

**SCREENING
FOR
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**FOR
PROPOSED MATERIAL ALTERATIONS
TO
PROPOSED VARIATION No. 1
TO THE
SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2022-2028**

for: South Dublin County Council



by: CAAS Ltd.



DECEMBER 2025

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Appendix I **Background information on European sites**

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This is a Screening for AA Report that examines Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1. to the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028. It has been prepared to assist the competent authority in assessing whether or not Stage Two AA is required. 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").

This report should be read in conjunction with the documents cited within, including:

- Proposed Variation No. 1;
- Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 1; and
- Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

This Screening for AA report for Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 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 cycles, 2019 and 2025).

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

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of the Development 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 Development 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 Development Plan area; and
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant/necessary.

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/>

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any 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 Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 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 Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

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 The Proposed Variation and associated Proposed Material Alterations

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides a Local Planning Framework for the sustainable development of Clondalkin, while considering the conservation and protection of the built and natural environment. It sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Clondalkin in terms of its social, cultural, economic and physical development.

Proposed Variation No. 1 and associated SEA and AA documents were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Submissions were responded to in a Chief Executive's Report and Elected Members decided upon Proposed Material Alterations to the Proposed Variation and these are the subject of this report. The Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Proposed Variation. For further detail, the Proposed Material Alterations document should be referred to.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “Conservation Objectives” (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 habitat⁵ or species⁶ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of relevant European Sites

The European sites that occur within the 15 km radius of South Dublin, are shown in Figure 3.1. Thereafter, in applying the SPR model, SACs and/SPAs that have surface hydrological connectivity with, and/or occur within the same groundwater body⁷ as South Dublin⁸ (such European sites can also occur beyond the 15 km radius) were identified, and shown in Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 respectively.

The resultant European sites that are considered in this report are listed below:

A list of the European sites that have been identified for assessment in this report is provided below:

EU Site Code	EU Site Name
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA
001398	Rye Water Valley/ Carton SAC
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC
004006	North Bull Island SPA
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC
000716	Carraigower Bog SAC

⁵ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

⁶ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

⁷ Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

⁸ Source: EPA datasets on waterways in Ireland. Available [here](#).

EU Site Code	EU Site Name
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC
000202	Howth Head SAC
000714	Bray Head SAC
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC
002331	Mouds Bog SAC
004186	The Murrough SPA
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC
000729	Buckroney-Brittias Dunes and Fen SAC

The following Conservation Objective documents for each of the above European sites listed above were considered throughout this report:

NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.
 NPWS (2024) 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 (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SPA [IE00004025] 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 (2024) Conservation Objectives for The Murrough SPA [IE0004186] 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 Buckroney-Brittias Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.
 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 Poulnaphouca 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 (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.

Information on QIs 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 both the AA screening assessment.

