional strategies include clear policy and supporting actions to avoid and minimise impacts on European sites. They include similar commitments to only implement the policy base within the carrying capacity of the receiving environment as greater detail is known through the planning hierarchy. There is no potential for in combination effects.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 2021-2027 The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NHWMP) is a cyclical plan published by the EPA. An objective of the fourth NHWMP 2021-2027, includes to: 'Promote safe reuse and recycling pathways in support of the circular economy'. Prevention forms an important part of all local and regional waste management plans and the NHWMP recommends that these provisions be implemented in full, especially in relation to hazardous waste. The NHWMP recommends that prevention initiatives be incorporated into this Plan. A NHWMP implementation group has been established and the local authority sector is playing an active role in this group.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alteration to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	There is a potential for direct and indirect in-combination effects between the NHWMP and the Plan, as both plans set out policies and actions related to activities that require waste licences such as waste collection, treatment and disposal, and the development of waste infrastructure. However, the NHWMP was also subject to AA during the planning process and set out mitigation measures to mitigate potential adverse effects on European Sites. As such, there is no potential for in-combination effects.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 This is Ireland's new national waste policy which, building on the previous policy, A Resource Opportunity – waste management policy in Ireland. The new action plan puts the focus on waste management further up the waste hierarchy, shifting away from disposal and treatment of waste towards circular product design. The plan has over 200 measures across various sectors including the circular economy transition, protection of consumers, green procurement, plastics and packaging, municipal waste etc. It will also examine the feasibility of introducing an EPR for textiles, bulky waste including mattresses, paints, medicines and farm hazardous waste.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	As an initiative that primarily aims at developing the circular economy, there is no risk of likely significant in-combination effects from the policy. It seeks to provide tools and information to businesses, individuals and the public sector to influence behavioural change, support sustainable choices and inform policy. Therefore, it is not expected to conflict with the Plan but to positively influence it going forward.
Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy The CES 2021-2022 was published by DECC in 2021 as a strategic document intended to explain what the circular economy is, why Ireland needs to achieve a circular economy and how national policy will develop to support that goal. The strategy sets out the national policy framework to support the transition to a circular economy and encourages investment in reuse, remanufacturing, repair and refurbishment and eco-design. The CES explains why Ireland needs to achieve a circular economy and how national policy will develop to support that goal. It has five key objectives.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved habitat and species protection; and • Improved air and water quality.	There is a potential for direct positive in-combination effects. This Strategy will include more detailed circular economy actions and targets as the national policy framework develops, which benefits and shares the aims of the Plan.
Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 The Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act is crucial for the effective and coherent statutory implementation of a fully circular economy in Ireland. This Act provides for preparation of a Circular Economy Strategy (CES), the establishment of a Circular Economy Fund, the EPA establishment of a Circular Economy Programme (CEP), the power to apply new environmental levies and prohibits placing on the market of certain products and the preparation of a national food waste prevention roadmap.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved habitat and species protection; and • Improved air and water quality.	There is a potential for direct positive in-combination effects. This bill strengthens waste and circular economy legislation. This act enables the implementation of circular economy actions and targets which benefits and shares the aims of the Plan.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
EU Circular Economy Package 2015 The package involved four adopted directives on waste, landfill waste, end of life for vehicles, and batteries and packaging waste. The policies and legislative proposals contained therein and in the new EU Circular Economy Action Plan (2020) are designed to aid the transition towards a circular economy and provide the legal framework to enable the circular economy.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved habitat and species protection; and • Improved air and water quality.	The key aim of this package relates to the sustainable use of resources and recognises the strategic importance of securing the supply of clean and affordable raw materials to fulfil the EU's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050. The main thrust of the package is positive and would not be expected to conflict with the Policy Statement but to positively influence it going forward.
The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP)/Circular Economy Programme 2021-2027 The NWPP is incorporated as part of the part of the Circular Economy Programme 2021-2027, which will be led by the EPA. The NWPP supports national-level, strategic programmes to prevent waste and drive the circular economy in Ireland. It aims to embed sustainability and climate action into different sectors by reducing water-use, waste and energy and produces annual reports.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved water quality; and • Alteration to air quality.	As an initiative that primarily aims at sustainability, climate action and developing the circular economy, there is no risk of likely significant in-combination effects from the NWPP. It seeks to provide tools and information to businesses, individuals and the public sector to influence behavioural change, support sustainable choices and inform policy. Therefore, it is not expected to conflict with the Plan but to positively influence it going forward.
National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy The National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy (NPSB) presents a joint vision for the development of the bioeconomy by DAFM and DECC. It highlights that the bioeconomy has a close relationship with the circular economy and represents an area where Ireland has some crucial advantages. It notes that the bioeconomy should promote circularity through solutions and innovations that reuse and recycle materials, maximising resource efficiency by using unavoidable wastes and environmental sustainability. The contribution of a circular bioeconomy to reducing GHG emissions is recognised.	• Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to air quality	There is potential for both positive and negative in-combination effects. This strategy will help with waste prevention, reuse and recycling but there is potential for an increase in crop and animal production for the benefit of biotechnological applications. However, the policy statement sets out guiding principles that underpin the bioeconomy and help translate the vision into coordinated action. This includes the sustainability principle which states that the amount of biomaterial extracted should not have a negative impact on our biological resources; it should not exceed the capacity of the environment to replenish itself; and should cause no lasting damage to an environment. Activity in the bioeconomy should not degrade resilience or biodiversity in the ecosystem. It also outlines the precautionary principle which is a risk management approach to prevent policies or actions causing harm to the public or the environment. Therefore in-combination effects are deemed unlikely.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and Amending Directive (EU) 2018/851 This Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and lays down some basic waste management principles. The Directive introduces the 'polluter pays principle' and EPR. The revised directive places responsibility on EU member states to improve their waste management systems, to improve the efficiency of resource use, and to ensure that waste is valued as a resource. Some of the key issues addressed in the amending directive include: minimum operating requirements for EPR schemes; strengthened rules on waste prevention and further obligations on waste generation; highlights examples of incentives to apply the waste hierarchy, such as landfill and incineration charges and pay-as-you-throw schemes; and sets new municipal-waste-recycling targets.	• Improved habitats and species • Improved water quality; and • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	This directive (as amended) reflects the Union's ambition to move to a circular economy with targets set for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste, which aligns with the Plan. The Revised Waste Directive strengthens rules on waste prevention and sets out targets for Member States such as; to increase the amount of municipal waste being prepared for re-use and recycling to a minimum of 55% by 2025, to reduce food waste by 50% by 2030 and to establish separate household textile and hazardous waste collection by 2025. As the directives establish major principles on how to handle waste, it will not have a negative impact on the ~Plan, but positively influence it.
Regional Waste Management Plans 2015-2021 The three RWMPs include the Southern Region, Easter-Midlands Region and Connacht-Ulster Region. All provide a framework for the prevention and management of wastes in a safe and sustainable manner and these are administered by the three RWMPOs.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	All waste management plans were subject to AA processes. The primary purpose of the plans at regional level are to prevent the negative impacts of waste and manage and control pollution. Retaining the successful implementation of the regional waste management plans, the Plan is the proposed single national plan for waste management planning which will consolidate these three regional plans. No in-combination effects are likely.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap This Roadmap documents how Ireland will achieve a 50% reduction in food waste generation by 2030. In addition, the roadmap sets out the approach to ensure a robust national system for food waste measurement and reporting is established in order to meet Ireland's reporting obligations and to monitor Ireland's progress in meeting its UN and EU commitments over the next decade.	• Improved habitats and species • Improved water quality • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality	There is a potential for direct positive in-combination effects. This Strategy is directed at food waste prevention and management which benefits and shares the aims of the Plan.
National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan Sets out a nationwide standardised approach to ensure that treated wastewater sludge across the country is effectively managed, stored, transported and re-used or disposed of in a sustainable way.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	There is a potential for direct positive in-combination effects. This Strategy is directed at food waste prevention and management which benefits and shares the aims of the Plan. The national strategy of the plan is for a sustainable approach to wastewater sludge management to ensure efficiency and ongoing improvement. An important objective is to avoid endangering human health or harming the environment, so no in-combination effects are anticipated. This Plan aligns with the Plan in a positive way.
Sewage Sludge Directive Waste (86/278/ EEC) Seeks to encourage the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. The Directive also specifies rules for the sampling and analysis of sludges and soils.	• Habitat loss or destruction • fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	This Directive and the Plan both share the goal of wanting to ensure public health is protected. The regulation of sewage sludge outlined in the directive requires that specific rules be followed. This Directive aligns with the Plan in a positive way and in-combination effects are deemed unlikely.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and revised Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 The new Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet. In the context of the post-COVID-19 pandemic, it aims to build resilience to future threats, including climate change, security of food supplies, forest fires, outbreaks of disease and combating the illegal trade in wildlife. It aims to increase the Natura 2000 network, launch an EU nature restoration plan and introduce measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge. To enable implementation, it also aims to allow better tracking of progress, improving knowledge transfer and emphasising 'respect for nature' in public and business decision-making.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved water quality; and • Improved air quality	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the primary purpose of the Strategy is to halt the loss of habitat and species.
Biodiversity Climate Adaptation Plan [arising from the National Climate Adaptation Framework] The framework provides strategic focus to ensure adaptation measures are taken across different sectors and levels of government to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. There is a requirement for each government department to prepare sectoral plans. The DCHG completed this in relation to Biodiversity. The Biodiversity CAP sets out the key challenges for biodiversity and the actions needed to increase resilience of our native flora and fauna to the effects of climate change.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species • Introduction or spread of invasive species • Improved water quality	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the primary purpose of the plan is to protect biodiversity and improve the understanding of the link between climate change and environmental impacts. The actions and priorities arising from the plan are important for resilience in the longer term. Positive in combination effects are anticipated as it supports resilience to climate change.
National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 Ireland's third iteration of the NBAP, for conserving and restoring Ireland's biodiversity covering the period 2017 to 2021 (the 4th NBAP is currently in preparation and will cover the period 2023-2027). The aims are to achieve Ireland's Vision for Biodiversity through addressing issues ranging from improving the management of protected areas to increasing awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	• Improved habitat and species protection; • Improved habitats; and • Increased resilience in habitats and species.	As the NBAP is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and Second Cycle River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 (Third-cycle in prep, 2022-2027) The primary purpose of this Directive and the various pieces of national legislation that have enacted through the implementation of RBMPs, is to achieve good status for all water bodies, with no deterioration in water body status. The RBMP sets out the programme of measures to achieve the objectives of the WFD.	• Improved water quality; • Improved habitats; and • Increased resilience in habitats and species.	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the primary purpose of the Directive is to improve ecological status and includes achievement of objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directives. The second cycle River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 was published together with a NIS including mitigation to offset negative effects. The same process is required for the third-cycle RBMP for the 2022-2027 period, which was drafted in 2021 and recently went through public consultation.
Water Services Strategic Plan Irish Water has prepared a Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP, 2015), under Section 33 of the Water Service No. 2 Act of 2013 to address the delivery of strategic objectives which will contribute towards improved water quality and WFD requirements. The WSSP forms the highest tier of asset management plans (Tier 1) which Irish Water prepare and it sets the overarching framework for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) and water services projects (Tier 3). The WSSP sets out the challenges we face as a country in relation to the provision of water services and identifies strategic national priorities. It includes Irish Water's short, medium and long term objectives and identifies strategies to achieve these objectives. As such, the plan provides the context for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) which will document the approach to be used for key water service areas such as water resource management, wastewater compliance and sludge management. The WSSP also sets out the strategic objectives against which the Irish Water Capital Investment Programme (CIP) is developed. The current version of the CIP outlines the proposals for capital expenditure in terms of upgrades and new builds within the Irish Water owned asset.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	The WSSP has undergone SEA and AA, which highlighted the need for additional plan/project environmental assessments to be carried out at the tier 2 and tier 3 levels. No likely significant in-combination effects are envisaged.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme, under the Floods Directive The Office of Public Works (OPW) is responsible for the implementation of the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC which is being carried out through a Catchment based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme. As part of the directive Ireland is required to undertake a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, to identify areas of existing or potentially significant future flood risk and to prepare flood hazard and risk maps for these areas. Following this, Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) are developed for these areas setting objectives for managing the flood risk and setting out a prioritised set of measures to achieve the objectives. The CFRAM programme is currently being rolled out and Draft Flood Risk Management Plans have been prepared. These plans have been subject AA.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Disturbance; • In-combination impacts within the same scheme	CFRAM Studies and their product Flood Risk Management Plans, have undergone AA. Any future flood plans will have to take into account the design and implementation of water management infrastructure as it has the potential to impact on hydromorphology and potentially on the ecological status and favourable conservation status of water bodies. The establishment where flooding is occurring is an important consideration for the Plan and spatial planning in general, with regard to the siting of houses, services and infrastructure. The AA of the CFRAMs considered the potential for impacts from hard engineering solutions and how they might affect hydrological connectivity and hydromorphological supporting conditions for protected habitats and species. No likely significant in-combination effects are envisaged.
Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) This is the main EU instrument regulating pollutant emissions from industrial installations. The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU. The IED is based on several pillars, in particular (1) an integrated approach, (2) use of best available techniques, (3) flexibility, (4) inspections and (5) public participation. The IED sets out the licensing procedures and criteria for certain industrial activities, aiming to reduce harmful emissions, in particular through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) in terms of environmental performance. BATs are being continually revised with BAT conclusions then being adopted by the EC as Implementing Decisions. IED licences also make specific provision for the prevention of waste and for its proper management.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	There is potential for direct positive in-combination effects. No risk of likely significant in-combination effects from the Directive as the primary purpose of is to ensure the prevention and control of pollution by giving priority to intervention at source.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) This directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfill of waste. It introduced strict technical requirements for waste and landfills. It sets out the definition of different categories of waste (municipal, hazardous, non-hazardous and inert) and applies to all landfills.	• Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	There is potential for direct positive in-combination effects, as this Directive and the Plan both share the aim for reduction and prevention of waste.
EU Green Deal 2050 In response to the challenges facing Europe, the European Green Deal was adopted for the EU in December 2019. Termed a new growth strategy based on clean products and technologies, the European Green Deal is committed to working towards a climate-neutral society by 2050. It has an action plan/ roadmap of actions, of which the key objectives are to: increase the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy; as well as to restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It also aims to support innovation of industry to increase circularity. It has a timetable of actions, including producing the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, which were published in 2020.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved habitat and species protection; and • Improved air and water quality.	The key aim of the Action Plan is sustainability in order to deliver circularity. This plan will be complimentary to the Plan and as such no significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.
Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive (2011/65/EU) This directive limits the concentrations of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, with some exemptions. It aims to protect the environment and human health, particularly workers in WEEE recycling facilities. The reduction in the use of the specified hazardous substances at source has positive impacts by allowing increased recycling of WEEE products.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved air and water quality	There is potential for direct positive in combination effects. This Directive and the Plan both share the aim to protect the environment and human health.
EU's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment Global chemical use is projected to double by 2030, and while essential for life, chemicals can also have hazardous properties and can be toxic to human health and the environment. As such, the EU has prepared this strategy which also ties into the Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan. It aims for zero pollution, including reducing hazardous waste streams, and to protect environmental and human health. It aims to streamline the coherence between waste, chemicals and products legislation.	• Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved air and water quality.	There is potential for direct positive in-combination effects. This Strategy and the Plan both share the aim for how waste is handled in terms of legislation.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
The EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS) and Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland (2012) (national) The overarching sustainable development policy document in the EU. During the 2009 review the EU noted a number of unsustainable trends that require urgent action including a decrease in high energy consumption in the transport sector in line with the 2020 Strategy. At national level, Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland (2021) has followed the model used in the EU SDS.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	There is no potential for in-combination effects with the Plan. The strategy aims to manage resources more responsibly such as waste and thus would complement the Plan. The main thrust of the plan is positive and would not be expected to conflict with the Plan but to positively influence it going forward.
Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe Outlines how we can transform Europe's economy into a sustainable one by 2050. It proposes ways to increase resource productivity and decouple economic growth from resource use and its environmental impact.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	There is no potential for in-combination effects with the Plan. The roadmap aims to tackle challenges and manage resources more responsibly such as turning waste and into a resource and thus would complement the Plan. The main thrust of the plan is positive and would not be expected to conflict with the Plan but to positively influence it going forward.
National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 The plan brings together energy and climate planning and describes how Ireland will achieve the EUs main climate targets. The plan must cover the key areas of (i) energy security; (ii) internal energy market; (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) decarbonisation; and (v) research, innovation and competitiveness.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/ or water movement; • Disturbance; and • In-combination impacts within the same scheme	The plan supports decarbonisation and waste management and as such the main thrust of the plan is positive as it addresses climate change aspects. The Plan has been subject to SEA and AA screening.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Climate Action Plan 2023 The Climate Action Plan 2023 implements the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings and sets out a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve national emissions by 2030 and reach net zero no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government. The CAP sets out how Ireland can accelerate the actions that are required to respond to the climate crisis, putting climate solutions at the centre of Ireland's social and economic development.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species	It sets out measures which directly relate to the Plan through targets for waste reduction, prevention and diversion, while also outlining waste policy development so as to strive for circular bioeconomy. The main thrust of the plan is positive and there is potential for positive in combination effects as it supports long term resilience to climate change.
The EU Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the period from 2020 to 2030 Sets targets for the period 2020 to 2030: Target of 27% renewable energy in the EU; Increase energy efficiency by 27% by 2020; and Reaching electricity interconnection target of 15% between EU countries by 2030.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species	This policy framework underwent impact assessment before publishing. The overall drive is to increase the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, there is no potential for in-combination impacts.
Energy Roadmap 2050 This roadmap does not set specific energy targets at this point but does aim to achieve an 80% to 95% reduction in greenhouse gases compared to 1990 levels by 2050.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	The key aim of the Roadmap is a guide to a low carbon Europe. This plan will be complimentary to the Plan and as such no significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.

