

SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE

SOUTH DUBLIN LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN 2024-2030

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

for: South Dublin County Council



by: CAAS Ltd.



OCTOBER 2024

Table of Contents

Section 1	Introduction	2
1.1	Background	2
1.2	Legislative Context	2
1.3	Approach	2
Section 2	Description of the Plan	4
Section 3	Screening for Appropriate Assessment	5
3.1	Introduction to Screening	5
3.2	Identification of Relevant European Sites	5
3.3	Assessment Criteria and Screening	10
3.4	Other Plans and Programmes	27
Section 4	AA Screening Conclusion	28
Appendix I	Background information on European Sites	

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Report has been prepared to assist the competent authority in assessing whether or not Stage Two AA is required for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030 to be adopted ("the Plan"). AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

This Screening for AA report of the Plan is based on best scientific knowledge, has utilised ecological expertise and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre¹, the NPWS², and EPA³ mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for the Screening for AA report of the Plan comprised the following elements:

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

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

¹ Available at: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/>

² Available at: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> and <https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba>

³ Available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor⁴ model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

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

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

This report has been conducted in view of the Conservation Objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

⁴ Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

Section 2 Description of the Plan

The South Dublin County Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP)⁵ sets out objectives and actions to promote and support the economic and community development of the administrative area of South Dublin County Council.

As detailed in the Plan:

"Implementing this plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management.

This plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

As previously noted, the plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, emerging National Climate Action Plan 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

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

It is a specific provision of this plan to ensure that all of the provisions from the County Development Plan identified as mitigation in the accompanying Screening for SEA and AA reports shall be complied with throughout the implementation of this plan."

⁵ Incorporating Framework Plan and Implementation Plan

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

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

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁶ or species⁷ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km pathway consideration zone to be considered. All European sites within a 15km radius of South Dublin were examined to assess potential connectivity corridors on a landscape scale and assess potential interactions between the Plan and the conservation objectives of each of the sites.

Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of South Dublin, European sites with downstream hydrological links to the Plan area and European sites that are both groundwater sensitive and share a groundwater body with South Dublin are listed in Table 3.1. These sites are mapped as appropriate on Figure 3.1 (all sites within 15 km), Figure 3.2 (sites with downstream hydrological links to the Plan area) and Figure 3.3 (sites outside of South Dublin that are both groundwater sensitive and share a groundwater body with South Dublin). Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 and Article 12 Reports to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has been considered.

Information on QIs, SCIs, site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has also been considered by the AA screening assessment. The COs of the European sites that have been considered throughout the assessment report, were sourced from the following NPWS documents:

- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.

⁶ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

⁷ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA [IE0004063] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Red Bog, Kildare SAC [IE0000397] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [IE0000725] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ballyman Glen SAC [IE0000713] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for North-west Irish Sea SPA [IE0004236] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Carriggower Bog SAC [IE0000716] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Glen of the Downs SAC [IE0000719] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Bray Head SAC [IE0000714] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SAC [IE0000199] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SPA [IE0004016] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ballynafagh Bog SAC [IE0000391] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SAC [IE0000205] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballynafagh Lake SAC [IE0001387] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Mouds Bog SAC [IE0002331] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for The Murrough Wetlands SAC [IE0002249] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Magherabeg Dunes SAC [IE0001766] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckronev-Brittis Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.

The COs focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each European site, therefore the screening process concentrated on assessing any likely significant effects on any European Site of the Plan with respect to the QIs/SCIs of each European site.