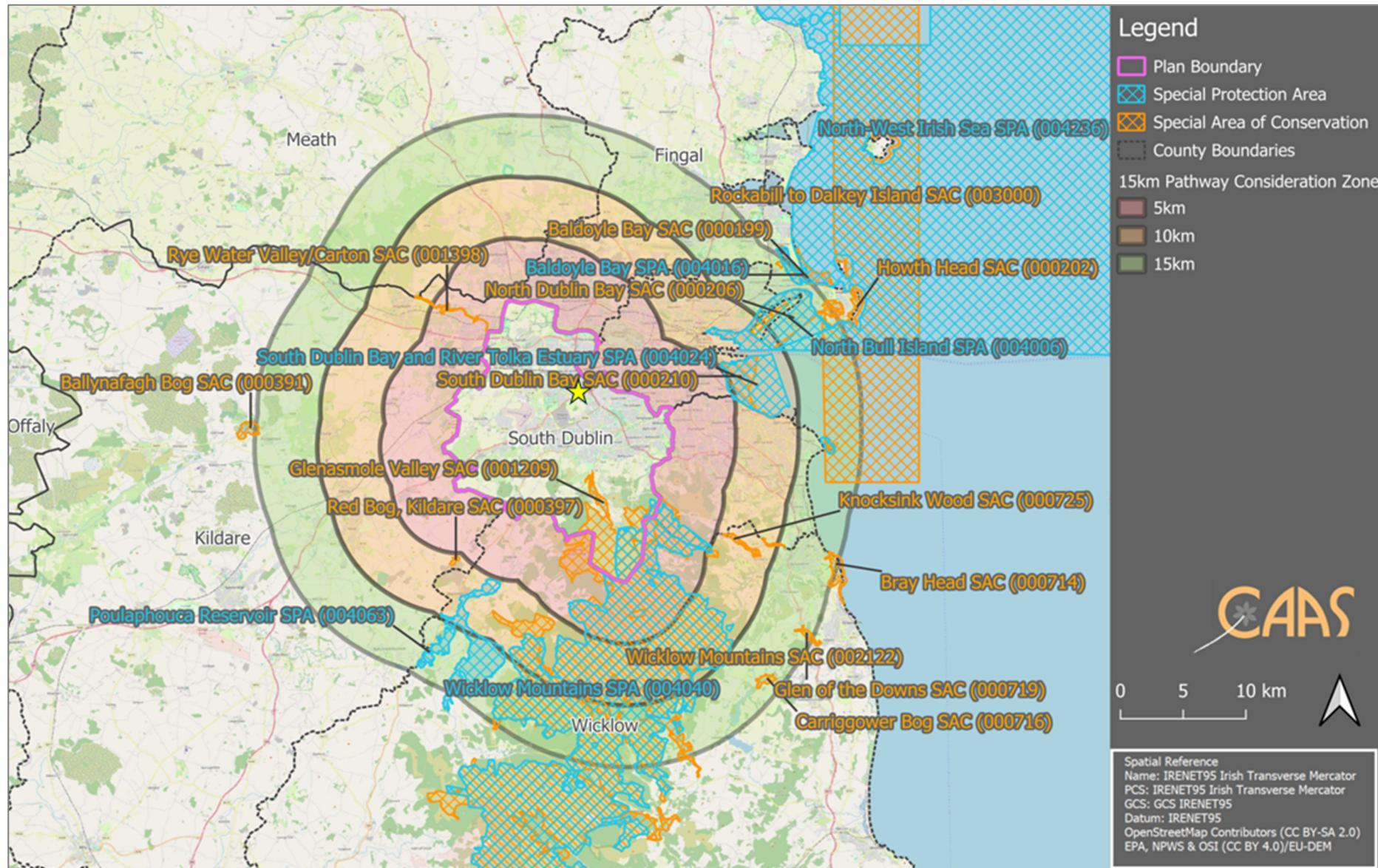


Figure 3.1 European sites⁹ within a 15 km radius of the South Dublin County Development Plan boundary¹⁰

⁹ Source: NPWS data on protected sites. Available [here](#).

¹⁰ The approximate location of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin is indicated by yellow star.

