

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

Fourth National Hazardous Waste Management Plan

This report was prepared on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency



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PREFACE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared the Fourth National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NHWMP)¹.

The purpose of this Natura Impact Statement (NIS) is to record the assessment process which has been applied to date as part of the Appropriate Assessment for the NHWMP under Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive [92/43/EEC] as transposed through the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, as amended.

In preparing this NIS, a multi-stage approach has been taken. The purpose of this staged approach has been to align the AA process with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive [2001/42/EC] process which is also required to support the development of the NHWMP. Art. 3.2(b) of the SEA Directive expressly links to assessments pursuant to Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC. The preparation of the SEA and AA reporting comprises an integrated approach, such as sharing of baseline data and mapping of European Sites and sharing of potential ecological effects of the NHWMP on European Sites. These processes together have informed and shaped the development of the NHWMP.

The SEA process requires that an environmental report is prepared to accompany a draft plan for public consultation prior to adoption of the final plan. The SEA process tracks and assesses the changes made throughout the evolution to final plan. The AA assessment and reporting for plans and programmes such as the NHWMP has developed to inform plan development including draft plan and final proposed plan.

This NIS records the AA carried out from NHWMP inception to the making of the final NHWMP. Prior to making of the final NHWMP, this NIS alongside other relevant information and documentation has been considered by the EPA and a determination has been made as to whether the final NHWMP, as proposed, would, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, give rise to adverse impacts on the integrity of any European site. This determination is available under separate cover.

¹ Note since commencement of preparation of the NHWMP and the associated assessment processes, the names of several government departments have changed and certain responsibilities have migrated between departments. References throughout this NIS relate to the name of the departments at the time of consultation.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared Ireland's Fourth National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (hereafter referred to as the "NHWMP" or "the Plan") which will cover a six year period from 2021-2027. It will set out the objectives and recommendations to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste in Ireland; taking into account the progress made since the third iteration of the plan as well as changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published in 2014.

The NHWMP has been prepared by the EPA in accordance with Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended. The first such plan was published in 2001 and was replaced by a second plan published in 2008. The third plan was a revision of the second plan and covered the period 2014-2020.

With reference to the legislative context summarised below, a Stage 1 - Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report was published by CAAS Ltd with respect to the draft NHWMP during January 2020 (see **Appendix A**). This concluded that the draft Plan was:

- Not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site; and
- Likely significant effects on some European Sites could not be ruled out.

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

1.1 Legislative Context

1.1.1 European Sites

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

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

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive plays a crucial role in the management of the sites that make up the Natura 2000 network². Articles 6(1) and 6(2) set out the need to identify conservation objectives and prevent deterioration of the habitats and species for which the sites have been designated. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect European Sites (Annex 1.1).

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

Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or

² Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC" EC 2018.

project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.

Article 6(4) states:

If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the [European] site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

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

1.2 Purpose of the Appropriate Assessment Process

The overall purpose of the AA process is to ensure that the NHWMP does not result in any adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in view of its conservation objectives. It is accepted best practice for Appropriate Assessment of strategic plans and policy documents to run as an iterative process alongside the development of the strategic plans or policy and this approach has been followed for the NHWMP.

This NIS has been prepared to inform the AA process having regard to the legislative requirements of EU and national law as outlined previously. The responsibility for carrying out the AA lies with the EPA, based on the NIS and any other information it may consider relevant. The term Appropriate Assessment encompasses the full extent of the stages of the AA process covered by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive which are deemed to be required for the plan in question i.e. in this case the screening process, the NIS, the AA by the competent authority, and the record of decision made by the competent authority. The NIS will inform the AA determination made by the EPA at the time of adoption of the NHWMP, and the AA determination will be published alongside the adopted NHWMP.

1.3 Stages of Appropriate Assessment

Stage 1 – Screening / Test of Significance: This process identifies whether the proposed plan / project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of a European site(s) and identifies whether the plan / project is likely to have significant impacts upon a European site(s) either alone or in combination with other plans / projects. The output from this stage is a determination of not significant, significant, potentially significant, or uncertain effects. The latter three determinations will cause the plan / project to be brought forward to Stage 2.

Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment: This stage considers the impact of the proposed development on the integrity of a European site(s), either alone or in combination with other plans / projects, with respect to: (i) the site's conservation objectives; and (ii) the site's structure, function and its overall integrity. The output from this stage is an NIS. This document must include sufficient information for the competent authority to carry out the appropriate assessment. If the assessment is negative, i.e. adverse effects on the integrity of a site cannot be excluded despite incorporation of measures to avoid or reduce the adverse effects, then the process must consider alternatives (Stage 3).