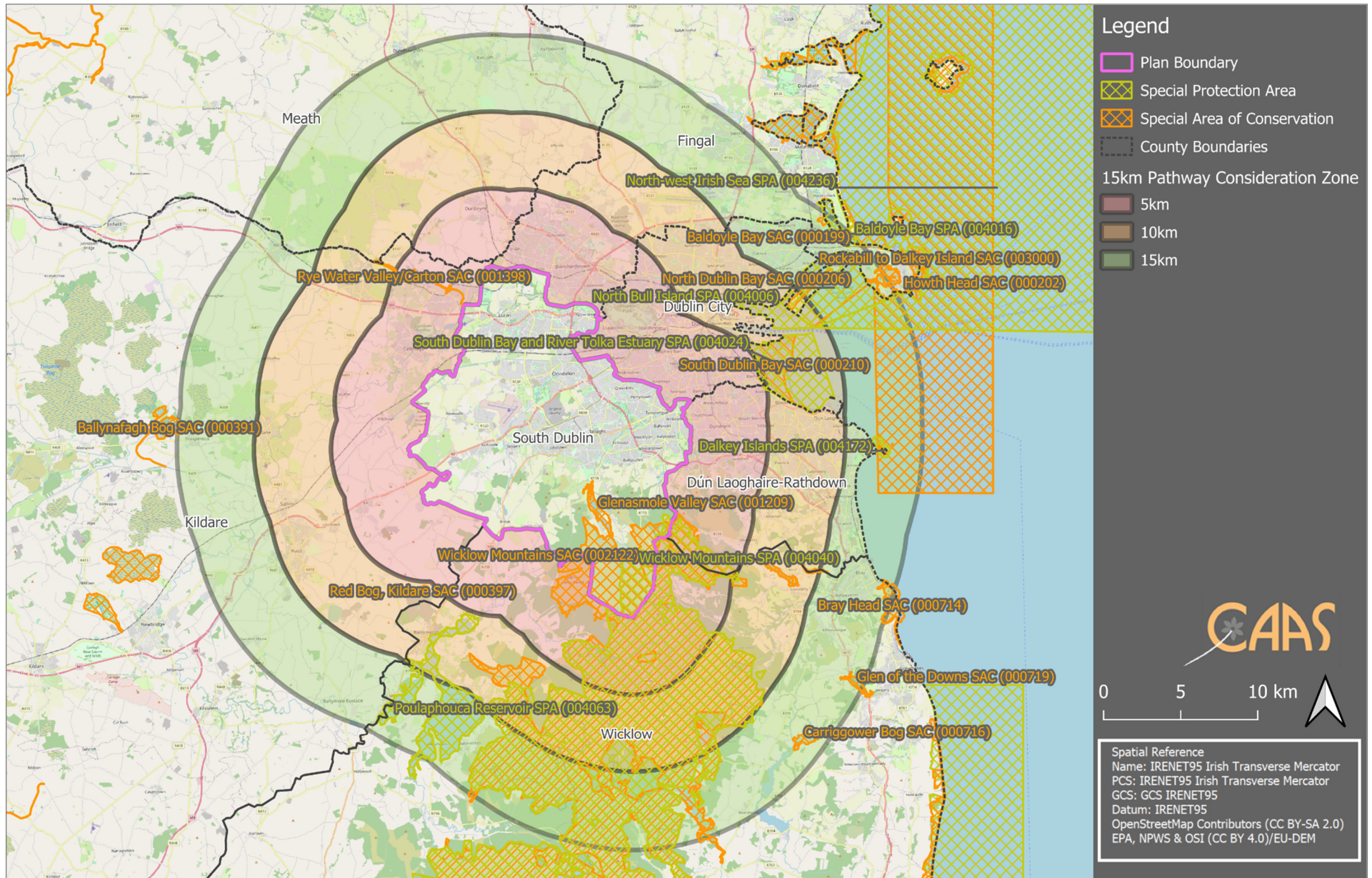


Figure 3.1 European Sites with pathways for interactions with South Dublin within a 15 km pathway consideration zone⁸