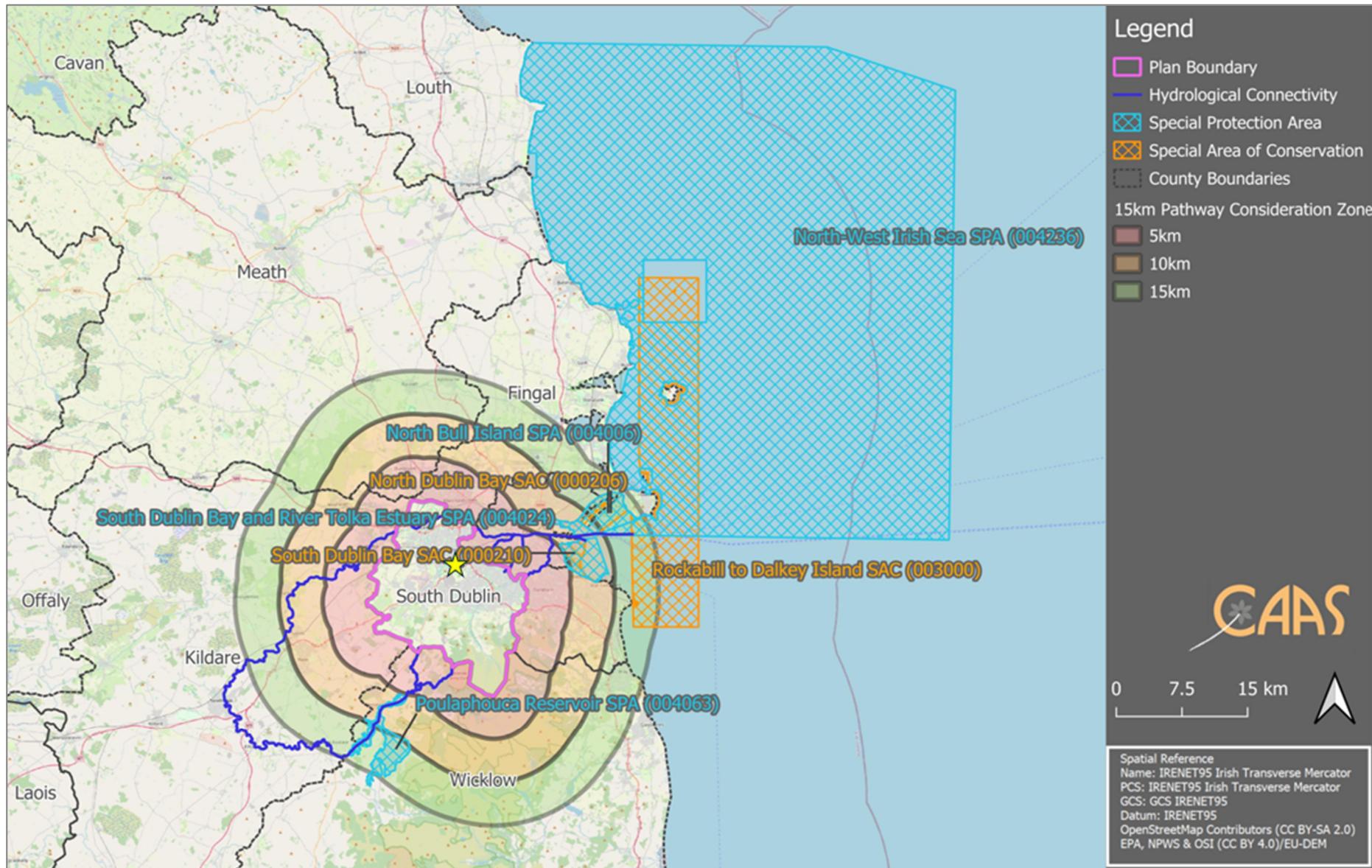


Figure 3.2 European sites¹¹ with surface hydrological connectivity with South Dublin¹²

¹¹ Special Areas of Conservation and/or Special Protection Areas with hydrologically sensitive Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests

¹² The approximate location of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin is indicated by yellow star.