Table 6.3: Assessment of In-combination Effects (Cont'd)

The Plan in Combination with…	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Eight Environmental Action Programme (2021-2030) The 8th EAP aims to accelerate the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and regenerative economy. It recognises that human wellbeing and prosperity depend on the healthy ecosystems within which we operate and sets out six priority objectives (i) climate neutrality by 2050 (ii) reducing vulnerability to climate change (iii) circular economy (iv) zero-pollution ambition (v) enhancing natural capital and (vi) reducing environmental and climate pressures.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Disturbance to habitats/ species.	As the EAP is aimed at environmental action protection, there are no in-combination effects.
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Convention) It is the main international convention covering prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes. It currently includes six technical Annexes that focus on oil pollution, noxious liquid substances in bulk, harmful substances carried by sea in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution from ships.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Alterations to air quality.	Ireland continues to heavily rely on the export of certain waste streams such as recyclables, residual municipal solid waste and hazardous wastes, with shipping as the key mode of transporting the waste. The growing population and economic development has resulted in increased production of waste year on year. However, the MARPOL Convention seeks to protect the environment from pollution and the Plan will reduce Ireland's reliance on waste export, thus decreasing the number of ships required for shipping of waste materials. Potential slight positive in-combination effects expected.
Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 Provides a new suite of rural development measures designed to enhance the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, achieve more sustainable management of natural resources and ensure a more balanced development of rural areas. Includes provisions under GLAS; Bio-Energy; nutrient management planning; 'Carbon Navigator' software tool.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	The Rural Development Plan (RDP) was subject to its own AA. Mitigation in the RDP requires that AA is to be carried out for all individual building, tourism or agricultural reclamation projects, stakeholder engagement and site based monitoring. With the required mitigation in the RDP, no significant in-combination impacts are predicted.
Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025 This Policy establishes the Government's high-level vision for the development of rural Ireland over the coming years. A central purpose of the Policy is to improve the vibrancy of rural areas, the quality of life and opportunities for people living in those areas, and to ensure development is resilient and inclusive. In addition, the Policy articulates a vision for the longer-term future of our rural areas which supports sustainable rural economies, communities, and environment.	• Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species.	As it is likely that the development of waste infrastructure or activities for waste collection and treatment, as set out in the Plan, may be undertaken in rural areas, there is potential for in-combination effects. However, measures outlined within this policy or their frameworks for delivery have already been subject to AA or will be undertaken in due course. Individual policies, strategies and plans arising from this policy will be considered individually by the relevant body/bodies, in the context of the prevailing conditions, requirements, and circumstances for their delivery under the AA process. No significant in-combination impacts are predicted.

7 MITIGATION MEASURES

It is noted that the Plan is a strategic plan which sets the framework for, and relies to a significant degree on, other policy, strategy and plan initiatives to achieve the objectives for a more coordinated approach to managing waste in Ireland. Many of these have already undergone AA or are undergoing AA with development of specific measures which are or will be implemented. The measures committed to in these other plans will be essential to ensuring that the objectives of the Plan are met and that the Plan does not have adverse effects on the integrity any European Site.

However, to further improve policies and actions contained within the Plan and to address potential negative effects, mitigation measures have been proposed for inclusion in the final Plan (see **Table 7.1**).

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
Core Policies			
CP2	**Climate Action:** Support the delivery of the measures and actions prescribed in the Climate Action Plan to contribute to achieving the national climate targets.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effect on European sites.**	Any development of new infrastructure, or upgrading of existing infrastructure, arising from the measures and actions prescribed in the CAP must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and be subject to AA.
CP3	**Policy and Legislation:** Implement and enforce EU and National waste policies and plans and translate into legislative provisions and actions that enable the transition to a circular economy and the achievement of national recycling targets.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effect on European sites.**	Projects/plans need to be subject to AA process. Legislative provisions need to align/reflect the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive.
CP6	Organisational Structures: Ensure that the regulatory and enforcement functions of the local authority sector are appropriately aligned and coordinated with external stakeholders to respond to existing challenges and support the transition to a circular economy.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effect on European sites.**	Ensure that activities are consistent with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the need for AA of plans/projects.
CP12	Nationally Important Infrastructure: The Plan recognises and supports the need for nationally important waste infrastructure including infrastructure of the type, scale and proximity essential to maintain waste services and infrastructure that contributes to the ambition and policies of the Plan.	**There is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Any enhancement of existing waste facilities or development of new infrastructure must be subject to AA.

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan (Cont'd)

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
FA1 Commercial Waste			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			
FA2 Municipal Household Waste			
TP2.4	Identify and implement enhanced collection and segregation systems for additional waste streams for all household settings to maximise the quantity and quality of materials collected.	**There is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites as a result of this target policy.**	Any enhancements to existing collection and segregation systems must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive. Any enhancement of existing waste facilities or development of new infrastructure must be subject to AA.
FA3 Compliance Schemes			
PA3.2	Implement the recommendations in the Civic Amenity Site Review including a framework for access to materials for reuse and repair with the Compliance Schemes.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that all activities arising from the implementation of the review recommendations are consistent with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Any projects/plans or infrastructural developments that might arise will be cognisant of European Sites and should be subject to AA.
FA4 Collection Systems			
TP4.2	Ensure that alternative collection systems are consistent with established kerbside collection systems.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that collection systems are consistent with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the protection of European Sites is appropriately taken into consideration. Any enhancement of existing fixed infrastructure or development of new fixed infrastructure arising from this policy should be subject to AA.
TP4.3	Develop an integrated, consolidated and coordinated public waste collection infrastructure network that responds sustainably to consumer needs, regulatory and policy challenges, and the circular economy with the support of central government.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that the network of public waste collection infrastructure is consistent with the siting guidance presented within the Plan and the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the protection of European Sites is appropriately taken into consideration. Any enhancement of existing fixed infrastructure or development of new fixed infrastructure within this network of waste facilities should be subject to AA.

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan (Cont'd)

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
FA4 Collection Systems			
PA4.4	Support and implement the recommendations of the National Review of Civic Amenity Sites in conjunction with the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, Compliance Schemes and other key stakeholders.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that all activities arising from the implementation of the review recommendations are consistent with the siting guidance presented within the Plan and the requirements of the Habitats Directive and legal protection of European Sites. Any projects/plans or infrastructural developments that might arise should be subject to AA.
PA4.5	Promote the provision of publicly accessible waste infrastructure including civic amenities, bring banks and pay to use facilities in particular in response to PA4.1, and ensure that such infrastructure is properly regulated.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that the provision of waste infrastructure is consistent with the siting guidance presented within the Plan and the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the protection of European Sites is appropriately taken into consideration. Any enhancement of existing fixed infrastructure or development of new fixed infrastructure arising from this policy should be subject to AA.
FA5 Food Waste			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			
FA6 Packaging Waste			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			
FA7 Single Use Plastic (SUP) Waste			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			
FA8 Construction and Demolition			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			
FA9 Textiles			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			
FA10 Hazardous Waste			
No mitigation measures proposed for this Focus Area.			

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan (Cont'd)

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
FA11 Infrastructure Regulatory			
TP11.2	Enhance national self-sufficiency with the development of sustainable waste management infrastructure where feasible and viable.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that the development of new infrastructure or upgrading of existing waste facilities would be cognisant of the Habitats Directive and subject to AA and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan.
PA11.3	Ensure at least one facility per local authority is authorised for storage of waste from road maintenance and other local authority construction projects.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that all sites/facilities proposed for storage of waste from road maintenance and other local authority construction projects have already/will go through the AA process. Any mitigation required should be built into the design process.
PA11.4	Review all waste related Strategic Infrastructure Development applications with regard to the waste hierarchy, business continuity and contingency.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that all SID applications are considered with awareness of the requirements of the Habitats Directive and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan and that specific SID projects are subject to AA.
FA12 Reuse / Repair Infrastructure			
TP12.3	Support the development of viable materials recovery or other advanced pre-treatment infrastructure that increases the circular potential of materials.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Any development of infrastructure for materials recovery or other advanced pre-treatment of waste must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and protection of European Sites and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan. The AA process must be carried out for specific projects/activities where relevant.
TP12.4	Encourage the development of circular activities which stimulate and support viable secondary material markets in the construction, industrial and bioeconomy sectors.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that all circular activities are consistent with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and any development of infrastructure associated with these facilities will be cognisant of European Sites and should be subject to AA and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan.
PA12.2	Facilitate reuse and repair at designated Civic Amenity Sites.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Choice of civic amenity sites to facilitate collection of items/ materials for reuse should be carried out with an awareness of European Sites and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan (Cont'd)

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
FA13 Recycling Infrastructure			
TP13.1	Support the development of pre-treatment (for recycling), reprocessing and recycling capacity where technically, economically and environmentally practicable in line with the proximity principle.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	The development of reprocessing and recycling capacity should be carried out with an awareness of European Sites and the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Any development of new waste infrastructure and upgrading of existing infrastructure for reprocessing and recycling purposes should be subject to planning and the AA process and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan.
TP13.2	Support the development of plastic management infrastructure to ensure that a clean, reliable feedstock is available to processing and recycling plants.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	The development of plastic management infrastructure should be carried out with an awareness of European Sites and the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Any development of new plastic management infrastructure and upgrading of existing facilities for this purpose should be subject to planning and the AA process and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan.
TP13.3	Support the development of recycling capacity and outlets for waste tyres in line with the proximity principle to reduce the reliance on export of this waste stream.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	The development of recycling capacity and outlets for waste tyres should be carried out with an awareness of European Sites and the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Any development of new waste infrastructure and upgrading of existing infrastructure for the management and recycling of waste tyres should be subject to planning and the AA process and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan.
TP13.5	Support the provision and maintenance of appropriately scaled biological treatment capacity within the State.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Any activities associated with the provision and maintenance of biological treatment capacity must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and protection of European Sites and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan. The AA process must be carried out for specific projects/activities where relevant.

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan (Cont'd)

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
FA14 Recovery Infrastructure			
TP14.1	Support the development of pre-treatment capacity for recovery where technically, economically and environmentally practicable in line with the proximity principle.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites from this target policy.**	Any activities associated with the provision and maintenance of recovery capacity must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and protection of European Sites and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan. The AA process must be carried out for specific projects/activities where relevant.
TP14.2	Support the provision of 200,000 to 300,000 tonnes of additional dedicated thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous residual wastes nationally, to ensure there is adequate active thermal treatment capacity.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	The development of infrastructure to provide thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous wastes must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and protection of European Sites and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan. The AA process must be carried out for specific projects/activities where relevant.
TP14.4	Support the provision of treatment capacity for non-hazardous construction and demolition waste streams (in particular soils, fines, rubble and concrete).	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Any activities or development requirements associated with the provision of treatment capacity for non-hazardous C&D waste must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and protection of European Sites. The AA process must be carried out for specific projects/activities where relevant.
TP14.5	Support the provision of national capacity for bottom ash from existing thermal treatment facilities, pending the provision of alternative uses which optimise the circularity of this material.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	This policy should be delivered with an awareness of European Sites and the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Any new activities associated with the provision for bottom ash capacity will need to obtain a waste licence from the EPA, which includes a requirement for mandatory AA to be carried out. Any development of new infrastructure or upgrades to existing infrastructure must be subject to planning and the AA process and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan. Design should ensure no connectivity to EU Sites.

Table 7.1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the Plan (Cont'd)

No.	Policy/Action	Assessment Conclusion	Mitigation Measures
FA15 Disposal Infrastructure			
TP15.2	Ensure the provision of appropriate waste contingency capacity in response to market disruption/interruption and/or events which pose a risk to the environment and/or health of humans and livestock.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites from this target policy.**	Any activities associated with the provision of waste treatment contingency capacity must be considered with regards to the Habitats Directive and protection of European Sites and with the siting guidance presented within the Plan. The AA process must be carried out for specific projects/activities where relevant.
PA15.2	Implement the recommendations of the detailed national waste contingency feasibility report.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites from this target policy.**	Any waste facility adopted to provide national contingency capacity will require planning and licencing and should be subject to EIA/AA during the planning process. Must be fully controlled in line with the landfill directive etc.
FA16 Hazardous Infrastructure			
TP16.1	Support the development of additional capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste in accordance with the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan to ensure there is adequate active treatment capacity.	**Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites.**	Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the development of waste infrastructure takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the development of that infrastructure.
TP16.2	Facilitate and assist with the establishment of collections for household and small-scale hazardous waste through Civic Amenity Sites and/or via special collections.	**There is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites as a result of this action.**	Ensure that all activities arising with respect to the collection and management of household and small-scale hazardous waste take into account the Habitats Directive and the legal protection of European Sites. Any projects or infrastructural developments required should be subject to AA.

8 PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS ON THE PLAN

This Natura Impact Statement has considered the potential of the Plan to give rise to likely significant effects which could adversely affect any European site, with regard to their qualifying interests, associated conservation status and the overall site integrity.

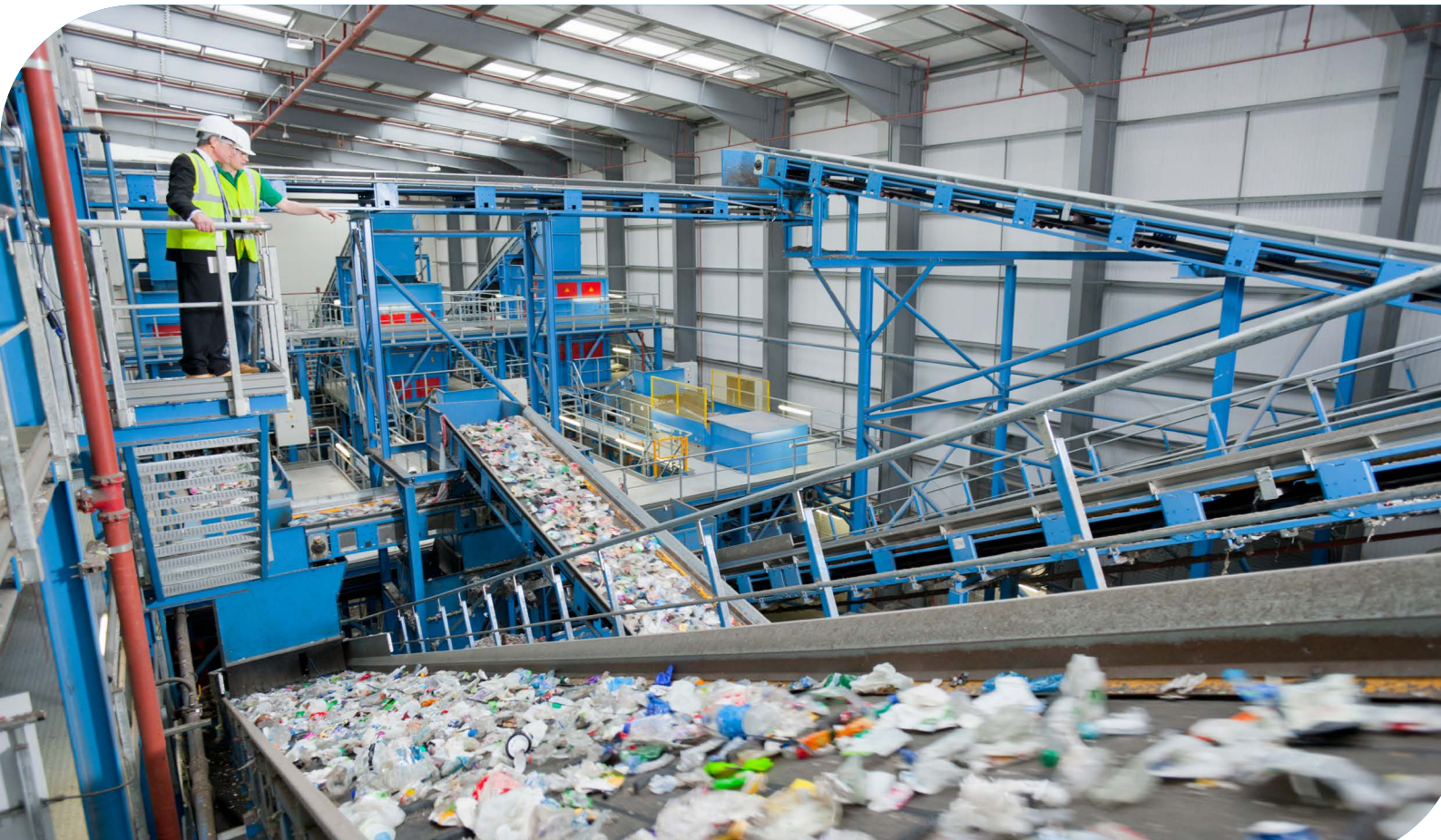
In considering the potential for adverse effects, it has been noted that the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy is a strategic and high-level plan, which may inform the preparation of other waste management strategies. These lower tier plans will include additional necessary detail on the form and expression of the Plan objectives and actions at sectoral, regional and local levels. As such the Plan is at the highest level of a hierarchy of plans and strategies.