⁸ Source: NPWS

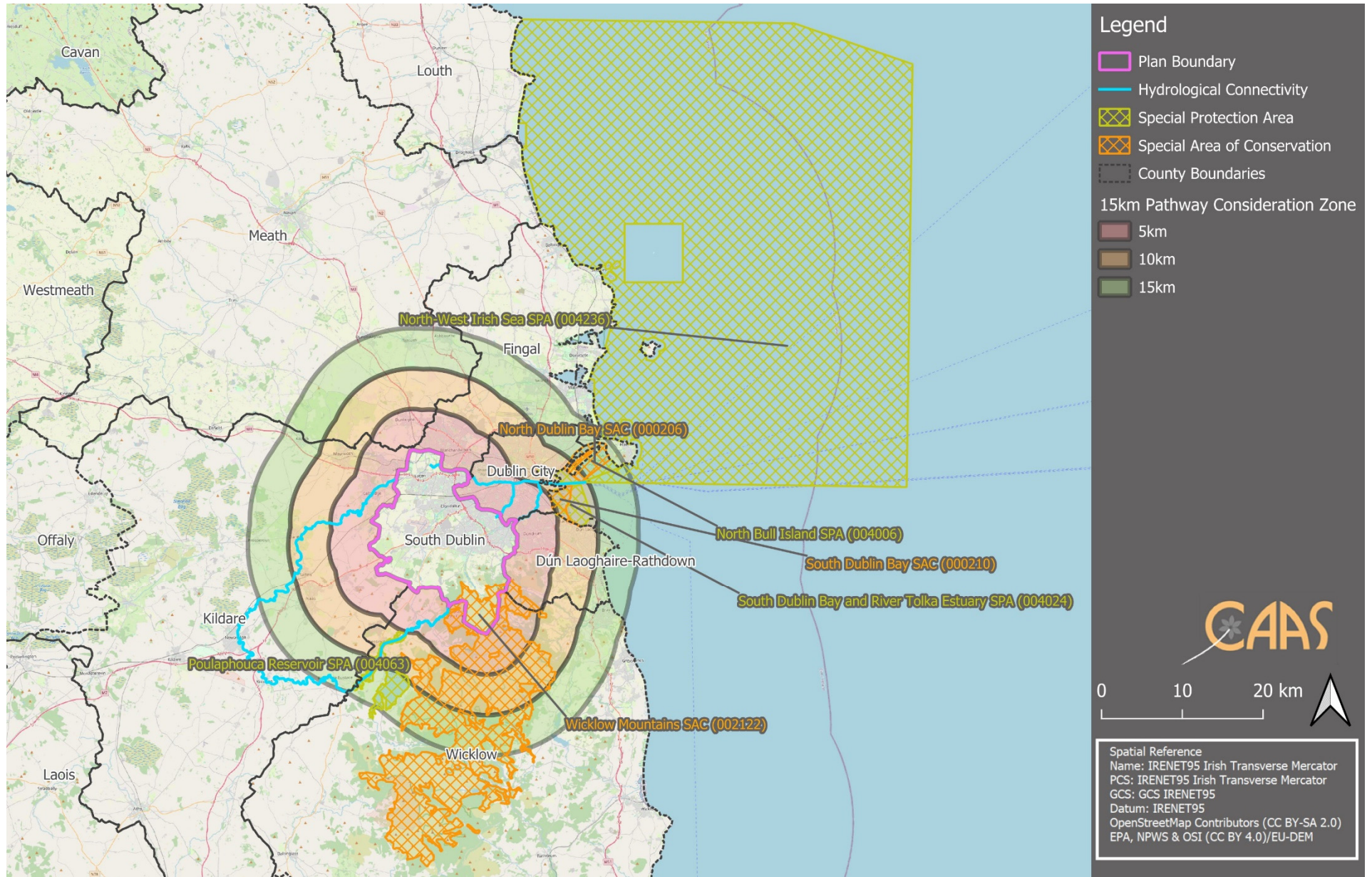


Figure 3.2 All European Sites with downstream hydrological links to South Dublin⁹