Stage 3 – Assessment of Alternatives: This process examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the plan / project that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site. This assessment may be carried out concurrently with Stage 2 in order to find the most appropriate solution. If no alternatives exist or all alternatives would result in negative impacts to the integrity of the European sites then the process either moves to Stage 4 or the plan / project is abandoned.

Stage 4 – Assessment where Adverse Impacts Remain: This stage is undertaken when it has been determined that a plan / project will have adverse effects on the integrity of a European Site, but that no alternatives exist. It includes the identification of compensatory measures where, in the context of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

1.3.1 Layout of the Natura Impact Statement

As noted in the preface, a multi stage approach has been applied to the preparation of the NIS to align it with the stages of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which has been undertaken in parallel under Directive 2001/42/EC. This NIS therefore presents the assessments and mitigation relating to the draft NHWMP (July 2021); and the final version of the NHWMP which is proposed for adoption. The layout of this material is as follows:

- **Chapters 1-5** deal with the description of the NHWMP, approach and methodology for the NIS, supporting information in relation to the Natura 2000 network and a summary of the AA screening undertaken on the NHWMP.
- **Section 6.3 and 0** present the main assessment chapter in relation to the draft NIS prepared to accompany the draft NHWMP for public consultation. In the main, this chapter is unaltered from the draft NIS which was prepared to accompany the draft NHWMP which were the subject of public consultation between 16 July 2021 and 17 September 2021. Where significant changes to text have been made to the chapter, they are highlighted in blue text.
- **Chapter 7** has been added to address amendments made to the draft NHWMP following public consultation. All proposed changes were assessed in the context of their potential to adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s), alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This chapter is accompanied by **Table 7-1** which records the second assessment stage.
- **Chapter 8** presents the mitigation measures required in relation to implementation of the proposed final NHWMP and how they have been addressed in the final NHWMP to be adopted.
- **Chapter 9** includes the overall conclusion of the NIS in relation to the final NHWMP as proposed for adoption.

1.4 Overlap with the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the draft NHWMP

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the NHWMP has been carried out concurrently with the preparation of the NIS. The purpose of the SEA is to evaluate at an early stage, the range of environmental consequences that may occur as a result of implementing the NHWMP and to give interested parties an opportunity to comment upon the perceived or actual environmental impacts of the plan. There is a degree of overlap between the requirements of the SEA and AA and, in accordance with best practice, an integrated process of data sharing has been carried out, such as sharing of baseline data and mapping of European sites, sharing of potential ecological effects of the NHWMP on European sites and clarification on more technical aspects of the NHWMP. These processes together have informed and shaped the development of the NHWMP.

It is also noted that there are issues relevant to the Habitats Directive that are not strictly related to AA, including Article 10 and 12 of the Directive. In these cases, the issues have been brought forward to the biodiversity, flora and fauna section of the SEA and have been addressed in that context as part of the wider environmental assessments informing the draft NHWMP.

1.5 Consultation

Consultation has been driven by the mandatory requirements under the SEA Directive however, from the outset, the opportunity has been taken to consult with stakeholders in relation to both the SEA and the AA processes as they relate to the draft NHWMP.

A Scoping Report was provided to the specific environmental authorities including the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG). This included reference to the parallel and integrated AA process.

In recognition of the potential for transboundary effects, contact was initiated at scoping stage with the following jurisdictions: Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England, Germany, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Denmark. A number of responses were received during the SEA Scoping phase including some that had direct bearing upon the AA process.

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An SEA Scoping workshop was also held on the 10th November 2020. This was attended by members of the EPA Plan team, the SEA/ AA team, DECC and observers from DHLGH. All responses received as part of the consultation as well as comments received at the SEA Scoping workshop, have been taken into account in the preparation of the NIS. The following is a summary of consultation responses of relevance to the AA:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Recommendation to use available EPA resources e.g. guidance and resources, the ESM webtool the, EPA SEA WebGIS Tool, the EPA WFD Application, the EPA Appropriate Assessment GeoTool and environmental authorities as per the SEA Regulations.
- We acknowledge that the NHWMP will not specify geographically where hazardous waste infrastructure should be sited but consideration should be given to the impacts on climate, air quality, biodiversity and land and soil.