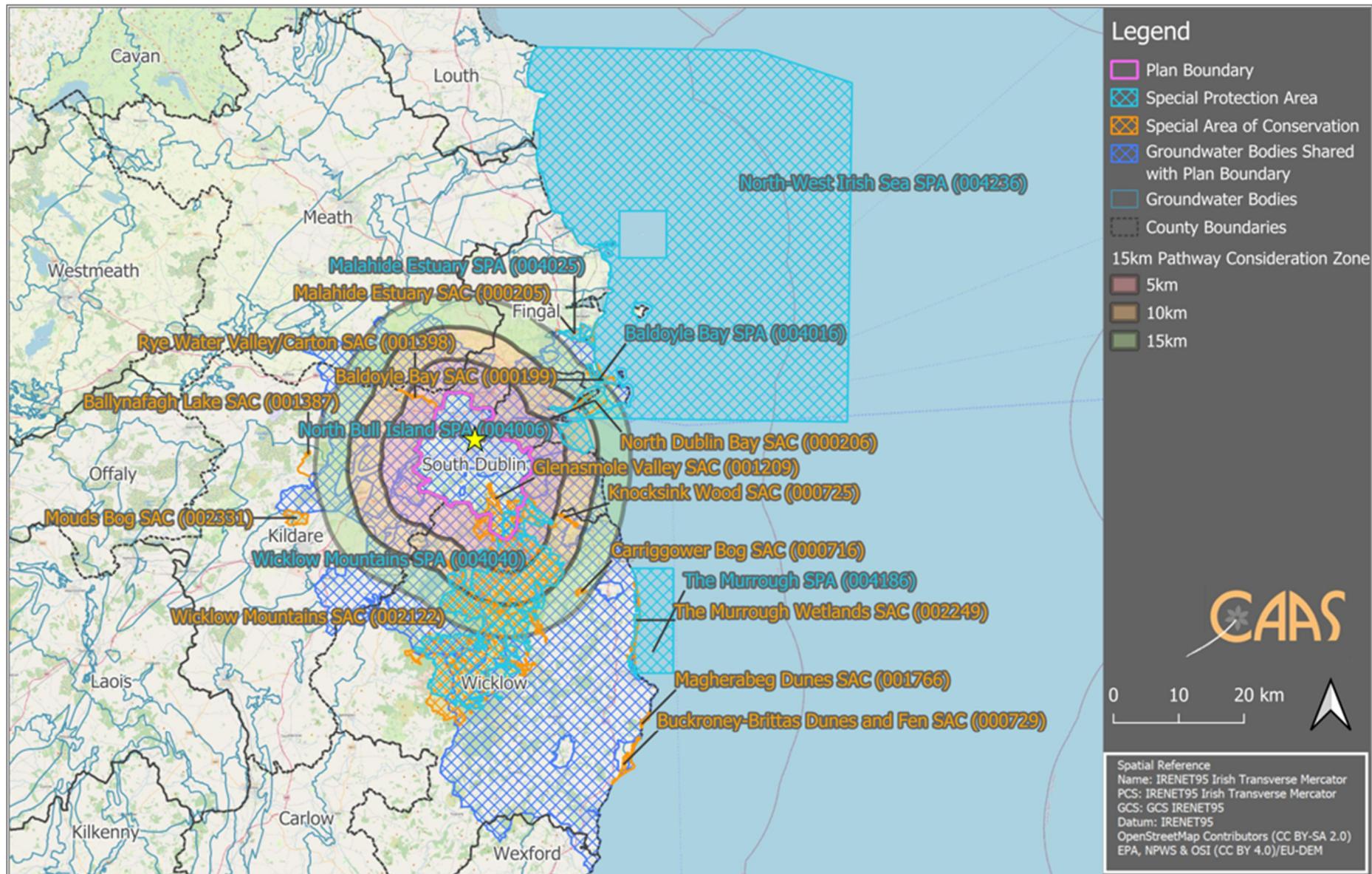


Figure 3.3 European sites¹³ with shared groundwater bodies with South Dublin¹⁴

¹³ Special Areas of Conservation and/or Special Protection Areas with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

¹⁴ The approximate location of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin is indicated by yellow star.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 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 3.2. If/where sources within the Proposed Material Alterations and pathways for potential significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned would proceed to Stage 2 AA (where a Natura Impact Report is then required).

3.3.1 Is Proposed Variation No. 1 to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of Proposed Variation No. 1 is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to integrate a Local Planning Framework for the sustainable development of Clondalkin into the existing South Dublin County Development Plan, while considering the conservation and protection of the built and natural environment.