The Plan does not determine the precise location of any development project or designate or allocate specific land uses, nor does it preclude the consideration of alternatives. In light of this and where necessary, a precautionary approach has been adopted by the NIS to ensure that the measures proposed with respect to implementing the actions of the Plan are, where necessary, subject to Appropriate Assessment e.g. the provision of new facilities/waste infrastructure. As such, the Plan itself, subject to it securing the mitigation detailed above, will not adversely affect the integrity of any European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

9 NEXT STEPS

The next step in the process is wider public consultation on the Plan, the accompanying SEA Environmental Report and this NIS. Where changes are proposed to the Plan as a result of consultation, these will be assessed and this NIS will be updated to reflect the draft proposed for adoption.

Prior to adoption, the Competent Authority for the Plan must consider the updated NIS and any other relevant information and, for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and its application through the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, as amended, must determine whether the Plan either individually or in combination with any other plan or project would adversely affect the integrity of any European Site. Only having ascertained this determination, can the Plan be adopted.



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APPENDIX A

Report to Inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment

eastern - midlands waste region

connacht-ulster waste region

southern waste region

NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Information in Support of Screening for Appropriate Assessment

IE000018Rp0003
F01
16 November 2021

National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy - Information in Support of Screening for Appropriate Assessment

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices (RWMPOs) are engaged in the preparation and development of a single National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy (hereafter referred to as 'the Plan'). This Plan is to replace the existing three Regional Waste Management Plans published in 2015. The Plan will set out the objectives and recommendations to be pursued over the next six years to improve the management of waste in Ireland and shift resources towards closed loops, taking into account the progress made since the previous regional waste plans as well as changes that have occurred since publication in 2015.

This report comprises information in support of screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Plan in line with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora as transposed into Irish law through the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, as amended.

Appropriate Assessment is a process for undertaking a comprehensive ecological impact assessment of a plan or project, examining its implications, on its own or in-combination with other plans and projects, on one or more European Sites in view of the sites' Conservation Objectives, as referred to in Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive.

1.1 Legislative Context

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as 'The Habitats Directive', provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 of the Directive provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservation of a European Union (EU)-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000 (hereafter referred to as 'European sites'). European sites comprise:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated for habitats, plants, and non-bird species, under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC); and
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated for bird species and their habitats, under the Birds Directive (79/409/ECC as codified by Directive 2009/147/EC).

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive plays a crucial role in the management of the sites that make up the Natura 2000 network[1]. Articles 6(1) and 6(2) set out the need to identify conservation objectives and prevent deterioration of the habitats and species for which the sites have been designated. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect European Sites (Annex 1.1).

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment (AA):

> *Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.*

Article 6(4) states:

> *If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the [European] 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, Member States 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.*

[1] Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC, EC 2018.

National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy - Information in Support of Screening for Appropriate Assessment

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into Irish law by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended). In the context of the Plan, the governing legislation is principally the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, as amended, and specifically Article 27 which sets out the duties of public authorities (in this case the EPA) relating to nature conservation; and Article 42 which addresses AA. If screening for AA determines the likelihood for significant effects on a European site(s), in view of the conservation objectives of the site, then AA must be carried out for the Plan, including the compilation of a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) to inform the decision making.

1.2 Purpose of the Appropriate Assessment Process

The overall purpose of the AA process is to ensure that the Plan does not result in any adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in view of its conservation objectives. This AA has been prepared having regard to the legislative requirements of EU and national law as outlined previously. The responsibility for carrying out the AA lies with the RWMPOs.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Legislative Background

Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) requires Member States to ensure that their competent authorities establish one or more waste management plans and that those plans cover the entire geographical territory of the Member State concerned. The waste management plans shall set out an analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Directive. Further details on the scope and contents of the plans are also presented within Article 28. Furthermore, Article 30 requires Member States to ensure that the waste management plans are evaluated at least every sixth year and revised as appropriate.

Nationally, Section 22 of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended requires the local authorities to individually or jointly make a waste management plan for non-hazardous waste in relation to its functional area. Under the legislation the plans shall include for the following:

> (i) lay down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use,
>
> (ii) be in accordance with the waste hierarchy set out in section 21A,
>
> (iii) meet the protection of human health and the environment obligations set out in section 32(1) , and
>
> (iv) meet the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity set out in section 37A.

The Plan will be prepared in accordance with both Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and Section 22 of the Waste Management Act (WMA).

2.2 Evolution of National Waste Management Planning

The first generation of waste management plans covered the period 1998 to 2004 based around ten waste management regions. These plans introduced a new approach to local waste management in Ireland following the policy objectives of the State's first National Waste Policy Statement, '*Changing Our Ways*'. The first generation of waste management plans were reviewed and replaced over the period 2005 to 2006 to cover the period up to 2010 and 2011.

In July 2012, the new government waste policy, '*A Resource Opportunity*', recommended the consolidation of the previous ten waste regions in the State to a maximum of three regions as follows:

- The Southern Waste Region;
- The Eastern Midlands Region; and
- The Connaught Ulster Region.

In May 2015, each of the three regions published a Regional Waste Management Plan (RWMP) to cover the period 2015 to 2021 which included policies and objectives to set the framework for the prevention and management of wastes in a safe and sustainable manner in each of the three regions and these are administered by three Regional Waste Management Planning Offices (RWMPOs).

In September 2020, the government published '*A Waste Action Plan for A Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025*' and this policy document continues to shift the focus away from waste disposal and moves it up the production chain in line with the circular economy principles. This plan will be supported by an '*All of Government Circular Economy Strategy*' to be published in 2021. One of the measures listed in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020-2025 relates to the revision of the existing three regional plans into a single national plan but retaining the successful a regional implementation.

This Plan is the proposed single national plan for waste management planning and will cover the period 2022 to 2028 and the full geographic scope of the State.

2.3 Scope of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy

The existing regional waste plans are underpinned by eight strategic principles including the waste hierarchy, waste opportunities, self-sufficiency and proximity, environmental protection, source segregation, cooperation, sustainable infrastructure and the polluter pays principle. The existing plans are built on a vision supported by three headline targets which in turn are supported by objectives, policies, and measurable policy actions.

Instead of the current target and objective-led structure, it is proposed that the Plan will take a thematic approach under three main policy themes:

- Consumption;
- Compliance; and
- Capture.

These themes will be linked through circularity and delivered collaboratively. It is envisaged that this approach will help to set more meaningful and thematic led targets to drive the improvements needed and meet the ambitions set out in the Waste Action Plan. The seven strategic objectives from the existing regional plans will be retained and assigned to one of the three themes. Additionally, new objectives to factor climate and innovation will be included.

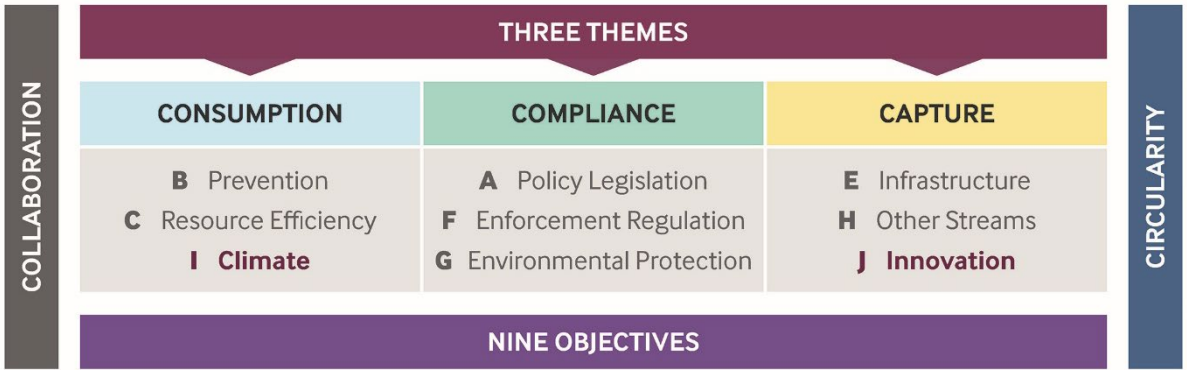

Figure 2-1: Proposed Thematic Approach for the Plan

The Plan will focus on the following key waste streams:

- Municipal/ Household waste;
- Food waste;
- Plastics (including single use plastics);
- Packaging waste;
- Textiles;
- WEEE;
- End of Life Vehicles;
- Tyres; and
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste.

The analysis of these streams will focus on current and projected generation levels, scale of available management infrastructure and the key drivers to understand how the Plan can respond to the issues and make progress on targets.

2.4 Contents of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy

The Plan will comprise three separate but complementary documents with a Core Plan document and two supporting documents covering Context and Delivery as well as a set of Appendices. The headings in each of the documents will be as per **Figure 2-2**.

The **Core Plan** will set out the themes, objectives and policies that have been designed to deliver on the Plan targets. This document will be set out as the themed approach addressing each of Consumption, Compliance and Capture and the associated objectives for each theme as set out within this document.

The supporting **Context Document** will set the waste market in Ireland and will identify the relevant national waste trends in terms of generation rates for each of the streams coupled with capacities for treatment in Ireland and export. This Context Document will be used to inform the setting of objectives and policies in the Core Plan.

The **Delivery Document** will set out how the Core Plan will be delivered and set out how we plan to achieve the Objectives and Policies through an annual implementation with annual or biennial quantifiable actions.

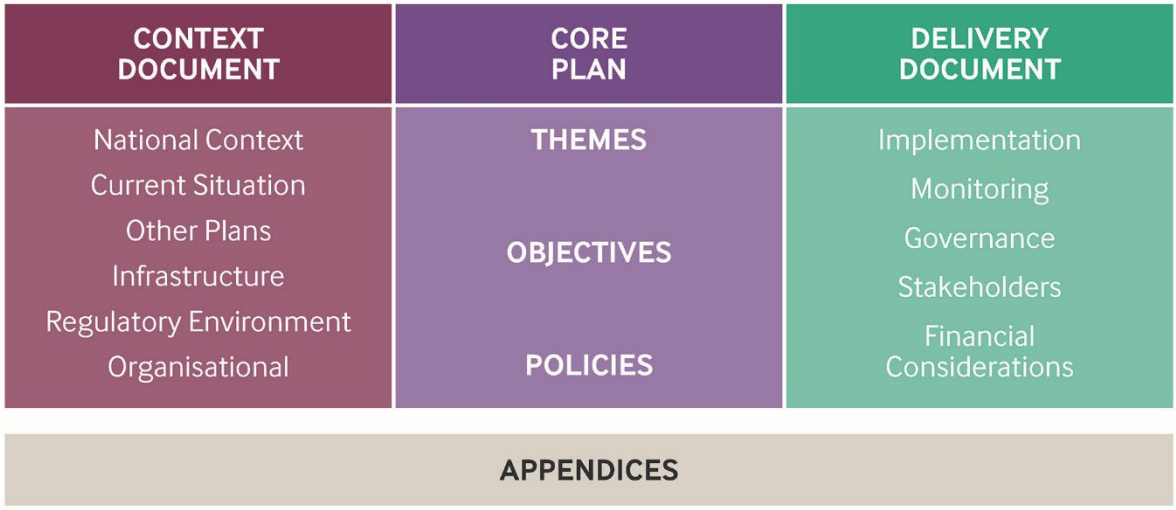

Figure 2-2: Proposed Plan Content

Outlined below is a list of proposed appendices but this listing will be reviewed and amended as required through the Plan development:

Appendix A Consultation Information;

Appendix B List of Legislation;

Appendix C Household Waste Data by Local Authority;

Appendix D Inventory of Local Authority Authorised Sites;

Appendix E Inventory of EPA Waste Licenced Sites;

Appendix F Legacy and Historic Landfills;

Appendix G Index of Waste Plan Policies;

Appendix H List of Owners;

Appendix I Waste Management Capacity Study;

Appendix J Guidance for the Siting of Waste Management Facilities; and

Appendix K Investment Analysis (Economic Instrument).

3 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Stages of Appropriate Assessment

The AA process progresses through four stages. If at any stage in the process it is determined that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site in view of the sites' Conservation Objectives, the process is effectively completed. The four stages are as follows:

- Stage 1 – Screening of the proposed plan or project for AA;
- Stage 2 – An AA of the proposed plan or project;
- Stage 3 – Assessment of alternative solutions; and
- Stage 4 – Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)/ Derogation.

Stage 1: Screening for AA

The aim of screening is to assess firstly if the plan or project is directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Site(s); or in view of best scientific knowledge, if the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site. This is done by examining the proposed plan or project and the Conservation Objectives of any European Sites that might potentially be affected. If screening determines that there is a likelihood of significant effects or there is uncertainty regarding the significance of effects, then it will be recommended that the plan is brought forward to the next stage of the AA process.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

The aim of Stage 2 of the AA process is to identify any adverse impacts that the plan or project might have on the integrity of relevant European Sites. As part of the assessment, a key consideration is 'in combination' effects with other plans or projects. Where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures can be proposed that would avoid, reduce or remedy any such negative impacts and the plan or project should then be amended accordingly, thereby avoiding the need to progress to Stage 3.

Stage 3: Alternative Solutions

If it is not possible during Stage 2 of the AA process to conclude that there will be no adverse effects on site integrity, Stage 3 of the process must be undertaken which is to objectively assess whether alternative solutions exist by which the objectives of the plan or project can be achieved. Explicitly, this means alternative solutions that do not have adverse impacts on the integrity of a European Site. It should also be noted that EU guidance on this stage of the process states that, 'other assessment criteria, such as economic criteria, cannot be seen as overruling ecological criteria' (EC, 2002). In other words, if alternative solutions exist that do not have adverse impacts on European Sites, they should be adopted regardless of economic considerations. This stage of the AA process should result in the identification of the least damaging options for the plan or project.

Stage 4: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)

This stage of the AA process is undertaken when it has been determined that a plan or project will have adverse effects on the integrity of a European Site, but that no alternatives exist. At this stage of the AA process, it is the characteristics of the plan or project itself that will determine whether or not the competent authority can allow it to progress. This is the determination of 'over-riding public interest'. It is important to note that in the case of European Sites that include in their qualifying features 'priority' habitats or species (Special Areas of Conservation), as defined in Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive, the demonstration of 'over-riding public interest' is not sufficient and it must be demonstrated that the plan or project is necessary for 'human health or public safety considerations'. Where plans or projects meet these criteria, they can be allowed, provided adequate compensatory measures are proposed. Stage 4 of the process defines and describes these compensation measures.

3.2 Guidance Documents on Appropriate Assessment

The AA requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive follow a sequential approach as outlined in the following legislation, guidance documents and Departmental Circulars, namely:

National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy - Information in Support of Screening for Appropriate Assessment

European and National Legislation

- Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (also known as the 'Habitats Directive');
- Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, codified version, (also known as the 'Birds Directive');
- European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 to 2015; and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 to 2014.