⁹ Source: NPWS

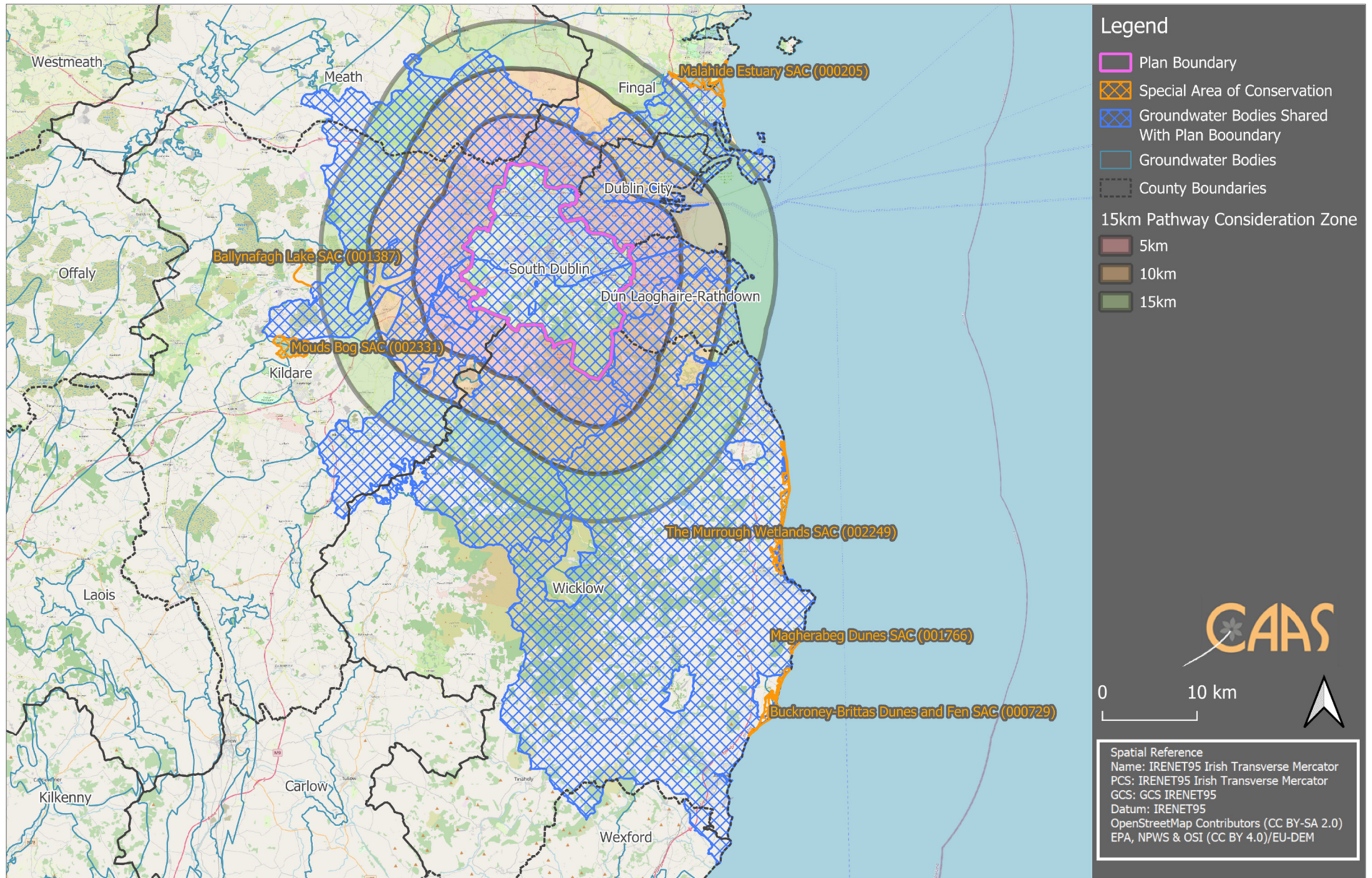


Figure 3.3 European Sites that share a groundwater body with South Dublin and are groundwater sensitive ¹⁰

¹⁰ Source: NPWS

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

All provisions of the Plan are considered in this report with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities, threats and pressures of the QIs in relation to all potential sources for effects identified, and potential pathways for such effects identified above are then examined by the Screening for AA in Table 3.1. If/where sources within the Plan and pathways for likely significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned will proceed to Stage 2 AA (where a Natura Impact Statement is then required).

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

The primary aim of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to set out, for a six-year period, objectives and actions to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of South Dublin. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

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

The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. The ambition of the LECP is: *"In order to improve the quality of life, economic prospects and environmental impact of its residents (especially those in identified groups), South Dublin will become Ireland's most innovative and agile Local Authority area."* The ambition is supported by six high level goals that are divided across the economic and community streams of the plan, as follows:

1. For the County of South Dublin to become a better place in which to live and work.
2. To improve the physical and mental health of those living and working in South Dublin.
3. Increase access to education, upskilling and lifelong learning to further meet the social and economic needs of residents and employers now, and into the future.
4. Fairness, collaboration and innovation to be at the core of South Dublin's transition to becoming a low carbon County.
5. Empower communities through SMART initiatives and skills development to help make their areas better places in which to live, work and visit.
6. For society within South Dublin County to be more inclusive, equitable and welcoming of diversity.

Each of these goals have specific objectives and actions with outcomes attached. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

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

Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites and Types of Potential Effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment of likely significant effects on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model.