3.3.2 Elements of Proposed Variation No. 1 with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Proposed Variation has been subject to Screening for AA which identified that elements of the Proposed Variation that could present sources with pathways for potential effects to European sites are:

- The Proposed Variation's provisions, including those relating to economic development and retail, industrial areas, sustainable communities, heritage and the natural environment, movement and active travel and infrastructure, and tourism, which introduce sources for potential effects through construction phase such as habitat loss, air and noise pollution, light pollution, disturbance effects and hydrological changes through channel realignment and/or pollution through connectivity with riverine / wetland habitats and groundwater;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss/fragmentation, air and noise pollution, disturbance effects and interactions with water quality (surface and/or groundwater); and
- Increases in visitor numbers from recreational and tourism developments to ecologically sensitive areas during the operational phase of developments which have potential to introduce sources for significant effects.

However, these effects were considered by the AA of the existing County Development Plan and measures were integrated into that Plan that ensure the appropriate protection of European sites.

Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.

Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 examine whether there is potential for significant effects on European Sites considering information provided above.

Table 3.1 AA Screening Considerations

Ref	AA Screening Consideration
1	This alteration would further contribute towards provisions related to this sector/topic that are already contained within the Proposed Variation; however, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by this Proposed Material Alteration. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
2	The update to terminology/language/wording/mapping/supporting documents would not result in effects on any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
3	This alteration relates to Proposed Variation text that sets the context for, summarises and/or provides clarification to Proposed Variation provisions. It does not interact with existing Proposed Variation provisions to an extent that it would result in effects on any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
4	This alteration adds more detail but would not have the potential to result in effects on any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
5	This alteration provides consistency with other parts of the Proposed Variation and/or with the wider planning and policy framework. It would not interact with Proposed Variation provisions to the extent that it would result in effects on any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.

Reference No.	AA Screening Consideration Reference
MA1	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA2	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA3	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA4	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA5	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA6	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA7	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA8	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA9	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA10	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA11	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA12	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA13	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA14	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA15	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA16	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA17	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA18	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA19	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA20	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA21	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA22	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA23	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA24	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA25	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA26	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA – SFRA 1	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA – SFRA 2	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required
MA – SEA 1	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 5 above – Stage 2 AA not required

Table 3.2 Screening of European sites within 15 km of the County Development Plan boundary

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Within	6.21	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Seminatural 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]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Within	8.44	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminaliae</i> [6130], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

¹⁵ Term used here to collectively refer to both Qualifying Interests of SACs and Special Conservation Interests of SPAs

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Within	10.02	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001398	Rye Water Valley/ Carton SAC	0.01	7.08	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	4.61	10.57	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 South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
					<p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.64	10.34	<p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernica hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p>	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	5.25	15.84	<p>Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]</p>	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely</p>	No	No

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					significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	5.26	15.66	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	5.5	15.98	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]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	8.63	13.32	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Wetland and	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures</p>	No	No

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				Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	<p>into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	8.64	13.33	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	8.71	18.57	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneuron</i>) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p>	No	No

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					<p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	9.27	14.96	<p>Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]</p>	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	11.76	19.01	<p>Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</p>	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to</p>	No	No

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					Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	12.04	18.67	Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], Reefs [1170]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000716	Carriagower Bog SAC	13.06	27.16	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	13.43	25.59	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures</p>	No	No

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					<p>into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000202	Howth Head SAC	13.7	19.09	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000714	Bray Head SAC	13.9	23.29	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
					Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	14.1	17.94	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	14.1	18.04	Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	14.65	24.20	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150],	The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	15.69	19.06	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimii</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], 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], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	15.73	19.02	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140],	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				Wetland and Waterbirds [A99], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]	<p>additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	15.76	25.07	Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>) [1016], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	17.4	27.96	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
004186	The Murrough SPA	18.63	29.65	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernica hrota</i>) [A046], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	19.88	35.41	Calcareous fens with Cladonia mariscus and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	34.21	49.45	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