Guidance

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. DEHLG (2009, revised 10/02/10);
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2001);
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle. European Commission (2000b);
- EC study on evaluating and improving permitting procedures related to Natura 2000 requirements under Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2013);
- Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the concepts of: Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence, Opinion of the Commission. European Commission (2007);
- Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2000a);
- Guidance document on the implementation of the birds and habitats directive in estuaries and coastal zones with particular attention to port development and dredging. European Commission (EC, 2011);
- Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC' (EC, 2007); and
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission (EC, 2013).

Departmental/NPWS Circulars

- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 and PSSP 2/10. (DEHLG, 2010);
- Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans. Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08;
- Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes – Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments. Circular L8/08;
- Guidance on Compliance with Regulation 23 of the Habitats Directive. Circular Letter NPWS 2/07; and
- Compliance Conditions in respect of Developments requiring (1) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); or (2) having potential impacts on Natura 2000 sites. Circular Letter PD 2/07 and NPWS 1/07.

3.3 Guiding Principles and Case Law

Over time legal interpretation has been sought on the practical application of the legislation concerning AA as some terminology has been found to be unclear. European and National case law has clarified a number of issues and some aspects of the published guidance documents have been superseded by case law. Case law has been considered in the preparation of the AA screening report for the Plan.

3.4 Information Sources Consulted

The following general sources of information have been consulted for background environmental information:

- Information provided by the RWMPOs on the Plan;

- Datasets provided by the Marine Institute: Ireland's Marine Atlas – https://atlas.marine.ie/;
- Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government – online land use mapping www.myplan.ie/en/index.html;
- GeoHive online mapping http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html;
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland – online mapping and aerial photography www.osi.ie;
- National Parks and Wildlife Service – online European Site information www.npws.ie;
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency – online European Site information www.daera-ni.gov.uk;
- Ireland's Article 17 Reports 2019, National Parks and Wildlife Service;
- Ireland's Article 12 submission to the EU Commission on the *Status and Trends of Bird Species (2008-2012)*;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – EPA maps www.epa.ie;
- CORINE (Co-Ordinated Information on the Environment) data series was established by the European Community (EC) www.epa.ie/soilandbiodiversity/soils/land/corine/;
- Information on River Basin Districts – https://www.catchments.ie/;
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) – geology, soils and hydrogeology www.gsi.ie;
- Forest Cover Datasets https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestservice;
- Format for a Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/general/PAF-IE-2014.pdf; and
- Irelands National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021 (DCHG, 2017)[2].

3.5 Approach to Screening for the Plan

In line with best practice guidance the AA Screening involves the following:

1. Description of the plan;
2. Identification of relevant European Sites;
3. Assessment of likely significant effects;
4. Screening statement/ determination with conclusions.

An overview of the Plan, including background and context are provided in **Chapter 2** of this document. The identification of relevant European Sites and assessment of likely significant effects is covered in **Chapter 4**. The screening recommendation is included in **Chapter 0**.

[2] Available online at: https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/National%20Biodiversity%20Action%20Plan%20English.pdf. Accessed October 2021.

4 SCREENING PROCESS

4.1 Introduction

European Sites comprise (a) Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) that are designated under the Habitats Directive as requiring the conservation of important, rare or threatened habitats and species (other than birds) and (b) Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which are designated under the Birds Directive to conserve certain migratory or rare birds and their habitats. Collectively these sites form the Natura 2000 Network. In accordance with DEHLG Guidance (2009), the AA also takes into account of transboundary impacts where it is identified that the implementation of the plan has the potential to impact on European Sites outside the Member State territory.

4.2 Management of European Sites

AA Screening is not required where the plan or proposed development is connected with, or necessary to the management of any European site. In this case, the proposed plan is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site(s).

4.3 Identification of European Sites and Zone of Influence

In the Republic of Ireland, sites within the Natura 2000 Network are referred to as European sites and comprise SAC and SPA. SACs are concerned with the protection of specific Qualifying interests (QI) and SPAs are concerned with the protection of specific Special Conservation Interests (SCI).

In identifying the Zone of Influence for the AA Screening of the Plan, a number of considerations were taken into account, notably the national and strategic nature of the Plan, the relationship of listed QI and SCI for Ireland and European sites understood to have connectivity. This assessment considers that, since the Plan is a national programme, that all European Sites within the Republic of Ireland and relevant sites and receptors in Northern Ireland are considered.

In the Republic of Ireland, there are 439 SACs which are designated for one or more of 59 habitat types (Annex I of the Directive), 16 of which are designated as 'priority' habitats, owing to their ecological vulnerability, and 26 species (Annex II of the Directive), of which one or more are included as qualifying interests. These are mostly inshore but a small number of reef sites lie far offshore. In addition to the marine mammals listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive, there are further 22 cetacean species and the leatherback turtle listed on Annex IV. These species require strict protection and, like species on Annex II, require monitoring. There are 58 SAC designated in Northern Ireland.

Through the Birds Directive, SPA designated for the protection of endangered species of wild birds including listed rare and vulnerable species, regularly occurring migratory species as well as wetland habitats that support such species. Currently there are 165 SPA designated within the Republic of Ireland and 16 SPA designated in Northern Ireland.

Table 4-1 provides a summary breakdown of the number of European sites in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and **Figure 4.1** illustrates the distribution of the Irish SAC and SPA in relation to the Plan study area. It is acknowledged that the number of European sites designated, and their boundaries, are subject to change over time and must therefore be verified on an ongoing basis.

Table 4-1: European Sites in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

European Sites	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	**439**	**58**
Special Protection Area (SPA)	**165**	**16**

Data Source: NPWS Datasheets for SACs (May 2020) and SPAs (June 2021).

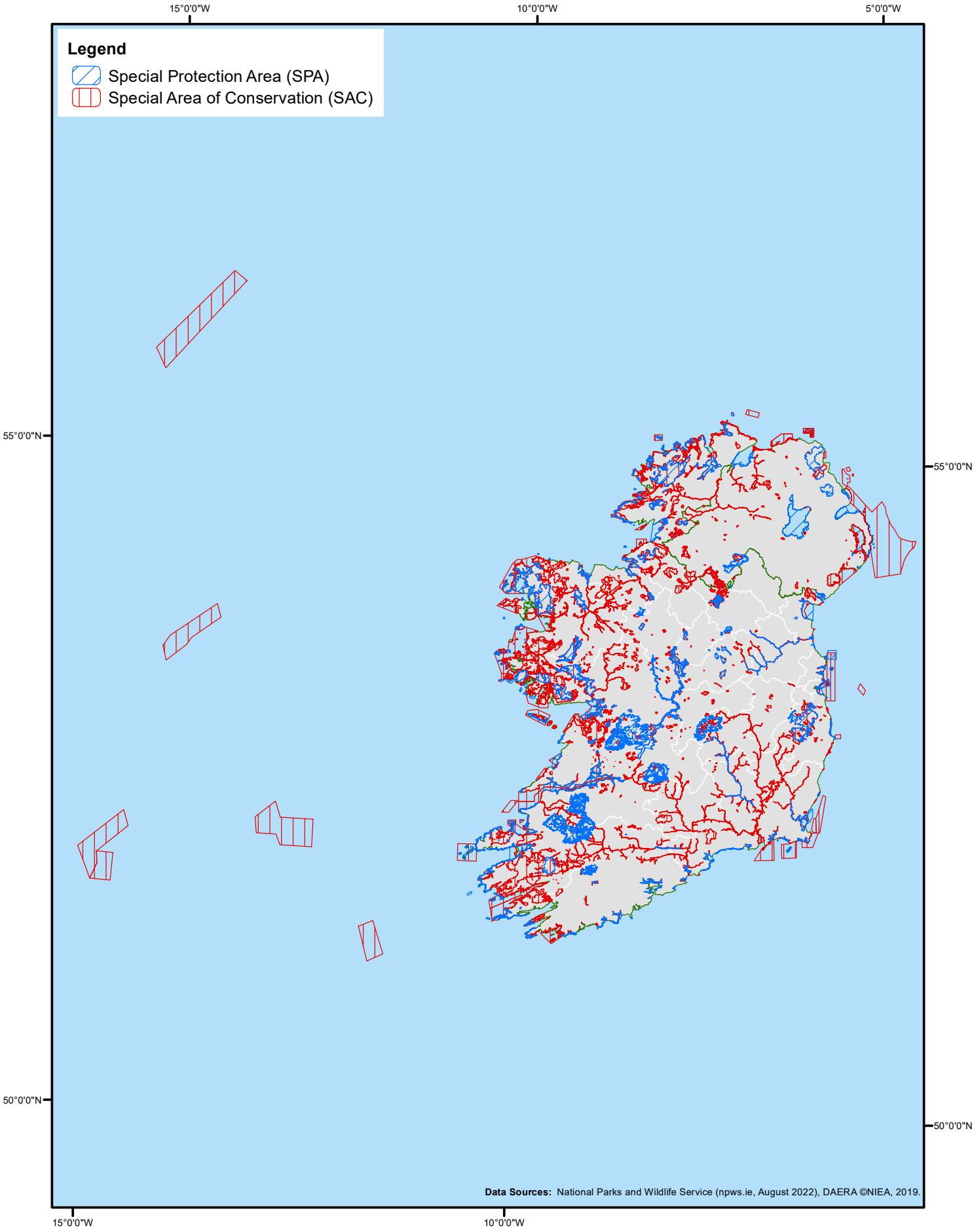

Figure 4.1: European Sites in the Zone of Influence of the Plan

4.4 Transboundary Considerations

There is potential for the zone of influence of the Plan to encompass transboundary site(s) within the EU Natura 2000 Network outside Irish waters. Waste collection and treatment within the State has the potential for transboundary impact on Northern Ireland given the shared land boundary. In addition, given the extent of waste exports from Ireland to other states, there is potential for transboundary impacts from the transport and treatment of waste in these States.

4.5 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects (LSE)

The aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore at Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) the specified habitats and species protected under the Directive. The defined habitats and species of 'Community Interest' are further sub-divided by protection measures that apply to them under Annexes of the Habitats Directive including:

- Annex I: Specified habitats for which Special Areas of Conservation are to be identified;
- Annex II: Specified species for which Special Areas of Conservation are to be identified;
- Annex IV: Species in need of strict protection; and
- Annex V: Species for which exploitation may be subject to management measures.

Of key significance is the 'integrity' of a site which involves its ecological functions: the coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area or habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is or will be classified (UK DoE, 1994). The decision as to whether a site is adversely affected should focus on and be limited to the site's conservation objectives (EC, 2000). Conservation objectives have been prepared for many SACs and SPAs in Ireland and further are in preparation.

In 2013, National Parks and Wildlife Service produced a report on the Status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland[3] which identified that 358 SACs (83%) contain at least one water dependant feature. These SACs intersect with 1770 river water bodies or 55.4%; 153 (76.5%) of transitional water bodies, and 88 (71%) of coastal water bodies.

Fifty-eight habitats and 61 species are covered by the 2013 NPWS Status report of which 44 are water dependent habitats, and 22 are water dependent species. Five water dependent habitats (11%) were deemed to be at favourable conservation status. Eleven water dependent species (50%) are at favourable conservation status.

4.6 Conservation Objectives

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to *maintain or restore the favourable conservation status* of habitats and species of community interest (the qualifying interest habitats and species for which a site has been designated).

Site specific conservation objectives aim to define favourable conservation condition for these habitats or species at the site level. Maintenance of favourable conservation condition of habitats and species at a site level in turn contributes to maintaining or restoring favourable conservation status of habitats and species at a national level and ultimately at the Natura 2000 Network level.

Given the number of European Sites that could potentially be impacted by the implementation of Plan, it is not practical to list the Conservation Objectives of each site in the screening report, but rather these have been collated for the purposes of the assessment. Rather the generic Conservation Objectives which have been developed by NPWS, and encompass the spirit of site specific Conservation Objectives in the context of *maintain and restore* are presented:

- *To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the qualifying interests i.e. Annex I habitat(s) and/or Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and*

[3] Link: https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/NPWS_2019_Vol1_Summary_Article17.pdf

- *To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest for which the SPA has been listed at favourable conservation status.*

In undertaking this screening of the Plan, consideration has been given to the potential to impact on the achievement of Conservation Objectives at this more general level in the first instance. NPWS has published site specific conservation objectives for 109 SACs and 36 SPAs. For each relevant species listed in a Conservation Objectives report for an SAC, details are presented on the following:

- The 'attributes', such as 'population size';
- The 'measures', such as 'occurrence' or 'EPA Q-value'; and
- The 'target', such as 'no reduction from baseline' or 'Q 3-4 value'.

Many of the SAC site specific conservation objectives do not specify numeric Environmental Supporting Conditions, such as a Q-value or nutrient concentration requirement. SPA related site specific conservation objectives do not have detailed water related targets, other than comments on barriers to connectivity, i.e. non-numerical type comments.

4.7 Assessment

4.7.1 Is the Plan necessary to the management of European sites?

Under the Habitats Directive, plans that are directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites do not require AA. For this exception to apply, management is required to be interpreted narrowly as nature conservation management in the sense of Article 6(1) of the Habitats Directive. This refers to specific measures to address the ecological requirements of annexed habitats and species (and their habitats) present on a site(s). The relationship should be shown to be direct and not a by-product of the Plan, even if this might result in positive or beneficial effects for European Sites.

The primary purpose of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but national waste management. Therefore, the Plan is not considered by the Habitats Directive to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of designated European sites.

4.7.2 Elements of the Plan with potential to give rise to LSE

The Plan will be a national plan that will contribute towards the policy and planning framework for waste management. It is a national plan, and so the geographic scope will cover the whole of the Republic of Ireland.

The Plan may include for a list critical infrastructure (i.e. waste management facilities of national priority) but each of these existing facilities will have been subject to AA through the planning and licensing/permitting consent process. In addition, while it the scope of the Plan will not specify geographically where specific new waste infrastructure will be located, a set of Waste Facility Siting Guidelines developed since publication of the previous plans, will be included in the Plan and will therefore be subject to the AA process as part of this Plan.

As such, the potential threats from the Plan on European Sites cannot at this stage be confirmed based on the level of detail available.

The methodology for the assessment of impacts is derived from the Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites (EC, 2002). When describing changes/activities and impacts on ecosystem structure and function, the types of impacts that are commonly presented include:

- Direct and indirect effects;
- Short- and long-term effects; and
- Isolated, interactive and cumulative effects.

A summary of the main potential ecological impacts that could arise from the implementation of the Plan and the actions arising from it are presented below and are used in the impact prediction.

- **Habitat loss and destruction:** Habitat loss or destruction is caused where there is complete removal of a habitat type, for example arising from the development of new infrastructure which alters the existing

habitat. The Plan has no geographically specific actions or policies and therefore the extent of loss or destruction of habitat will only be identifiable as a result of plans, projects and programmes emerging as a result of the specified actions of the Plan. However, waste management infrastructure may focus on existing facilities or new facilities; limiting the extent of habitat loss or destruction; particularly any habitat which is a QI of any SAC within the zone of influence.