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

Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	0.00	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	0.00	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	No	No

¹¹ Term used to encompass both Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation Interests
CAAS for South Dublin County Council

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	0.00	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	<p>The LCEP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carlton SAC	0.01	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016]	<p>The LCEP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	4.61	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.64	Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	5.25	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	5.26	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	5.50	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	8.63	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Grey Plover	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
			<i>(Pluvialis squatarola)</i> [A141], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]	<p>provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	8.64	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Humid dune slacks [2190], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	8.71	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	9.27	Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	11.76	Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

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				<p>helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	12.04	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	13.06	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	13.43	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.		
000202	Howth Head SAC	13.70	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
000714	Bray Head SAC	13.90	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>(including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	14.10	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	14.10	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	14.65	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	15.69	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	15.76	Desmoulin`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	17.40	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
002249	The Murrrough Wetlands SAC	19.88	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	34.21	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	<p>The LECP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature ¹¹	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects
				<p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>		
000729	Buckroneys-Brittans Dunes and Fen SAC	36.51	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170]	<p>The LECPP provides a six-year roadmap that will assist both local government and others to target national, regional and local initiatives, programs, and projects towards improving the quality of life of the people living and working in South Dublin. Implementing the plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management. The plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision making and consent granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.</p> <p>The plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, the National Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>In order to be realised, projects included in the plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision making and consent granting framework.</p> <p>Therefore, the Plan does not introduce any additional sources for effects that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes.</p>	No	No

3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have an adverse impact upon European sites. There are no provisions in the Plan that introduce any additional source for an effect on any European site that was not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes (refer also to the detail provided under Section 3.3). Therefore, there are no in combination effects identified resulting from the implementation of the Plan.

Section 4 AA Screening Conclusion

This report is to inform the Screening for AA for the South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030 to be adopted.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, the relevant attributes of European sites were assessed. There are no additional sources for any likely significant effect on any European site introduced by the Plan that were not already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes. As are no provisions in the Plan that introduce any additional sources for any likely significant effect on any European site beyond those already considered by the existing planning framework and associated AA processes, there are no in combination likely significant effects identified.

Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for AA to inform the competent authority carrying out the AA Screening, that the Plan is not foreseen to have any likelihood for significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any likelihood for a significant effect to any European site as a result of implementing the Plan can be ruled out.

This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, Stage Two AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement) is not required.

Appendix I Background information on European Sites

European sites with functional connectivity (ecological pathways) to the Plan area including their Qualifying Interests, known threats and pressures

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	E03, D01.02, G01.02, F03.01, E01, F02.03.01, G02.01, X, G01.01.02, K02.03, I01, J02.01.02, K03.06	Discharges, roads, motorways, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation, bait digging or collection, golf course, no threats or pressures, non-motorized nautical sports, eutrophication (natural), invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, antagonism with domestic animals
000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	C01.01.01, G05.04, D01.01, G01.02, I01, J01.01, X, C01, E01, A04.03	Sand and gravel quarries, vandalism, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, burning down, no threats or pressures, mining and quarrying, urbanised areas, human habitation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	G01.02, G02.01, D01.02, D01.05, G01.03, F03.01, X, A08, J02.01.02, G01.01, E01, I01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course, roads, motorways, bridge, viaduct, motorised vehicles, hunting, no threats or pressures, fertilisation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, invasive non-native species
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	G01.01, E03, G05.05, E01, F02.03.01, I01, J01.01, G02.01, G01.02, H01.09, F02.03, A04, H01.03, K03.06, E02	Nautical sports, discharges, intensive maintenance of public parks or cleaning of beaches, urbanised areas, human habitation, bait digging or collection, invasive non-native species, burning down, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, leisure fishing, grazing, other point source pollution to surface water, antagonism with domestic animals, industrial or commercial areas
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	D01.02, E03, J02.01.02, K02, H03, E02, E01, G01.01, M01, G01.02, D01.01, G01.01.02, F02.03.01, K02.02	Roads, motorways, discharges, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, biocenotic evolution, succession, marine water pollution, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, changes in abiotic conditions, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-motorized nautical sports, bait digging or collection, accumulation of organic material
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	B01, J01, G05, E01.04, C01.03, D05	Forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression, other human intrusions and disturbances, other patterns of habitation, peat extraction, improved access to site
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	E01.03, A04, F02.03, A08, C01.01, F03.01	Dispersed habitation, grazing, leisure fishing, fertilisation, sand and gravel extraction, hunting
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230]	A01, A04, H02.01, A08, C01.01, E01.02, A10.01, B01, D01.02, E03.01, H01.03, E01.01	Cultivation, grazing, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, fertilisation, sand and gravel extraction, discontinuous urbanisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, forest planting on open ground, roads, motorways, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, other point source pollution to surface water, continuous urbanisation
000714	Bray Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	A10.01, K02.01, A04.02.01, G01.03, E01, D01.01, G05.04, K01.01, J01.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, species composition change (succession), non-intensive cattle grazing, motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, vandalism, erosion, burning down
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	J02.01, A04.03, A08, B01, A04.02.03, E01.03, K02.01, J02.08	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fertilisation, forest planting on open ground, non-intensive horse grazing, dispersed habitation, species composition change (succession), raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	J01.01, G05.07, G05.04, G01.02, A04, I01, G05.06, G02.01, D01.02, G02.06	Burning down, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, vandalism, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, invasive non-native species, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, golf course, roads, motorways, attraction park