EU Site Code	EU Site Name	Distance from County Plan area (km)	Distance from Local Planning Framework boundary	Qualifying Feature ¹⁵	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
					<p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000729	Buckroney-Brittias Dunes and Fen SAC	36.51	51.49	<p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], 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], Humid dune slacks [2190], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</p>	<p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for potential likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of a suite measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites, with which all lower tier plans/projects subject to this Plan must comply.</p> <p>Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.</p> <p>Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</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 the potential to adversely impact upon European sites. There is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1 that has not already been considered by the existing County Development Plan's Stage 2 AA (refer also to the detail provided under Section 3.3). Therefore, no likely significant in combination effect would result from the implementation of Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

Section 4 Screening for AA Concluding Advice

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of South Dublin County Council. The Proposed Variation provides a Local Planning Framework for the sustainable development of Clondalkin, while considering the conservation and protection of the built and natural environment. It sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Clondalkin in terms of its social, cultural, economic and physical development.

Proposed Variation No. 1 and associated SEA and AA documents were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Submissions were responded to in a Chief Executive's Report and Elected Members decided upon Proposed Material Alterations to the Proposed Variation and these are the subject of this report. The Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Proposed Variation.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply.

The Proposed Variation has been subject to Screening for AA which identified elements of the Proposed Variation that could present sources with pathways for potential effects to European sites. However, these effects were considered by the AA of the existing County Development Plan and measures were integrated into that Plan that ensure the appropriate protection of European sites.

Considering the above, and the known threats and pressures relating to the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the European sites assessed, in view of their Conservation Objectives; the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation found that the Proposed Variation does not present any additional source for effect on any European site, that has a pathway with a likelihood for a significant effect on any European site, that was not already considered by the existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and associated Stage 2 AA process.

Taking into account the Proposed Material Alterations and all of the above, including the measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by any Proposed Material Alteration to Proposed Variation No. 1, that has not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan.

As there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1, there is no likely significant in combination effect that would result from the implementation of Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for AA to inform the competent authority carrying out the Screening for AA, that Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 are not foreseen to have any likelihood for any significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for a significant effect to any European site as a result of implementing Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1 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 2 AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Report) is not required.

This report will be referred to South Dublin County Council in order to inform the making of a Screening for AA determination in advance of public display of the Proposed Material Alterations to Proposed Variation No. 1.