- **Habitat Degradation:** Habitat degradation results in the diminishment of habitat quality and a loss of important habitat functions. It can arise from the introduction of invasive species, contamination from spillages or physical alteration (e.g. arising from poor management during construction and subsequent operation of new infrastructure) or emissions from waste management facilities. Such degradation can occur directly, however indirect downstream impacts and effects can also occur, *e.g.* via watercourses discharging into the coastal and marine environments or, potentially, through exports of wastes. Given that there are no geographically-specific actions or policies currently within the Plan, the extent of potential habitat degradation both directly and indirectly will only be identifiable as a result of plans, projects and programmes emerging as a result of the Plan.
- **Habitat/species fragmentation:** Habitat fragmentation results from the incremental loss of small patches of habitat within a larger landscape. Fragmentation can occur either through the direct loss of habitat or through the degradation and eventual loss of the habitat over time. Fragmentation can also result from impediments to the natural movements of species. This is relevant where important corridors for movement or migration are disrupted. Habitat loss and destruction are discussed above and the extent of such impacts is likely to be limited for the reasons identified. In relation to fragmentation due to degradation, this impact will need further detailed scrutiny as specific plans, projects and programmes emerge as a result of the Plan actions.
- **Disturbance to key species:** Disturbance to key species within a European Site is likely to increase where there are increased sources of disturbance (*e.g.* air or water emissions) from developments emerging from the actions of the Plan. The actions are geographically non-specific within the Plan and therefore will require scrutiny from plans, projects and programmes emerging from the Plan actions. Such impacts could result from the upgrading of existing waste infrastructure, the development of new infrastructure or the transportation of waste both within Ireland and exports outside of Ireland *e.g.* disturbance to marine mammals from increased shipping.
- **Reduction in species densities:** Species mortality can result from direct mortality of species, for example as a result of collision. Species mortality can also occur via direct or indirect alteration to breeding/resting habitat during treatment, storage and/or transportation of waste materials. In addition, species mortality can occur when conditions/habitat underpinning survival of the species are altered e.g. water quality or ecological corridors removed..
- **Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc):** This is relevant where there could be an impact on the hydrological/hydrogeological connection to a European site or on water quality. This could be via point source or diffuse pollution from landfills (both historic and operational) or via developments that alter surface or subsurface water flow. In terms of potential for alteration of water quality, the impact(s) may be *in-situ* or *ex-situ* (i.e. downstream and outside the immediate area) and can include the release of suspended solids, increased acidification/eutrophication and spillages during construction activities. Alterations to subsurface water flow or groundwater can result in impact to groundwater dependent habitats such as petrifying springs and fens.
- **Air Quality and Climate Change:** Thermal treatment, landfilling, waste processing, exports and internal collection systems all generate greenhouse gases and air pollutants. The key effects on European sites associated with waste and fuel combustion are; nitrogen/sulphur deposition leading to acidification and eutrophication of soils/water, deposition of particulate matter leading to vegetation damage and increased atmospheric CO and CO_2 accelerating climate change.
- **In-combination Impacts**: A series of individually modest impacts may, 'in-combination', produce a significant impact. The underlying intention of this in-combination provision is to take account of combined impacts, and these will often only occur over time. In that context, one must consider plans or projects which are completed; in preparation; or approved but uncompleted. Where there is a series of small, but potentially adverse impacts occurring within or adjacent to a European Site, consideration should be made as to their combined impacts.

Based on the above suite of potential impacts from activities covered within the scope of the Plan, the potential for likely significant effects on European sites cannot be ruled out at this stage.

5 SCREENING CONCLUSION

On completion of the AA Screening, it was determined that the potential for likely significant effects on European sites could not be ruled out and the Plan should undergo AA. Furthermore, it was noted at that time that given the high level nature of the Plan, mitigation in the form of protection policies would likely be required to prevent adverse impacts on site integrity. With this in mind, the AA process then proceeded to the preparation of a NIS to inform the AA to be undertaken by the RWMPOs.

APPENDIX B

List of SACs in the Republic of Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0000016	Ballycullinan Lake SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000019	Ballyogan Lough SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Turloughs
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000057	Moyree River System SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000057	Moyree River System SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000057	Moyree River System SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000057	Moyree River System SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000057	Moyree River System SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000057	Moyree River System SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	Estuaries
IE0000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore) SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Geomalacus maculosus
IE0000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000091	Clonakilty Bay SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Geomalacus maculosus
IE0000093	Caha Mountains SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	Reefs
IE0000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Phocoena phocoena

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000102	Sheep's Head SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000102	Sheep's Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000102	Sheep's Head SAC	Geomalacus maculosus
IE0000106	St. Gobnet's Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000108	The Gearagh SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000108	The Gearagh SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000108	The Gearagh SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000108	The Gearagh SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000108	The Gearagh SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000115	Ballintra SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000115	Ballintra SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000116	Ballyarr Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000129	Croaghonagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000138	Durnesh Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000138	Durnesh Lough SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000140	Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000140	Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000140	Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000140	Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0000142	Gannivegil Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000142	Gannivegil Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000142	Gannivegil Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000147	Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0000154	Inishtrahull SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Humid dune slacks

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0000165	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000165	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000168	Magheradrumman Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000168	Magheradrumman Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000172	Meenaguse/Ardbane Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000173	Meentygrannagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000173	Meentygrannagh Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000173	Meentygrannagh Bog SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000173	Meentygrannagh Bog SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000174	Curraghchase Woods SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000174	Curraghchase Woods SAC	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles
IE0000174	Curraghchase Woods SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0000174	Curraghchase Woods SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000181	Rathlin O'Birne Island SAC	Reefs
IE0000185	Sessiagh Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000185	Sessiagh Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Reefs
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000189	Slieve League SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Reefs
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000191	St. John's Point SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	European dry heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Estuaries
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000202	Howth Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	Reefs
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Reefs
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Reefs
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Humid dune slacks

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000213	Inishmore Island SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000218	Coolcam Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000238	Caherglassaun Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000238	Caherglassaun Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000238	Caherglassaun Turlough SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles
IE0000255	Croaghill Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Halichoerus grypus

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000295	Levally Lough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Salmo salar

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000299	Lough Cutra SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000304	Lough Rea SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000319	Pollnaknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000322	Rahasane Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	Tursiops truncatus
IE0000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000330	Tully Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000330	Tully Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Estuaries
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Geomalacus maculosus
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Salmo salar

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Alosa killarnensis
IE0000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	Geomalacus maculosus
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0000375	Mount Brandon SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000404	Hugginstown Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000407	The Loughans SAC	Turloughs
IE0000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000439	Tory Hill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000439	Tory Hill SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000439	Tory Hill SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Bog woodland

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Phoca vitulina

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000461	Ardkill Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000463	Balla Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000466	Bellacorick Iron Flush SAC	Saxifraga hirculus
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000471	Brackloon Woods SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Reefs
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000475	Carrowkeel Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	Saxifraga hirculus
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000479	Cloughmoyne SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000480	Clyard Kettle-holes SAC	Turloughs
IE0000480	Clyard Kettle-holes SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000495	Duvillaun Islands SAC	Tursiops truncatus
IE0000495	Duvillaun Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Saxifraga hirculus
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000503	Greaghans Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000504	Kilglassan/Caheravoostia Turlough Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000507	Inishkea Islands SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000507	Inishkea Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000507	Inishkea Islands SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000522	Lough Gall Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000522	Lough Gall Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000525	Shrule Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000527	Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000532	Oldhead Wood SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000532	Oldhead Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Saxifraga hirculus
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000541	Skealoghan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000542	Slieve Fyagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000571	Charleville Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000571	Charleville Wood SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000595	Callow Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000595	Callow Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000595	Callow Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Turloughs

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Lutra lutra

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Reefs
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Estuaries
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Turloughs
IE0000638	Union Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000665	Helvick Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000665	Helvick Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000668	Nier Valley Woodlands SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Active raised bogs

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000685	Lough Ennell SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000688	Lough Owel SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000688	Lough Owel SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000688	Lough Owel SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000688	Lough Owel SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Estuaries
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000696	Ballyteige Burrow SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Reefs
IE0000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000708	Screen Hills SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0000708	Screen Hills SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000714	Bray Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000714	Bray Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000717	Deputy's Pass Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000733	Vale of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000764	Hook Head SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000764	Hook Head SAC	Reefs
IE0000764	Hook Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Estuaries
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Alosa fallax
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Salmo salar
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000831	Cullahill Mountain SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000849	Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000859	Clonaslee Eskers and Derry Bog SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000859	Clonaslee Eskers and Derry Bog SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000869	Lisbigney Bog SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000869	Lisbigney Bog SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000925	The Long Derries, Edenderry SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000930	Clare Glen SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000930	Clare Glen SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000979	Corratirrim SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000994	Ballyteige (Clare) SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000996	Ballyvaughan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001058	Great Island Channel SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001058	Great Island Channel SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001070	Myross Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Vertigo geyeri

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001107	Coolvoy Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001151	Kindrum Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001151	Kindrum Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001179	Muckish Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001179	Muckish Mountain SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001195	Termon Strand SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001197	Keeper Hill SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001197	Keeper Hill SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Reefs
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001309	Omey Island Machair SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001309	Omey Island Machair SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001309	Omey Island Machair SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001321	Termon Lough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Geomalacus maculosus

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001430	Glen Bog SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001459	Clogher Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0001459	Clogher Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0001497	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001497	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001501	Erris Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0001501	Erris Head SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001536	Mocorha Lough SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001547	Castletownshend SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Turloughs
IE0001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Turloughs
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Euphydryas aurinia

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001757	Holdenstown Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	European dry heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001831	Split Hills and Long Hill Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001847	Philipston Marsh SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001858	Galmoy Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001880	Meenaguse Scragh SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Salmo salar
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001912	Glendree Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001913	Sonnagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Saxifraga hirculus
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Salmo salar
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002005	Bellacragher Saltmarsh SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002005	Bellacragher Saltmarsh SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	European dry heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Saxifraga hirculus
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC	European dry heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Estuaries
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Reefs
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Reefs
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Tursiops truncatus
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002081	Ballinafad SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002117	Lough Coy SAC	Turloughs
IE0002118	Barnahallia Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002118	Barnahallia Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002121	Lough Lene SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0002121	Lough Lene SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002123	Ardmore Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002123	Ardmore Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0002125	Anglesey Road SAC	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002129	Murvey Machair SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002129	Murvey Machair SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0002130	Tully Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002130	Tully Lough SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002135	Lough Nageage SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Alosa fallax
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002141	Mountmellick SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0002144	Newport River SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002144	Newport River SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0002157	Newgrove House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Reefs
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0002159	Mulroy Bay SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002159	Mulroy Bay SAC	Reefs

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002159	Mulroy Bay SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002161	Long Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Estuaries
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Reefs
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Alosa fallax
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Margaritifera durrovensis
IE0002164	Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Estuaries
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Reefs
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Tursiops truncatus
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Estuaries
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Alosa fallax

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Phocoena phocoena
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Geomalacus maculosus
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the IsoÃ«to-Nanojuncetea
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002177	Lough Dahybaun SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002179	Towerhill House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002180	Gortacarnaun Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002181	Drummin Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	European dry heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002197	Derrinlough (Cloonkeenleananode) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002199	Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002199	Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002200	Aughrim (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002203	Girley (Drewstown) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002205	Wooddown Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002207	Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002214	Killeglan Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002236	Island Fen SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002236	Island Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Limestone pavements

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles
IE0002243	Clare Island Cliffs SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002243	Clare Island Cliffs SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002243	Clare Island Cliffs SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002246	Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002247	Toonagh Estate SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002250	Carrowmore Dunes SAC	Reefs
IE0002250	Carrowmore Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0002250	Carrowmore Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0002250	Carrowmore Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""
IE0002250	Carrowmore Dunes SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0002252	Thomastown Quarry SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0002256	Ballyprior Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Reefs
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002261	Magharee Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Reefs
IE0002263	Kerry Head Shoal SAC	Reefs
IE0002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Reefs
IE0002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002265	Kingstown Bay SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002268	Achill Head SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002268	Achill Head SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002268	Achill Head SAC	Reefs
IE0002269	Carnsore Point SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002269	Carnsore Point SAC	Reefs
IE0002274	Wicklow Reef SAC	Reefs
IE0002279	Askeaton Fen Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0002279	Askeaton Fen Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002280	Dunbeacon Shingle SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002281	Reen Point Shingle SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Reefs
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (""white dunes"")""
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")""

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0002287	Lough Swilly SAC	Estuaries
IE0002287	Lough Swilly SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002287	Lough Swilly SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0002287	Lough Swilly SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002287	Lough Swilly SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002287	Lough Swilly SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002293	Carrowbaun, Newhall and Ballylee Turloughs SAC	Turloughs
IE0002294	Cahermore Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0002295	Ballinduff Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC	Turloughs
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Lampetra planeri
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002298	River Moy SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002301	River Finn SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0002301	River Finn SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002301	River Finn SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002301	River Finn SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002301	River Finn SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002301	River Finn SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	Turloughs
IE0002306	Carlingford Shore SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002306	Carlingford Shore SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002314	Old Domestic Buildings, Rylane SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002315	Glanlough Woods SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002318	Knockanira House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002319	Kilkishen House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002320	Kildun Souterrain SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0002324	Glendine Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002327	Belgica Mound Province SAC	Reefs
IE0002328	Hovland Mound Province SAC	Reefs
IE0002329	South-West Porcupine Bank SAC	Reefs
IE0002330	North-West Porcupine Bank SAC	Reefs
IE0002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Turloughs
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002343	Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002343	Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002343	Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002343	Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002346	Brown Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002346	Brown Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002346	Brown Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002953	Blackwater Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
IE0002998	West Connacht Coast SAC	Tursiops truncatus
IE0002999	Hempton's Turbot Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
IE0003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs
IE0003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Phocoena phocoena
IE0003001	Porcupine Bank Canyon SAC	Reefs
IE0003002	South East Rockall Bank SAC	Reefs
IE0003015	Codling Fault Zone SAC	Submarine structures made by leaking gases

Source: *NPWS Datasheet - sac-datasheets-may-2020.*

APPENDIX C

List of SPAs in the Republic of Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Morus bassanus*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	*Puffinus puffinus*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Calidris alpina schinzii*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Calidris maritima*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Sterna albifrons*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Morus bassanus*
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Puffinus puffinus*
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Puffinus puffinus*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Anas strepera*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Sterna dougallii*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	*Calidris maritima*
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	*Sterna dougallii*
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	*Sterna hirundo*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004017	Mongan Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Gavia stellata*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Sterna dougallii*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Bucephala clangula*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Mergus serrator*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Anas penelope*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Aythya marila*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Gavia stellata*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Tringa nebularia*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Ardea cinerea*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Mergus serrator*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Ardea cinerea*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004031	Cork Harbour SPA	*Gavia arctica*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Gavia immer*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Sterna hirundo*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004033	Bannow Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004034	Trawbreaga Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004034	Trawbreaga Bay SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004034	Trawbreaga Bay SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004034	Trawbreaga Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Calidris alpina schinzii*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Gavia immer*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Gavia stellata*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Podiceps auritus*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004038	Killarney National Park SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004038	Killarney National Park SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	*Calidris alpina schinzii*
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	*Gavia stellata*
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Anas strepera*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Anas strepera*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Aythya ferina*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004043	Lough Derravarragh SPA	*Aythya ferina*
IE0004043	Lough Derravarragh SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004043	Lough Derravarragh SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004043	Lough Derravarragh SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004043	Lough Derravarragh SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	*Aythya ferina*
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004045	Glen Lough SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Fulica atra*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004047	Lough Owel SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004047	Lough Owel SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004047	Lough Owel SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004048	Lough Gara SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004048	Lough Gara SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004050	Lough Arrow SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004050	Lough Arrow SPA	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
IE0004050	Lough Arrow SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004051	Lough Carra SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004052	Carrowmore Lake SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004056	Lough Cutra SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004057	Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004057	Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	*Bucephala clangula*
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004060	Lough Fern SPA	*Aythya ferina*
IE0004060	Lough Fern SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	*Aythya ferina*
IE0004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	*Aythya fuligula*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Bucephala clangula*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	*Aythya ferina*
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	*Bucephala clangula*
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	*Morus bassanus*
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004072	Stags of Broad Haven SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004072	Stags of Broad Haven SPA	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004074	Illanmaster SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Anas penelope*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Ardea cinerea*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Aythya marila*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Bucephala clangula*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Tringa nebularia*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Ardea cinerea*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Aythya marila*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Bucephala clangula*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Anas acuta*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Aythya marila*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Tringa nebularia*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004078	Carlingford Lough SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004078	Carlingford Lough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Limosa limosa*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004082	Greers Isle SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004082	Greers Isle SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004082	Greers Isle SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004083	Inishbofin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004083	Inishbofin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004083	Inishbofin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004083	Inishbofin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004083	Inishbofin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Anas acuta*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Gavia stellata*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Podiceps cristatus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Somateria mollissima*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004090	Sheskinmore Lough SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Anas strepera*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Calidris alpina schinzii*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004098	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004098	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004099	Pettigo Plateau Nature Reserve SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004100	Inishtrahull SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004100	Inishtrahull SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004100	Inishtrahull SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004103	All Saints Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004107	Coole-Garryland SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004108	Eirk Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	*Calidris alpina schinzii*
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004114	Illaunonearaun SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004115	Inishduff SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004116	Inishkeel SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004118	Keeragh Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004119	Loop Head SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004119	Loop Head SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004120	Rathlin O'Birne Island SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004121	Roaninish SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004121	Roaninish SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	*Calidris maritima*
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004124	Sovereign Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Sterna hirundo*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004127	Wicklow Head SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004133	Aughris Head SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004134	Lough Rea SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004134	Lough Rea SPA	*Fulica atra*
IE0004134	Lough Rea SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	*Anas clypeata*
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004146	Malin Head SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004148	Fanad Head SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004149	Falcarragh to Meenlaragh SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	*Gavia immer*
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Calidris canutus*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	*Branta leucopsis*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	*Circus cyaneus*
IE0004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004170	Cruagh Island SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004170	Cruagh Island SPA	*Puffinus puffinus*
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	*Sterna dougallii*
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	*Sterna hirundo*
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	*Larus fuscus*
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	*Puffinus puffinus*
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	*Sterna paradisaea*
IE0004177	Bills Rocks SPA	*Fratercula arctica*
IE0004177	Bills Rocks SPA	*Hydrobates pelagicus*
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	*Falco columbarius*
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Branta leucopsis*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Calidris maritima*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Anser anser*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Gavia stellata*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Sterna albifrons*
IE0004186	The Murrough SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Anas acuta*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Anas platyrhynchos*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Arenaria interpres*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Aythya marila*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Branta bernicla hrota*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Calidris alba*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Charadrius hiaticula*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Haematopus ostralegus*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Pluvialis squatarola*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Tringa totanus*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004189	Kerry Head SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004189	Kerry Head SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004190	Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004191	Seven Heads SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004193	Mid-Waterford Coast SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004193	Mid-Waterford Coast SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004193	Mid-Waterford Coast SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004193	Mid-Waterford Coast SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Alca torda*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Branta leucopsis*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Falco peregrinus*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Fulmarus glacialis*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Rissa tridactyla*
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	*Uria aalge*
IE0004212	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Calidris alpina*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Gavia immer*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Limosa lapponica*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Mergus serrator*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Numenius arquata*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Pluvialis apricaria*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Tadorna tadorna*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Vanellus vanellus*
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	*Anas crecca*
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	*Anas penelope*
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	*Cygnus cygnus*
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	*Limosa limosa*
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004221	Illaunnanoon SPA	*Sterna sandvicensis*