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	D01.02, E01.02, I01, B01, G03, D05, B02.03, G01.02, G05.06, G05.07, B01.02, E03.01, G05.04, G02.08, A04, D01.01	Roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation, invasive non-native species, forest planting on open ground, interpretative centres, improved access to site, removal of forest undergrowth, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), disposal of household or recreational facility waste, vandalism, camping and caravans, grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000729	Buckroneys Dunes and Fen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Humid dune slacks [2190], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150]	D04.01, A05.02, J01, G05.04, E03.01, A10.01, A04.01.01, E01.02, G01.02, A04.02, A03.02, K02.01, G02.01, G02.08, F03.01, A08, G05.01, H02.07, J02, I01, K01.01	Airport, stock feeding, fire and fire suppression, vandalism, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, intensive cattle grazing, discontinuous urbanisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, non-intensive grazing, non-intensive mowing, species composition change (succession), golf course, camping and caravans, hunting, fertilisation, trampling, overuse, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, erosion
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	F02.03, A03.03, H02.07, B01.01, A04.02.01, D01, D01.03, A04.02.02, A08, J02, I01, B01.02, C01.03, E01.02, A04, B02.02, A03, H01.08, B02.01.02, A04.02.03, H01.05	Leisure fishing, abandonment or lack of mowing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, forest planting on open ground (native trees), non-intensive cattle grazing, roads, paths and railroads, car parks and parking areas, non-intensive sheep grazing, fertilisation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), peat extraction, discontinuous urbanisation, grazing, forestry clearance, mowing or cutting of grassland, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forest replanting (non-native trees), non-intensive horse grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Alkaline fens [7230]	A04, F02.03	Grazing, leisure fishing
001398	Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	A08, B, E01.01, E01.03, A10.01, A04, J02.05.02, D01.02	Fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, continuous urbanisation, dispersed habitation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, grazing, modifying structures of inland water courses, roads, motorways
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	G05.07, A04.02, H01.04, A04.03, K01.01, H01.01, G05.04, G01.02, K02.01	Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, non-intensive grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, pollution to surface waters by industrial plants, vandalism, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, species composition change (succession)
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]	G05.01, G01.03.02, G05.09, F03, L05, D01.01, A05.02, B06, B02.05, I01, F03.02.02, K04.05, G01.02, G04.01, A04, J01.01, G02.09, G01.04, G05.04, G05.06, G01, G05.07, E03.01, C01.03, F04.02, K01.01, E01	Trampling, overuse, off-road motorized driving, fences, fencing, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), collapse of terrain, landslide, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, stock feeding, grazing in forests or woodland, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), invasive non-native species, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), damage by herbivores (including game species), walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, military manoeuvres, grazing, burning down, wildlife watching, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, vandalism, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, peat extraction, collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation
002249	The Murrugh Wetlands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230]	K01.01, B, A08, E03.02, J02.05.01, A04, D01.01, J02.12.01, G01.02, D01.04, C01.01	Erosion, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, disposal of industrial waste, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, railway lines, tgv, sand and gravel extraction
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	A04, A01, J01, B, E02, C01.03.02, I01	Grazing, cultivation, fire and fire suppression, silviculture, forestry, industrial or commercial areas, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	D03.02, J02.02, D02, F02.02, J02.11, X, E03, H06.01	Shipping lanes, removal of sediments (mud...), utility and service lines, professional active fishing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, no threats or pressures, discharges, noise nuisance, noise pollution