Appendix I Background information on European sites

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	D01.02, G01.01.02, G02.01, K02.03, I01, G01.02, E01, E03, K03.06, J02.01.02, F03.01, X, F02.03.01	Roads, motorways, non-motorized nautical sports, golf course, eutrophication (natural), invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, discharges, antagonism with domestic animals, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, hunting, no threats or pressures, bait digging or collection
000202	Howth Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.03, I01, C01.01.01, D01.01, X, C01, J01.01, G01.02, E01, G05.04	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, invasive non-native species, sand and gravel quarries, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, no threats or pressures, mining and quarrying, burning down, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, vandalism
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]	A08, G01.01, G01.02, D01.05, F03.01, G02.01, I01, G01.03, X, D01.02, E01, J02.01.02	Fertilisation, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, bridge, viaduct, hunting, golf course, invasive non-native species, motorised vehicles, no threats or pressures, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Humid dune slacks [2190]	G02.01, F02.03, E01, G01.02, H01.03, K03.06, A04, F02.03.01, E02, E03, G05.05, J01.01, G01.01, H01.09, I01	Golf course, leisure fishing, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, other point source pollution to surface water, antagonism with domestic animals, grazing, bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, intensive maintenance of public parks or cleaning of beaches, burning down, nautical sports, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, invasive non-native species
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	G01.02, E01, G01.01.02, G01.01, F02.03.01, E02, E03, H03, M01, K02, J02.01.02, K02.02, D01.01, D01.02	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, non-motorized nautical sports, nautical sports, bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, accumulation of organic material, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, roads, motorways
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	G05, E01.04, B01, D05, C01.03, J01	Other human intrusions and disturbances, other patterns of habitation, forest planting on open ground, improved access to site, peat extraction, fire and fire suppression
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A04, E01.03, F02.03, A08, F03.01, C01.01	Grazing, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing, fertilisation, hunting, sand and gravel extraction
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	A01, A04, C01.01, H02.01, E01.01, A08, H01.03, A10.01, E01.02, D01.02, B01, E03.01	Cultivation, grazing, sand and gravel extraction, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, continuous urbanisation, fertilisation, other point source pollution to surface water, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, discontinuous urbanisation, roads, motorways, forest planting on open ground, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000714	Bray Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	G01.03, K01.01, A10.01, A04.02.01, J01.01, K02.01, G05.04, E01, D01.01	Motorised vehicles, erosion, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, non-intensive cattle grazing, burning down, species composition change (succession), vandalism, urbanised areas, human habitation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	K02.01, B01, A04.02.03, J02.01, J02.08, E01.03, A08, A04.03	Species composition change (succession), forest planting on open ground, non-intensive horse grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	G02.01, A04, I01, G02.06, D01.02, G05.04, G01.02, G05.06, J01.01, G05.07	Golf course, grazing, invasive non-native species, attraction park, roads, motorways, vandalism, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, burning down, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	I01, A04, D05, E01.02, G05.06, B01, G01.02, E03.01, G03, B02.03, D01.01, D01.02, B01.02, G02.08, G05.07, G05.04	Invasive non-native species, grazing, improved access to site, discontinuous urbanisation, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, forest planting on open ground, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, interpretative centres, removal of forest undergrowth, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, roads, motorways, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), camping and caravans, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, vandalism
000729	Buckrony-Brittias Dunes and Fen SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Alkaline fens [7230], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Humid dune slacks [2190]	F03.01, G02.08, E01.02, A08, E03.01, A04.02, J01, A10.01, G02.01, A03.02, D04.01, A04.01.01, A05.02, K02.01, K01.01, G05.04, J02, G01.02, G05.01, I01, H02.07	Hunting, camping and caravans, discontinuous urbanisation, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, non-intensive grazing, fire and fire suppression, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, golf course, non-intensive mowing, airport, intensive cattle grazing, stock feeding, species composition change (succession), erosion, vandalism, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, trampling, overuse, invasive non-native species, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	D01, H01.08, A04.02.03, H02.07, A08, F02.03, A04.02.02, H01.05, A03, A04.02.01, B01.01, A03.03, B02.01.02, A04, J02, I01, B02.02, E01.02, B01.02, C01.03, D01.03	Roads, paths and railroads, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, non-intensive horse grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, fertilisation, leisure fishing, non-intensive sheep grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, mowing or cutting of grassland, non-intensive cattle grazing, forest planting on open ground (native trees), abandonment or lack of mowing, forest replanting (non-native trees), grazing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, discontinuous urbanisation, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), peat extraction, car parks and parking areas
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>) [1016], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065]	F02.03, A04	Leisure fishing, grazing