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004227	Mullet Peninsula SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	*Aythya fuligula*
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	*Melanitta nigra*
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	*Wetland and Waterbirds*
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	*Larus argentatus*
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	*Larus canus*
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
IE0004231	Inishbofin, Omey Island and Turbot Island SPA	*Crex crex*
IE0004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	*Alcedo atthis*
IE0004233	River Nore SPA	*Alcedo atthis*
IE0004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	*Branta leucopsis*
IE0004235	Doogort Machair SPA	*Calidris alpina schinzii*

Source: *NPWS Datasheet - spa-datasheets-june-2020.*

APPENDIX D

List of SACs in Northern Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030318	Aughnadarragh Lough	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0030319	Ballykilbeg	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Lutra lutra
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Embryonic shifting dunes
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Dunes with Hippopha rhamnoides
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Humid dune slacks
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Petromyzon marinus
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Lampetra fluviatilis
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Salmo salar
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Lutra lutra
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0016609	Black Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0016609	Black Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Bog woodland
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Lutra lutra
UK0030110	Carn-Glenshane Pass	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030110	Carn-Glenshane Pass	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Lampetra planeri
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Salmo salar
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Margaritifera margaritifera
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Lutra lutra
UK0030321	Cranny Bogs	Active raised bogs
UK0030321	Cranny Bogs	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	European dry heaths
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Alpine and Boreal heaths
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Limestone pavements
UK0030322	Curran Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030322	Curran Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030323	Dead Island Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030323	Dead Island Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030324	Deroran Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030324	Deroran Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	European dry heaths
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Alpine and Boreal heaths
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Active raised bogs
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030068	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Turloughs
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	European dry heaths
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Alkaline fens
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Saxifraga hirculus
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030169	Hollymount	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030169	Hollymount	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030169	Hollymount	Lutra lutra

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030045	Largalinny	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030045	Largalinny	European dry heaths
UK0030045	Largalinny	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030045	Largalinny	Bog woodland
UK0030045	Largalinny	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Austropotamobius pallipes
UK0030180	Lecale Fens	Alkaline fens
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Salmo salar
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Lutra lutra
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Alkaline fens
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Austropotamobius pallipes
UK0016613	Magilligan	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0016613	Magilligan	Embryonic shifting dunes
UK0016613	Magilligan	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")
UK0016613	Magilligan	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0016613	Magilligan	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
UK0016613	Magilligan	Humid dune slacks
UK0016613	Magilligan	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0016613	Magilligan	Lutra lutra

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016613	Magilligan	Petalophyllum ralfsii
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Active raised bogs
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016619	Monawilkin	European dry heaths
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Alkaline fens
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030214	Montiaghs Moss	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030214	Montiaghs Moss	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0030214	Montiaghs Moss	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030214	Montiaghs Moss	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0016612	Murlough	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0016612	Murlough	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0016612	Murlough	Large shallow inlets and bays
UK0016612	Murlough	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0016612	Murlough	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
UK0016612	Murlough	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0016612	Murlough	Embryonic shifting dunes
UK0016612	Murlough	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")
UK0016612	Murlough	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016612	Murlough	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
UK0016612	Murlough	Dunes with Hippopha rhamnoides
UK0016612	Murlough	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
UK0016612	Murlough	Salmo salar
UK0016612	Murlough	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0016612	Murlough	Lutra lutra
UK0016612	Murlough	Phoca vitulina
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Humid dune slacks
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	European dry heaths
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Alkaline fens
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Vertigo angustior
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Bog woodland
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Lampetra planeri
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Salmo salar
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Margaritifera margaritifera
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Lutra lutra
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Active raised bogs
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Bog woodland
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	European dry heaths
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Reefs
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Halichoerus grypus
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Phoca vitulina
UK0030244	Rea`s Wood and Farr`s Bay	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030365	Red Bay	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Petromyzon marinus
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Lampetra planeri
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Lampetra fluviatilis
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Salmo salar
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Lutra lutra
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Petromyzon marinus
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Lampetra planeri
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Lampetra fluviatilis

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Salmo salar
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Margaritifera margaritifera
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Lutra lutra
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Petromyzon marinus
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Lampetra fluviatilis
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Salmo salar
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Lutra lutra
UK0030268	Rostrevor Wood	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Reefs
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Tursiops truncatus
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Phocoena phocoena
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Halichoerus grypus
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Phoca vitulina
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	European dry heaths
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	European dry heaths
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Estuaries
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Coastal lagoons

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Large shallow inlets and bays
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Reefs
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Lutra lutra
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Halichoerus grypus
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Phoca vitulina
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016608	Teal Lough	European dry heaths
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030384	The Maidens	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030384	The Maidens	Reefs
UK0030384	The Maidens	Phocoena phocoena
UK0030384	The Maidens	Halichoerus grypus
UK0030384	The Maidens	Phoca vitulina
UK0030325	Tonnagh Beg Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030325	Tonnagh Beg Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030326	Tully Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030326	Tully Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030291	Turmennan	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Salmo salar
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Margaritifera margaritifera
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Austropotamobius pallipes
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Lutra lutra
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Alkaline fens
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Bog woodland
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Salmo salar
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Lutra lutra
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	European dry heaths
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Alkaline fens
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Limestone pavements
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Austropotamobius pallipes
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Lutra lutra
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0030399	North Channel	Phocoena phocoena

Source: *JNCC datasheet - UK-Natura2000-2019-10-31.*

APPENDIX E

List of SPAs in Northern Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Species
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	Falco peregrinus
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	Rissa tridactyla
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	Uria aalge
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	Alca torda
UK9020021	Sheep Island	Phalacrocorax carbo
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	Cygnus cygnus
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	Limosa lapponica
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	Branta bernicla hrota [Canada/Ireland]
UK9020042	Larne Lough	Larus melanocephalus
UK9020042	Larne Lough	Sterna sandvicensis
UK9020042	Larne Lough	Sterna dougallii
UK9020042	Larne Lough	Sterna hirundo
UK9020042	Larne Lough	Branta bernicla hrota [Canada/Ireland]
UK9020051	Pettigoe Plateau	Pluvialis apricaria
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne	Cygnus cygnus
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Cygnus columbianus bewickii
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Cygnus cygnus
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Aythya ferina
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Aythya fuligula
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Bucephala clangula
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Sterna hirundo
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	Limosa lapponica
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	Tringa totanus
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	Sterna hirundo
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	Sterna paradisaea
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	Limosa limosa islandica

Site Code	Site Name	Species
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Calidris canutus
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Tringa totanus
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Sterna sandvicensis
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Sterna hirundo
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Sterna paradisaea
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Branta bernicla hrota [Canada/Ireland]
UK9020161	Carlingford Lough	Sterna sandvicensis
UK9020161	Carlingford Lough	Sterna hirundo
UK9020161	Carlingford Lough	Branta bernicla hrota [Canada/Ireland]
UK9020221	Killough Bay	Branta bernicla hrota [Canada/Ireland]
UK9020271	Outer Ards	Charadrius hiaticula
UK9020271	Outer Ards	Pluvialis apricaria
UK9020271	Outer Ards	Arenaria interpres
UK9020271	Outer Ards	Sterna paradisaea
UK9020271	Outer Ards	Branta bernicla hrota [Canada/Ireland]
UK9020290	Belfast Lough Open Water	Podiceps cristatus
UK9020291	Copeland Islands	Puffinus puffinus
UK9020291	Copeland Islands	Sterna paradisaea
UK9020301	Antrim Hills	Circus cyaneus
UK9020301	Antrim Hills	Falco columbarius
UK9020302	Slieve Beagh - Mullaghfad - Lisnaskea	Circus cyaneus

Source: *JNCC datasheet - UK-Natura2000-2019-10-31.*

APPENDIX F

Conservation Status of EU Habitats and Species

The following tables are sourced from the NPWS 2019 report entitled The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview. This report is available online at https://www.npws.ie/publications/article-17-reports/article-17-reports-2019 (accessed August 2022).

Summary Conservation Status of QI Habitats and Species in the Republic of Ireland

Table 1: Assessment results by habitat for 2007, 2013 and 2019.

Code	Common name	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Area	2019 Structure & Functions	2019 Future Prospects
1110	Sandbanks	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Favourable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Favourable
1130	Estuaries	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Improving	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1140	Tidal mudflats and sandflats	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Improving	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1150	Lagoons*	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Improving	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad
1170	Reefs	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases			Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Favourable
1210	Drift lines	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1220	Vegetated shingle	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1310	*Salicornia* mud	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Favourable	Stable	Stable	Favourable	Favourable
1320	Spartinion	Unfavourable-Inadequate						
1330	Atlantic salt meadows	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Favourable	Unfavourable-Inadequate
1420	Halophilous scrub	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Bad
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
2120	Marram dunes (white dunes)	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Favourable	Unfavourable-Inadequate
2130	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad
2140	Empetrum dunes*	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Favourable	Stable	Stable	Favourable	Favourable
2150	Dune heath*	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
2170	Dunes with creeping willow	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
2190	Dune slacks	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
21A0	Machair*	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
3110	Oligotrophic isoetid lake habitat	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad
3130	Mixed Najas flexilis lake habitat	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate
3140	Hard water lakes	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Bad Declining	Unfavourable-Bad
3150	Rich pondweed lake habitat	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
3160	Acid oligotrophic lakes	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unknown	Unfavourable-Inadequate
3180	Turloughs*	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-Inadequate
3260	Vegetation of flowing waters	Unfavourable-Bad	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Stable	Stable	Unfavourable-Inadequate Declining	Unfavourable-Inadequate
3270	Chenopodion rubri	Favourable	Favourable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Favourable

STATUS: Favourable Unfavourable-Inadequate Unfavourable-Bad Unknown

TREND: Improving Stable Declining Unknown

* priority habitat. Please note "Spartinion" was not considered post-2007 as this habitat is comprised of non-native species.

Code	Common name	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Area	2019 Structure & Functions	2019 Future Prospects
4010	Wet heaths							
4030	Dry heaths							
4060	Alpine and subalpine heath							
5130	Juniper scrub							
6130	Calaminarian grasslands							
6210	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*							
6230	Species-rich *Nardus* grassland*							
6410	*Molinia* meadows							
6430	Hydrophilous tall-herb swamp							
6510	Hay meadows							
7110	Raised bog (active)*							
7120	Degraded raised bogs							
7130	Blanket bog (active)*							
7140	Transition mires							
7150	Rhynchosporion depressions							
7210	*Cladium* fens*							
7220	Petrifying springs*							
7230	Alkaline fens							
8110	Siliceous scree							
8120	Eutric scree							
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes							
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes							
8240	Limestone pavement*							
8310	Caves							
8330	Sea caves							
91A0	Old oak woodland							
91D0	Bog woodland*							
91E0	Alluvial woodland*							
91J0	Yew woodland*							

Table 3: Assessment results by species for 2007, 2013 and 2019.

Code	Species name	Annex	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Population	2019 Habitat for the species	2019 Future Prospects
6985	Killarney fern (*Vandenboschia speciosa*)	II, IV							
1528	Marsh saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirculus*)	II, IV							
1833	Slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*)	II, IV							
6216	Slender green feather moss (*Hamatocaulis vernicosus*)	II							
1395	Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*)	II							
1376	Maërl (*Lithothamnium coralloides*)	V							
1377	Maërl (*Phymatholithon calcareum*)	V							
1400	White cushion moss (*Leucobryum glaucum*)	V							
1409	Sphagnum genus (*Sphagnum spp.*)	V							
1413	Lycopodium group (*Lycopodium spp.*)	V							
1378	Cladonia subgenus cladina (*Cladonia (Cladina) subsp.*)	V							
1013	Geyer's whorl snail (*Vertigo geyeri*)	II							
1014	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo angustior*)	II							
1016	Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)	II							
1024	Kerry slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*)	II, IV							
1029	Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)	II, V							
1990	Nore pearl mussel (*Margaritifera durrovensis*)	II, V							
1092	White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)	II, V							
1065	Marsh fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*)	II							
1095	Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)	II							
1096	Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)	II							
1099	River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*)	II, V							
5046	Killarney shad (*Alosa killarnensis*)	II, V							
1103	Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*)	II, V							
5076	Pollan (*Coregonus pollan*)	V							
1106	Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)	II, V							
6284	Natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*)	IV							
1213	Common frog (*Rana temporaria*)	V							
1223	Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)	IV							
1303	Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)	II, IV							
1309	Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)	IV							
5009	Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)	IV							
1317	Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*)	IV							
1322	Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*)	IV							

STATUS: Favourable Unfavourable-Inadequate Unfavourable-Bad Unknown Vagrant

TREND: Improving Stable Declining Unknown

Code	Species name	Annex	2007 Overall Status	2013 Overall Status and operator	2019 Overall Status and trend	2019 Range	2019 Population	2019 Habitat for the species	2019 Future Prospects
1314	Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*)	IV							
1330	Whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*)	IV							
1326	Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)	IV							
1331	Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*)	IV							
1334	Mountain hare (*Lepus timidus*)	V							
1355	Otter (*Lutra lutra*)	II, IV							
1357	Pine marten (*Martes martes*)	V							
1364	Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)	II, V							
1365	Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*)	II, V							
1345	Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)	IV							
1349	Common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)	II, IV							
1350	Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)	IV							
1351	Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)	II, IV							
2027	Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)	IV							
2029	Long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*)	IV							
2030	Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*)	IV							
2031	White-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*)	IV							
2032	White-beaked dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*)	IV							
2034	Striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*)	IV							
2035	Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*)	IV							
2038	Sowerby's beaked whale (*Mesoplodon bidens*)	IV							
2618	Minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*)	IV							
2621	Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)	IV							
5020	Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)	IV							
2624	Sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*)	IV							
5033	Northern bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*)	IV							
2619	Sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*)	IV							
1348	Northern right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*)	IV							
2028	False killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*)	IV							
2037	True's beaked whale (*Mesoplodon mirus*)	IV							
2622	Pygmy sperm whale (*Kogia breviceps*)	IV							
5029	Beluga/White whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*)	IV							
5034	Gervais' beaked whale (*Mesoplodon europaeus*)	IV							
1102	Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*)	II, V							
1320	Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandtii*)	IV							

Summary Status Description for QI Habitats in the ROI

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1110	Improvements over time due to declining pressures. Stable status in 2019, as no significant pressures identified. Overall favourable future prospect for this habitat.
1130	Overall status is deteriorating. Trend changes seen from improving in 2013 to declining in 2019 is a result of more accurate data. This decline is considered to have been ongoing since the beginning of the last assessment.
1140	Overall status is deteriorating. Changes from improving to deteriorating are due to a genuine decline in the quality of this habitat since 2013. Causes of this have been identified as; pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (Magallana gigas).
1150*	The Overall Status for Lagoons is assessed as Bad, unchanged since the 2013 assessment. High ranking pressures on this habitat are identified as; eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, drainage, erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry. The change from stable to declining is a result of a genuine decline since 2013.
1160	Previous trends of inadequate and improving are now assessed as bad, owing to more detailed information. Bad status as a result of pressures including; nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.
1170	Inadequate yet stable status. Change in status from bad is mainly attributed to better knowledge gained from recent surveys, while genuine improvements have occurred by the implementation of an EU Regulation restricting the use of bottom trawls therefore reducing pressures to the seafloor.
1180	Not assessed in reports prior to 2019. Favourable with a stable trend based on the physical and geological nature of this habitat in addition to no identified significant pressures on their long-term viability.
1210	A deteriorating trend due to anthropogenic area losses. Inadequate status caused by pressures associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics, and the fact that the current area is still below the favourable reference area.
1220	This assessment is unchanged since 2013. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, mainly due to pressures associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal. The trend is stable.
1230	Overall Status remains Inadequate with a stable trend. Subject to various pressures including; trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. The Habitats Directive has prevented significant losses, however close monitoring is required for this vulnerable habitat.
1310	The Overall Status is Favourable with a stable trend, an improvement since 2013. This change is due partly to a change in the threshold for favourable structure and functions, and partly because of a lack of evidence for the recent spread of the invasive non-native species, common cordgrass (Spartina anglica).
1320	No information.
1330	Inadequate status. Unchanged since 2013. Deterioration represents a genuine decline due to losses in area, while Inadequate status is due to pressures from agriculture, including ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (Spartina anglica).
1410	Inadequate status. Unchanged since 2013. Deterioration represents a genuine decline due to losses in area, while Inadequate status is due to pressures associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, undergrazing and land reclamation.
1420	Continuing decline since 2013, assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend. This trend is due to recent area losses, associated with algal mats formed as a consequence of water pollution, which resulted in a contraction of the range of the habitat.