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Curlew (<i>Numerius arquata</i>) [A160], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G02.01, G01.01, E03, F02.03.01, D01.05, E01.01, E02, D03.02, G01.02, D01.02, E01.04, G03	Golf course, nautical sports, discharges, bait digging or collection, bridge, viaduct, continuous urbanisation, industrial or commercial areas, shipping lanes, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, roads, motorways, other patterns of habitation, interpretative centres
004016	Baldoye Bay SPA	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]	D01.02, G02.01, G01.02, E01, A08, J02.01.02, F03.01, K02.03, I01, F02.03.01	Roads, motorways, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, hunting, eutrophication (natural), invasive non-native species, bait digging or collection
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]	K02.03, F02.03, G01.01, E01, J02.01.02, D01.02, F02.03.01, E02, E03, G01.02	Eutrophication (natural), leisure fishing, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, roads, motorways, bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	G01.02, D01.01, C01.03, G03, A04, B	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, peat extraction, interpretative centres, grazing, silviculture, forestry
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	D01.05, B01, F03.01, F02.03, G01.01	Bridge, viaduct, forest planting on open ground, hunting, leisure fishing, nautical sports
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]	G01.02, E01, A04, G01.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, nautical sports
004236	North-West Irish Sea SPA	Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013]	N/A	N/A

Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone screening assessment including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1016]	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat.	A07, A10, L01, L02	Abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1065]	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	The pressures facing this species are associated with conversion of land into agricultural land or forestry, under-grazing and abandonment of land.	A01, A07, A10, B01	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution)	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1351]	Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	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.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1395]	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes (<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[2150]	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)	The majority of pressures of this habitat are due to land abandonment, recreational activities and also bracken encroachment.	A06, F07, I04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub (<i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> and <i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks (<i>Humid dune slacks</i>)	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[6130]	Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa (<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	Pressures on this habitat are associated with abiotic natural processes (leaching of metals) and succession, as well as impacts from recreational activities (walking/hiking).	F07, L01, L02	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and currant species (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i>) as well as some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.

Special Conservation Interests and Vulnerabilities of SPAs that have undergone screening assessment

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A001	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	I02, F07, C05, G06, L06, N03, A11, B01, I05, N05, G01, D01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), sports, tourism and leisure activities, peat extraction, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A003	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	G01, D01	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A009	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	I02, N06, N07, F22, F23, G12, D01, G01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A013	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	A09, F22, F23, G12, I02, N07, G01, N06	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	G12, D01, F07, G10, J02, N06, N07, N01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, I02, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A043	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	F07, G07, A02, D06, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), transmission of electricity and communications (cables), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A046	Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	F07, D06, F01, F08, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A048	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F07, G19, N01, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A052	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	G07, F07, D01, F28	Hunting, sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A054	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A056	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	I02, I05, F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A065	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	L06, A06, I02, I04, A26, F07, G12, G01, D01, E02	Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, sports, tourism and leisure activities, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations
A098	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	B03, B09, A01, C05, D01	Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and gmos), clear-cutting, removal of all trees, conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A103	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Xxp, H08	No pressures, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above
A130	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A137	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A140	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	B01, I04, I02, A02, A11, A09, D01, H04, A31, G07, N01, F07, F28	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), burning for agriculture, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, vandalism or arson, drainage for use as agricultural land, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A143	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	G01, G19, D01, F08, N04, F07	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	F07, G19, G01, F08, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A160	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	A08, B01, I04, I02, A31, A02, C05, D01, A06, A11, F07, G01, G19, F08	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), burning for agriculture, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A162	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	A08, A09, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, F07, F08, N04	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A169	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	F07, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A177	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	D01	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A179	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	F22, F23, I02, I04, D01, M08	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, flooding (natural processes)
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A09, I02, I04, D01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure

Screening for AA Report for the Draft South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A184	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus argentus</i>	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A187	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A188	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, L06, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A192	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	G12, N07, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, D01, F07, G01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, J02, L06, M08, D01, F07, G01, N06, N07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, N07, D01, F07, G01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A195	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, D01, N06, N07, F07, L06, N04	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A199	Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A200	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	F22, F23, G01, G12, J02, N06, N07, D01, F07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A204	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	F22, F23, G12, I02, D01, F07, N07, G01, N06	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change