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>) [1016]	B, A10.01, A08, E01.03, E01.01, A04, D01.02, J02.05.02	Sylviculture, forestry, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, continuous urbanisation, grazing, roads, motorways, modifying structures of inland water courses
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	G05.04, H01.04, K01.01, K02.01, A04.02, G01.02, A04.03, G05.07, H01.01	Vandalism, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, erosion, species composition change (succession), non-intensive grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, pollution to surface waters by industrial plants
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Siliceous screes of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	G05.07, K01.01, F03.02.02, G04.01, G01, G05.09, G05.01, B02.05, J01.01, G01.04, F04.02, G01.03.02, G05.06, G05.04, A04, A05.02, B06, E03.01, C01.03, G02.09, E01, G01.02, F03, I01, L05, D01.01, K04.05	Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, erosion, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), military manoeuvres, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fences, fencing, trampling, overuse, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), burning down, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), off-road motorised driving, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, vandalism, grazing, stock feeding, grazing in forests or woodland, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, peat extraction, wildlife watching, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), invasive non-native species, collapse of terrain, landslide, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, damage by herbivores (including game species)
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimii</i>) [1410], Calcareous fens with Cladonia mariscus and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	A08, A04, G01.02, D01.04, E03.02, D01.01, B, K01.01, C01.01, J02.05.01, J02.12.01	Fertilisation, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, railway lines, tgv, disposal of industrial waste, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sylviculture, forestry, erosion, sand and gravel extraction, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	E02, A01, A04, C01.03.02, I01, B, J01	Industrial or commercial areas, cultivation, grazing, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, sylviculture, forestry, fire and fire suppression
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	J02.02, J02.11, E03, D03.02, H06.01, X, F02.02, D02	Removal of sediments (mud...), siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, discharges, shipping lanes, noise nuisance, noise pollution, no threats or pressures, professional active fishing, utility and service lines
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]	E03, D03.02, F02.03.01, E01.01, E01.04, G02.01, D01.02, G03, D01.05, E02, G01.01, G01.02	Discharges, shipping lanes, bait digging or collection, continuous urbanisation, other patterns of habitation, golf course, roads, motorways, interpretative centres, bridge, viaduct, industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G01.02, K02.03, I01, D01.02, G02.01, F03.01, F02.03.01, A08, E01, J02.01.02	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, eutrophication (natural), invasive non-native species, roads, motorways, golf course, hunting, bait digging or collection, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]	G01.02, G01.01, E03, J02.01.02, D01.02, F02.03.01, F02.03, E02, K02.03, E01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, discharges, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, roads, motorways, bait digging or collection, leisure fishing, industrial or commercial areas, eutrophication (natural), urbanised areas, human habitation
004025	Broadmeadow/S words Estuary SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]	D01.04, D01.05, G01.02, E02, E01, J02.01.02, I01, D01.01, A08, G01.01	Railway lines, tgv, bridge, viaduct, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fertilisation, nautical sports
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	G03, A04, G01.02, C01.03, D01.01, B	Interpretative centres, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, peat extraction, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sylviculture, forestry
004063	Poulnaphouca Reservoir SPA	Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	G01.01, B01, F02.03, D01.05, F03.01	Nautical sports, forest planting on open ground, leisure fishing, bridge, viaduct, hunting
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]	G01.01, G01.02, E01, A04	Nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing
004186	The Murrough SPA	Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	D01.04, G01.02, A08	Railway lines, tgv, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation
004236	North-West Irish Sea SPA	Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199]	A04, E01, J02.12, A08, F01, D01.02, B, J02.01.01, G01.02, F03.01, A01, G03, F01	Grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, roads, motorways, sylviculture, forestry, polderisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, cultivation, interpretative centres, marine and freshwater aquaculture

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Material Alterations

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

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[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]	Desmoulain's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo mouliniana</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.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration 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 maritim</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 alteration 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.

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[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>Armophila 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 (grey dunes)	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.
[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</i> ssp. <i>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>Littorellatalia 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	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich	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,	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base

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	facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites)	communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.		metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (<i>and submountain areas, in Continental Europe</i>)	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 <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	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 <i>mariscus</i> 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>Cratoneuronion</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 species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[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.

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[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> 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 fruticoses</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.

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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
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
A005	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	E02, N01	Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
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), 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
A050	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F08, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
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
A067	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	F07, G07, J01, N01, N04, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A069	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	E02, G01, D01	Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
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 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

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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, 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
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 argenteus</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

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				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