Summary Status Description for QI Habitats in the ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
2120	Unchanged since 2013, Inadequate and stable trend mainly associated with pressures from recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with local sediment dynamics.
2130	Overall Bad status. Deteriorating trend due to poor results for structure and functions, but this is largely attributed to use of a different methodology and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment. Pressures are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.
2140	Improving trend attributed to more accurate monitoring data rather than actual change, and the habitat is considered to have been in Favourable condition since before the last assessment. Overall status is therefore favourable. Pressures include; grassland abandonment, recreational activities, and bracken encroachment; however, none were considered to impact the long-term viability of the habitat.
2150	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with land abandonment, recreational activities, and bracken encroachment. This assessment is unchanged since 2013.
2170	Inadequate status unchanged from 2013 due to pressures associated with ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification.
2190	Unchanged condition since last assessment. Inadequate and deteriorating agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities, and drainage. Succession to scrub is also problematic for the status of this habitat.
21AO	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, which differs from the 2013 Bad assessment. The overall trend is stable. A different method was used to determine the proportion of habitat in good condition and the status is considered to have been Inadequate since before the last assessment.
3110	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a stable trend. The change in trend from deteriorating to stable is because of the use of a different method. The future of this habitat requires action to address peatland damage at a catchment scale, as well as to reduce nutrient and other pollution.
3130	No change since the 2013 assessment except a move from stable to a deteriorating trend. This was based on improved knowledge through dedicated survey during the reporting cycle while also being subject to significant pressures from drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.
3140	Significant pressures have given this habitat a Bad and deteriorating status. These include nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters while movement of pollutants, especially phosphorus, through groundwater is a significant concern.
3150	Unchanging status since last assessment due to anthropogenic influences. Associated with catchments dominated by mineral soil and, hence, some of the most intensive agricultural lands. Eutrophication is primary issue. Inadequate but stable trend.
3160	In Inadequate condition, this habitat trend has changed from deteriorating to stable due to use of a different assessment method and the trend is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.
3180	Because of on-going pressures related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing, the Overall Status has been assessed as Inadequate and stable, unchanged since 2013. The pressures mentioned gravely impact turlough ecology due to its hydrological dynamics.
3260	The inadequate and deteriorating trend of this habitat is of significant concern and is continually highlighted by the EPA. Agriculture, municipal, industrial discharges and damage through hydrological and morphological change are the leading issues causing sedimentation and high nutrient conditions.
3270	This habitat is upkeeping its favourable status since 2013 with intensive grazing causing poaching being the only significant pressure recorded.

Summary Status Description for QI Habitats in the ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
4010	Bad and deteriorating with a change in trend from stable in 2013 associated with continued area losses due to new forestry, paths, tracks and land clearance while Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are ongoing issues. In addition to this, N deposition from agriculture that generate air pollution and climate change have been recognised as causing negative impacts and causing poor future prospects for this habitat.
4030	Bad and stable with no change since 2013. Multiple significant pressures are associated with dry heath habitats. Overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture are particular issues here causing habitat degradation and losses through erosion. Afforestation and win farms also contribute to their bad status.
4060	Ongoing pressures and threats have given this habitat a Bad status. These include climate change (temp. increase & precip. decrease), upland sheep grazing, hill walking, and agricultural activities causing both current and future threats. An improving trend here assumes that the reduced grazing brought about by the Commonage Framework Plans continues to have a positive effect on this habitat.
5130	The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the trend is stable. The apparent improvement in status since the 2013 report is due to use of a different assessment method rather than a genuine change, and the habitat is considered to have been Favourable since before the last assessment.
6130	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a declining trend. The change in trend since 2013 is due to improved knowledge, and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment.
6210	The Bad deteriorating status here represents a genuine decline since the 2013 report in which the trend was assessed as stable. On-going habitat losses are associated with this such as agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub despite conservation-focused farming schemes aiming to improve such habitats.
6230	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad due to on-going pressures such as bracken encroachment and succession. The trend is stable, and may represent a genuine improvement since the 2013 report however there was limited monitoring undertaken.
6410	Bad and deteriorating trend, unchanged since 2013. On-going losses of habitat due to agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), undergrazing and forestry. Significant historical losses of this habitat have also occurred since the EU Habitats Directive came into force contributing to this poor status.
6430	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend. This change in trend since the 2013 report represents a genuine decline due to range contraction and a decline in structure and functions.
6510	This change in trend since the 2013 report (in which it was judged to be stable) is attributed to improved knowledge/more accurate data, and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment.
7110	Overall Status of the habitat is Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the last assessment. The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning. Climate change is also considered a threat in the future
7120	Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the last assessment. The main pressures on Degraded raised bog come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation, burning and climate change.
7130	Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the 2013 report. Main pressures include overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are other issues of concern for blanket bog status.

Summary Status Description for QI Habitats in the ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
7140	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, as in the last two reporting periods. The trend is assessed as stable. The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes. Grazing/agricultural management is also prominent as an issue.
7150	The Overall Status is assessed as bad with a deteriorating trend. The change in status since 2013 is primarily due to use of a different method in the definition and interpretation of the habitat. 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.
7210	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate but stable. Improved knowledge/more data resulted in the status change since 2013 and the trend is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.
7220	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, which is unchanged since the last reporting period. The trend is assessed as deteriorating (reported as stable in 2013), which is due to improved knowledge, and decline is considered to have been ongoing since before the last assessment.
7230	The main pressures facing the habitat in Ireland are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend due to losses of area and habitat quality, as well as the pressures and threats faced by the habitat.
8110	The Overall Status is Inadequate, as in the 2013 assessment, but the trend has changed. Structure and functions were assessed as improving in the previous reporting period due to destocking associated with the Commonage Framework Plans; however, as overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment
8120	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with overgrazing, unchanged since the 2013 assessment.
8210	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (Epilobium brunnescens). This is unchanged since the previous assessment in 2013.
8220	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (Epilobium brunnescens). There have been no significant changes since 2013.
8240	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate due to continuing area losses associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by undergrazing. The trend is stable as some of these impacts are being offset to some degree by conservation measures undertaken in the Burren and Aran Islands. This is unchanged since the 2013 assessment.
8310	Although some threats have been identified, some of which might have appreciable localised effects, none is considered likely to have a significant impact on this habitat in Ireland. Overall the future prospects for this habitat are considered to be good. Although the overall conservation assessment for the lesser horseshoe bat in Ireland is now Inadequate due to a small contraction in range, these concerns do not relate to areas with bats in caves, and the Overall Status of caves is Favourable and stable, as it has been over the last two reporting periods. Many vulnerable bat caves are already protected from disturbance through grilling. Regular monitoring is underway and if further vulnerable cave sites are identified these will also be grilled.

Summary Status Description for QI Habitats in the ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
8330	Sea caves appear to be extensive around the coast of Ireland, although their distribution along the south-east coast appears to be limited due to geological factors. The occurrence of sandstone/ limestone is highly correlated with the formation of sea caves, accounting for nearly 85% of documented occurrences around Ireland. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable as there are no pressures impacting on this habitat. This is the same assessment as in the last two reporting periods.
91A0	Historical habitat loss has occurred and still continues, although at a very low level. However, the greatest on-going pressures on these woods come from invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron ponticum, cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus) and beech (Fagus sylvatica) as well as overgrazing by deer. These impacts severely reduce tree regeneration, which is essential for the long-term viability of woodlands. Measures such as the Native Woodland Scheme are expected to have a positive long-term effect but are as yet insufficient to outweigh the pressures, as development of Annex-quality woodland takes decades. These pressures, in conjunction with the continued fragmentation of remaining stands, lead to an Overall Status of Bad with a deteriorating trend. The change in trend from improving in 2013 is due to the availability of more accurate data, particularly in relation to recent habitat loss, and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment.
91D0	A number of low-level pressures affect bog woodlands, including drainage, invasive species and burning, but none are considered significant enough at a national level to adversely affect the long-term viability of the habitat. The Overall Status is therefore Favourable with a stable trend, unchanged since the previous assessment.
91E0	A number of pressures affect this habitat in Ireland, the most serious being invasive species, particularly sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), beech (Fagus sylvatica), Indian balsam (Impatiens glandulifera) and currant species (Ribes nigrum and R. rubrum). Some native species such as brambles (Rubus fruticosus agg.) and common nettle can also become over-vigorous. Small area losses due to clearfelling have also occurred. As a result, the Overall Status is bad, and the trend is declining. This poorer trend since the previous assessment is mainly due to the availability of more accurate data, and the decline is considered to have been ongoing since before the last assessment.
91J0	Pressures are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), beech (Fagus sylvatica), cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus) and traveller's-joy (Clematis vitalba), with overgrazing by deer also posing a serious problem. The Overall Status of Yew woodland is therefore Bad. The change in trend from improving to stable since the previous assessment is due to improved knowledge and more accurate data, and the trend is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
6985	The pressures identified are generally local issues and none were considered to be impacting on the long-term viability of the species or its habitat. The problem of invasive non-native species, identified at a number of sites, is difficult to manage as they often provide essential cover to Killarney fern colonies. The Overall Status of the species continues to be Favourable, as it has been over the last two assessments.
1528	There is no evidence of any major pressures currently impacting this species nationally, and therefore the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable.
1833	The species is threatened by enrichment (eutrophication), acidification and peatland damage. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate and the trend as deteriorating, because of population extinctions, population decreases and decreasing habitat quality in the current reporting period. The trend differs from the previous assessment because of the availability of improved data to inform the assessments.
6216	Although its population has almost certainly declined in historic times, due to loss of intact peatlands, recent surveys indicate that there continues to be sufficient good quality habitat to support the long-term survival of the species. There are also no significant pressures currently impacting the species. Therefore, the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, as it has been for the last two assessments.
1395	Petalwort has an Atlantic-Mediterranean distribution and in Ireland is most common on the west coast. Some of the largest populations in the world are thought to occur in Ireland. The area and quality of the occupied habitat for the species is deemed to be sufficient for the species' long-term survival. There are also no negative pressures currently impacting seriously on the habitat at a national level. Therefore, the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, the same result as the last two reporting periods.
1376/ 1377	The Overall Status of maërl is Bad and declining, due to deterioration in the quality of the maërl beds caused by the deposition of pseudofaeces and/or extensive algal cover on the beds, the presence of negative indicator species such as the opportunistic ascidian Ascidiella aspersa, and the presence of the invasive alien Sargassum muticum.
1400	Although some of the habitats in which the species occurs are impacted by pressures, there is enough habitat of sufficient quality to support the species and there is no evidence that pressures are operating to compromise the status of this species. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Favourable, as in the previous assessment, with a stable trend.
1409	Collection of Sphagnum spp. is unlikely to pose a conservation problem. However, although this genus occurs in many widespread habitats, the condition of these habitats is considered to be inadequate due to pressures such as peat extraction, drainage and eutrophication and as a result the taxon's future prospects are rated as Inadequate. The Overall Status for the group is thus Inadequate.
1413	The Overall Status of the Lycopodium sub-group is assessed as Unfavourable/Inadequate. This is based on unfavourable assessments for the Habitat for the species and Future prospects parameters for Huperzia selago and Lycopodium clavatum. Lycopodium clavatum also received an unfavourable assessment for Population. The overall trend in conservation status was assessed as stable.
1378	The Overall Status of this taxon is Inadequate due to pressures on the habitats in which it occurs. This is unchanged since the previous reporting period.
1013	The Overall Status of V. geyeri is assessed as Bad and deteriorating. Grazing levels are considered critical at many sites, the species requiring areas of short vegetation within larger areas of wetland habitat, and given the small size of most sites, damage can happen very quickly. The species is considered very sensitive to changes in hydrology and this has been implicated in causing some of the losses from sites during the current and earlier reporting periods.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1014	The Overall Status of V. angustior is Inadequate and deteriorating. Grazing is critical for the maintenance of the habitat of V. angustior, especially on the extensive sand dune populations. These habitats are easily modified by inappropriate grazing, changes in stocking type and the impact of wild herbivores, especially rabbits. Sand dune systems have been impacted by leisure activities – caravan sites and golf courses, mainly – and expansion of these activities has exerted significant pressure on some large sites.
1016	The Overall Status of V. moulinsiana is assessed as Inadequate and deteriorating. The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat. The sites are mainly unmanaged because of their natural wetness, so grazing and mowing are less significant on a national scale and equally should be easily rectified in the short and medium term.
1024	Studies have shown that the Kerry slug can be abundant on conifer trees. The species will also recolonise boulder habitat when the wood is clear-felled. The Overall Status is Favourable and improving, driven in part by the large populations in conifer plantations
1029	The Overall Status of M. margaritifera is Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the 2013 assessment. The species is critically endangered in Ireland and across Europe, mainly because of habitat deterioration: a combination of hydrological and morphological changes, sedimentation and enrichment.
1092	The Overall Status of the species is Bad with a deteriorating trend. This represents a genuine decline since the last reporting period and is mainly due to bad Future prospects for the species due to the presence of the Crayfish Plague organism across six catchments.
1065	The Overall Status of the species is Inadequate but improving. There has been genuine spread into areas where there have not been previous records. Marsh Fritillary sites are often on marginal land in upland areas and the edges of wetlands and peatlands which are subject to pressures from agricultural conversion and afforestation.
1095	The Overall Status of this species is assessed as Bad with a stable trend, unchanged since the last 2013 assessment. Barriers to upstream migration (e.g. weirs) are considered the major impediment to good conservation status for sea lamprey as these limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat.
1096	Lamprey surveys in Ireland have necessarily focused on ammocoete abundances and to a lesser extent upon observations of adult spawning events. Distribution records can only be definitively assigned to one species or the other where adult records exist. For brook lamprey in Ireland there are extensive areas of suitable habitat and no significant pressures impacting this species. The Overall Status is therefore assessed as Favourable.
1099	The inability to distinguish between river lamprey and brook lamprey larvae, and the challenges associated with sampling for adult river lamprey, means that an evaluation of their actual range and population size cannot be undertaken. The Overall Status for river lamprey is therefore assessed as Unknown. The previous reporting period used primarily juvenile Lampetra sp. distribution data for this species.
5046	The entire range of the Killarney shad is protected within Killarney National Park. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, as it has been in the last two assessments.
1103	The Overall Status of this species is assessed as Bad with a stable trend, unchanged from the previous assessment. A number of pressures were identified, mainly relating to pollution, alteration of flow patterns, and habitat disturbance. Introduced species were also recorded, with a large population of the Asian clam (Corbicula fluminea) recorded within kilometres of the twaite shad spawning ground on the River Barrow. Furthermore, barriers to migration, such as weirs, can impede or prevent twaite shad accessing spawning habitat, and can also increase the potential for hybridisation between converging populations of twaite and Allis shad simultaneously obstructed below barriers.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
5076	Pressures identified for the species include pollution due to agricultural fertiliser application and urban waste water discharge. Invasive species, specifically zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha) and Asian clam (Corbicula fluminea), have also been identified as a significant pressure. Water level regulation may become a concern, as significant alterations or fluctuations in water surface level could have a severe impact on the success of pollan spawning or on the survival of the newly released fertilised eggs. Introduced fish species, namely perch and roach, are a substantial component of the fish community in these lakes and may compete with pollan for food. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, as in the previous two assessments, but the trend is now known to be stable.
1106	There is considered to be sufficient habitat in Ireland to support a viable salmon population. Freshwater quality in Ireland continues to remain a concern but ongoing pressures linked with habitat quality are not considered to be compromising the viability of the species. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, the same as the last assessment. Although a short-term negative trend is reported for this species, the trend has reversed in the last 5 years. Therefore, an overall stable trend is reported.
6284	Poor water quality is the most common pressure on the species, followed by lack of grassland management and predation of tadpoles and eggs by invertebrates. Also of concern are ponds becoming overgrown with emergent vegetation, making them unsuitable for breeding. Invasive species – New Zealand pigmyweed (Crassula helmsii) and sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides) – can also cause problems for the toad. Due to historical declines in range, the Overall Status of the natterjack toad is Bad, as in the previous two assessments. The change in overall trend (from increasing to stable) reflects the most recent survey data, which indicate that the uptake of constructed ponds has not continued at the rate seen in the previous report.
1213	The Common Frog appears largely unaffected in Ireland by pollution and disturbance. The most recent national survey estimated the population at over 150,000,000 adults, making it one of the most numerous vertebrates in the country. No significant threats to the frog population have been identified. Overall Status is considered to be Favourable.
1223	There are significant difficulties associated with reporting on this species. Despite some recent progress, the population ecology, range and habitat utilisation of this species in the North-East Atlantic are not well understood. Although there is evidence of significant declines of leatherbacks in the Pacific, there are some indications that the Atlantic populations may be faring better, with recent surveys suggesting that numbers of females may be increasing at some nesting beaches. Nonetheless, mortalities of nesting adults and juveniles is a cause for concern in some areas and fishing causes further mortality during the animal's trans-Atlantic migrations. The Overall Status of this species is assessed as Unknown.
1303	The population overall is doing well; monitoring has demonstrated significant increases in numbers in the core areas. Over much of its distribution, both range and the area of suitable habitat have remained stable. In Limerick and North Kerry, however, worrying declines in habitat, and consequently in range, have been observed. These are considered likely to continue without significant intervention. For these reasons, Habitat, Range and their associated Future prospects, which were all considered to be Favourable in the last report, are now considered Inadequate, and the Overall Status of this species is assessed as Inadequate and declining
1309	There is no indication of any major pressures currently impacting populations and future prospects are considered good. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an on-going increase.
5009	There is no indication of any significant pressures impacting on the species, and numbers appear to be increasing. The Overall Status of the species is therefore assessed as Favourable and improving, the same conclusion as the previous assessment.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1317	The population of Nathusius' pipistrelle in Ireland is cautiously estimated to be 3,000-5,000 individuals. It remains unclear whether the species is successfully reproducing here and what level of population would be required to ensure long-term viability. No pressures appear to be acting on the species, and there are many buildings similar to those used by nursery colonies in Northern Ireland, so suitable habitat does not appear to be a limiting factor. However, given the uncertainty about range and population, the Overall Status is assessed as Unknown, unchanged since the last assessment
1322	Building renovation and loss of foraging habitat are potential threats for this species but are not considered to be significant. There is no monitoring scheme in place for this species, but the most recent Red Data List for Irish Mammals lists Natterer's bat as Least Concern and the Overall Status has been assessed as Favourable, as in the last two assessments.
1314	Although some pressures/threats have been noted, there is no indication of any major pressures currently impacting on the species and future prospects are considered good. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an on-going increase.
1330	Building renovation and loss of foraging habitat are potential threats for this species but are not considered to be significant. There is no monitoring scheme in place for this species, but the most recent Red Data List for Irish Mammals lists whiskered bat as Least Concern and the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, unchanged over the last two reporting periods.
1326	There is no indication of any major pressures currently impacting the population. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an ongoing increase.
1331	Two threats/pressures have been identified and need to be investigated further: wind energy, and the impact on roosts associated with deliberate/accidental exclusion from houses. However, there is no evidence of decline in range or habitat and future prospects are considered good. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an on-going increase.
1334	Agricultural intensification is leading to some reduction in habitat quality and a number of related threats have been identified, but the hare has a broad habitat niche, so the impacts of these changes on habitat extent and quality are unknown. The Overall Status of the hare is Favourable.
1355	The main threats to the otter include pollution, particularly organic pollution resulting in fish kills; and accidental deaths (road traffic and fishing gear). Although recent studies on territory overlaps and animal movements suggest that refinements to the population estimation formula are needed, the otter population (estimated at between 7,000 and 10,000 breeding females) is considered to be increasing and none of the threats or pressures identified are considered likely to impact significantly on the species. The Overall Status of otter is therefore considered to be Favourable, unchanged since the previous reporting period.
1357	There is ample habitat available across the country to allow the species to continue its spread and to allow the population to expand as well. While some threats have been identified, none of them are considered sufficiently serious to undermine the continued recovery of the species. Therefore, the Overall Status of the pine marten is assessed as Favourable, unchanged since the previous reporting period.
1364	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as geophysical seismic exploration or local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries. While these pressures may act on a temporary and/ or regional scale and some are likely to continue to act as pressures in the future, none is considered sufficiently serious to adversely impact on grey seal populations in Irish waters. Given the current state of knowledge of the species' distribution, population, ecology and prevailing pressures, the Overall Status is Favourable with an increasing trend.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1365	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites. None of these pressures are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of harbour seals in Irish waters. The Overall Status of the harbour seal in Ireland is considered to be Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species.
1345	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements, geophysical seismic exploration or local/ regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of humpback whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of humpback whale in Ireland remains Unknown. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments due to limited ongoing information on the species' occurrence and population ecology in Irish waters
1349	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. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of bottlenose dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of bottlenose dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments.
1350	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/ regional prey removal by fisheries. While these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of common dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of common dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable. This overall result is the same as the previous assessment.
1351	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of harbour porpoise in Irish waters. The Overall Status of harbour porpoise in Ireland remains Favourable. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments.
2027	Pressures on this species in Irish waters involve potential pollutant burdens from man-made Polychlorinated Biphenyl compounds plus other persistent organic pollutants, as well as impacts from commercial vessel-based activities such as geophysical seismic exploration and local/ regional prey removal by fisheries. With the exception of pollution, which could be having a significant and wider impact in the North-East Atlantic, no pressures are considered to be adversely impacting on populations of killer whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of killer whale in Ireland remains Unknown. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments since there has been no significant improvement in knowledge of the conservation status of the species.
2029	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities that occur primarily on a local or regional scale and/or on a temporary or intermittent basis, such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these pressures are considered to be adversely impacting on populations of long-finned pilot whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of long-finned pilot whale in Ireland remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
2030	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. Another potential pressure is the use of military sonars in the deeper ocean and adjacent continental margins which, while not employed by the Irish Naval Service, is known and documented to occur in the waters of Ireland's EEZ. None of these pressures are considered to adversely impact populations of the species in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Risso's dolphin in Ireland is assessed as Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is different from the previous two assessments, in which the status was assessed as Unknown, and it represents a significant improvement in knowledge of the conservation status of the species.
2031	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these are considered to be having an adverse impact on the population in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Atlantic white-sided dolphin in Ireland therefore remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments
2032	The main pressures acting on this species in Irish waters involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to be causing an adverse impact on populations of white-beaked dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of white-beaked dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of its population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as the previous assessment.
2034	The main pressures acting on this species in Irish waters involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to be causing an adverse impact on populations of striped dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of striped dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This result is the same as the previous assessment.
2035	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. Another potential pressure is the use of military sonars in the deeper ocean and adjacent continental margins which, while not employed by the Irish Naval Service, is known and documented to occur in the waters of Ireland's EEZ. None of these pressures are considered to be significantly impacting on populations of the species in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Cuvier's beaked whale in Ireland is assessed as Favourable. This is different from the previous two assessments (in which the status was assessed as Unknown), due to improved knowledge, higher quality data, and new methods used in the assessment of the conservation status of the species.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
2038	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these pressures are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of Sowerby's beaked whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Sowerby's beaked whale in Ireland is assessed as Favourable. This is different from the previous two assessments (in which the status was assessed as Unknown), due to improved knowledge, higher quality data, and new methods used in the assessment of the conservation status of the species.
2618	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements, geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these pressures are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of minke whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of minke whale in Ireland remains Favourable, given current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments.
2621	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as shipping movements, geophysical seismic exploration or local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of fin whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of fin whale in Ireland is assessed as Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments.
5020	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of blue whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of the blue whale is considered to be Unknown due to limitations in information on its occurrence and population ecology in Ireland's extensive marine waters. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments.
2624	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of sperm whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of sperm whale is assessed as Favourable given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species. This is different from the previous Unknown assessments, due to improved knowledge, higher quality data, and new methods used in the assessment of its conservation status.
5033	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from shipping movements. Another potential pressure is the use of military sonars in the deeper ocean and adjacent continental margins which, while not employed by the Irish Naval Service, is known and documented to occur in the waters of Ireland's EEZ. None of these pressures are considered to adversely impact populations of the species in Irish waters. The Overall Status of the northern bottlenose whale is Unknown, as it was for the last two assessments, due to limited ongoing information on the species' occurrence and population ecology in Irish waters.
2619	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these are of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of sei whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of sei whale in Ireland remains Unknown. This result is the same as in the previous two assessments due to limited ongoing information on the species' occurrence and population ecology in Irish waters.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI (Cont'd)

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1348	Little is now known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, while remnant populations inhabiting North American waters remain extremely vulnerable to ongoing human impacts and potential extinction. No live records have been confirmed from Irish waters in recent decades. In the last 50 years sightings have occurred very occasionally off the European continental shelf and in the mid-Atlantic.
2028	Little is known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, but it is assumed to be a tropical, sub-tropical and warm temperate deep-water species that feeds on fish and squid and which very occasionally occurs in offshore Irish waters. In the last 50 years rare sightings have occurred off the European continental shelf and in the mid-Atlantic, while only a few sporadic live records have been confirmed from Irish waters in the last 15-20 years.
2037	True's beaked whale (Mesoplodon mirus) is one of six species of cetacean (i.e., whales, dolphins and porpoises) that have been very rarely recorded in Irish waters and are therefore termed vagrant species. Difficult to identify in the open ocean, like many beaked whale species its presence and identifying features can be elusive in the field. True's beaked whales are also tricky to separate from their close relatives the Gervais' beaked whales but both are identifiable by a distinct medium-sized beak and adult male True's beaked whales have two prominent teeth at the tip of the lower jaw.
2622	Little is known about the population distribution or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, but it is considered to be a deep-water species that feeds on squid and octopus, and which may occasionally occur in offshore Irish waters. Since only one live record has emerged so far from oceanic waters very far from shore, most information on the species in Ireland has come from the isolated and rare stranding of individual animals.
5029	Little is known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic. It is normally a polar or sub-polar species found in Arctic regions where it feeds on fish and crustaceans. Only three live records have been confirmed from Ireland, one from County Mayo, another from County Cork, and the third sighting, comprising three individuals, made far offshore during an aerial survey in December 2015.
5034	Little is known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, but it is assumed to be a warm temperate or sub-tropical deep-water species that feeds on squid and possibly fish. Only one record is available from Ireland so far, that being from a stranding in County Sligo.
1102	The Allis shad (Alosa alosa) is a large member of the herring family. It spends much of its life in coastal waters and samples of marine-caught Allis shad have been collected off the south-east coast. This species enters freshwater to breed, with significant penetration of large rivers reported on the continent. There is some evidence of Allis shad entering Irish rivers, with one fish recorded some 40km from the sea on the Slaney. Nonetheless, only a small number of Allis shad have ever been recovered from Irish freshwaters and while there is good evidence of the presence of breeding populations of twaite shad in Irish rivers, the only evidence of breeding by Allis shad is the presence of Allis-twaite hybrids. No juvenile Allis shad have been found during survey work of Irish river systems. Overall it would appear that the Allis shad is an opportunistic spawner in Irish waters. Until evidence of an established breeding population is found, Allis shad is considered a vagrant.
1320	Brandt's bat (Myotis brandtii) is a cryptic species, requiring genetic determination to separate it from the whiskered bat (M. mystacinus). Following the initial confirmation of a specimen of Brandt's bat in Wicklow in 2006, further records were expected. However, extensive survey work at potential roosts and swarming sites since then has failed to locate any. The species is now considered a vagrant and was not assessed in the current report.

APPENDIX G

Threats and Pressures to EU Protected Habitats and Species

Code	Description
A	**Agriculture**
A01	Cultivation
A02	Modification of cultivation practices
A02.01	Agricultural intensification
A02.02	Crop change
A02.03	Grassland removal for arable land
A04	Grazing
A04.01	Intensive grazing
A04.02	Non-intensive grazing
A04.03	Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)
A05.01	Animal breeding
A05.03	Lack of animal breeding
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops
A06.03	Biofuel production
A06.04	Abandonment of crop production
B	**Silviculture, forestry**
B01	Forest planting on open ground
B01.01	Forest planting on open ground (native trees)
B01.02	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees)
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use
B02.01	Forest replanting
B02.01.01	Forest replanting (native trees)
B02.01.02	Forest replanting (non-native trees)
B02.02	Forestry clearance
B02.03	Removal of forest undergrowth
B02.04	Removal of dead and dying trees
B02.05	Non- intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched)
B02.06	Thinning of tree layer
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth

Code	Description
C	**Mining, extraction of materials and energy production**
C01	Mining and quarrying
C01.01	Sand and gravel extraction
C01.01.01	Sand and gravel quarries
C01.01.02	Removal of beach materials
C01.02	Loam and clay pits
C01.03	Peat extraction
C01.03.01	Hand cutting of peat
C01.03.02	Mechanical removal of peat
C01.04	Mines
C01.04.01	Open cast mining
C01.04.02	Underground mining
C01.05	Salt works
C01.05.01	Abandonment of saltpans (salinas)
C01.05.02	Conversion of saltpans
C01.06	Geotechnical survey
C01.07	Mining and extraction activities not referred to above
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas
C02.01	Exploration drilling
C02.02	Production drilling
C02.03	Jack-up drilling rig
C02.04	Semi-submersible rig
C02.05	Drill ship
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use
C03.01	Geothermal power production
C03.02	Solar energy production
C03.03	Wind energy production
C03.04	Tidal energy production

Code	Description
D	**Transportation and service corridors**
D01	Roads, paths and railroads
D01.01	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
D01.02	Roads, motorways
D02	Utility and service lines
D02.01	Electricity and phone lines
D02.01.01	Suspended electricity and phone lines
D02.01.02	Underground/submerged electricity and phone lines
D02.02	Pipe lines
D02.03	Communication masts and antennas
D02.09	Other forms of energy transport
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions
D03.01	Port areas
D03.01.04	Industrial ports
D03.02	Shipping lanes
D03.02.01	Cargo lanes
D03.02.02	Passenger ferry lanes (high speed)
D03.03	Marine constructions
D04	Airports, flightpaths
E	**Urbanisation, residential and commercial development**
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
E01.01	Continuous urbanisation
E01.03	Dispersed habitation
E02	Industrial or commercial areas
E02.01	Factory
E02.02	Industrial stockage
E02.03	Other industrial / commercial area
E03	Discharges
E03.01	Disposal of household / recreational facility waste
E03.02	Disposal of industrial waste
E03.03	Disposal of inert materials
E03.04	Other discharges
E03.04.01	Coastal sand suppletion/ beach nourishment
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape
E04.01	Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape
E04.02	Military constructions and buildings in the landscape
E05	Storage of materials
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities
E06.01	Demolishment of buildings & human structures

Code	Description
H	**Pollution**
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
H04.02	Nitrogen-input
H04.03	Other air pollution
H06	Excess energy
H07	Other forms of pollution
I	**Invasive, other problematic species and genes**
I01	Invasive non-native species
I02	Problematic native species
J	**Natural System modifications**
J01	Fire and fire suppression
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
J02.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
J03	Other ecosystem modifications
J03.01	Reduction or loss of specific habitat features
K	**Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)**
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes
L	**Geological events, natural catastrophes**
L01	Volcanic activity
L09	Fire (natural)
M	**Climate change**
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions
M01.01	Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes)
M01.02	Droughts and less precipitations
M01.03	Flooding and rising precipitations
M01.04	pH-changes
M01.05	Water flow changes (limnic, tidal and oceanic)
M01.06	Wave exposure changes
M01.07	Sea-level changes
M02	Changes in biotic conditions
M02.01	Habitat shifting and alteration
M02.02	Desynchronisation of processes
M02.03	Decline or extinction of species
M02.04	Migration of species (natural newcomers)
XO	**Threats and pressures from outside the Member State**

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