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)

- IFI notes the ‘overarching’ goals in the scoping report including the goal that ‘environmental impact is minimised’ and also the accompanying ‘planned actions’, most notably to ‘ensure that all significant streams of hazardous waste are collected and treated safely’.
- The proposed plan and associated SEA, AA and EIA reports should fully consider aquatic biological diversity, the fisheries resource and stakeholder interest.
- SEA, AA and EIA documents should recognise that protection of the aquatic environment requires both water quality protection and the protection/maintenance of physical habitat, hydrological processes and regimes.
- It is advocated that such plans prioritise maintenance and restoration of ecological status in all surface waters with a particular emphasis on high quality Q5 sites and systems.

The following is a summary of transboundary consultation responses of relevance to the AA:

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland (DAERA)

- A number of useful information sources that highlight the current state of the environment in Northern Ireland at a regional level and which could be referenced are: Northern Ireland State of the Environment Reports: <https://www.daerani.gov.uk/publications/state-environment-report-2013> and the Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Reports: <https://www.daerani.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report>.
- When refining targets, the potential disturbance to/impact on NI/RoI migratory/mobile species such as salmon, Hen Harriers, Marsh Fritillary and bats should be considered. Cross border habitats and pathways also require special attention, such as ecological functionality and ‘views’ of landscape cross political boundaries.
- All necessary steps are taken to ensure the potential impacts on drinking water supplies in Northern Ireland (public or private) is included in the scope.

2 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE NHWMP

This chapter provides an overview of the draft NHWMP for the period 2021-2027 and sets out the actions to be pursued over the next six years to improve the management of hazardous waste. The NHWMP is rooted in the waste hierarchy with an emphasis on circular economy principles including waste prevention and closing material loops. The key actions/recommendations which have been subject to the SEA and AA process as documented as part of this Natura Impact Statement (NIS) and the SEA Environmental Report. The material assessed and presented in this NIS relates to the draft NHWMP published for public consultation.

2.1 Key Objectives of the NHWMP

Overall, the NHWMP articulates a strategic vision for best-practice in hazardous waste management in Ireland. The purpose of the plan is to protect the environment and human health in Ireland through best-practice management of hazardous wastes through the following objectives:

1. *Support and drive priority **prevention** actions by industry and the public to reduce the generation of hazardous waste;*
2. *Support the identification of adequate and appropriate **collection** infrastructure for all hazardous wastes with a view to mitigating environmental and health impacts;*
3. *Endorse the **proximity** principle such that hazardous wastes are treated as close to the point of production as possible – including within Ireland, taking into account the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste;*
4. *Support effective **regulation** of the movement and management of hazardous wastes in line with national policy priorities; and*
5. *Promotion of safe reuse and recycling pathways in support of the **circular economy**.*

The Plan makes recommendations, in accordance with Section 26(2) of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, for actions and infrastructure that the EPA considers necessary and appropriate to achieve the stated Plan objectives. The recommendations are based on an analysis of statistical data and the policy and business environment surrounding hazardous waste management.

2.2 Audience

The NHWMP applies to all hazardous wastes generated and managed in Ireland, and the Plan articulates a set of actions to be implemented by the EPA, Government, Regional and Local Authorities, as well as other agencies and authorities. It is recognised that the plan can only inform, but not control, private sector investment decisions. Through the implementation of its recommendations, the plan seeks to influence private-sector priorities, practices and investment decisions with regard to hazardous waste management.

2.3 Scope and Function of the Plan

The following is a summary of the NHWMP's recommendations/ actions:

Policy and Regulation

The policy context for hazardous waste management is rooted in environmental protection as set out in the EU Environmental Action Plans; in the circular economy concept as articulated in the European Green Deal; and national waste management policy. Management of hazardous waste is controlled through a comprehensive suite of legislation which originates in EU directives and regulations and is implemented in Ireland by the Waste Management Act, related statutory instruments and other acts.

Prevention

All waste disposal options have some impact on the environment, and so prevention is positioned at the top of the waste hierarchy. In this area, waste prevention includes using smaller quantities of potentially harmful

materials, or using substances that are less toxic with a view to reducing the volumes of hazardous waste. The recommendations presented in this section focus on key sources of hazardous waste with targeted prevention actions.

Collection and Treatment

Major sources of hazardous waste in Ireland are generally well managed by the waste producers and waste management companies. This activity is overseen by a robust regulatory environment involving the EPA; local authorities and other public bodies. However, there is a significant number of non-regulated smaller sources of hazardous wastes such as small businesses, farms and households that require further attention in terms of collection infrastructure and regulation.

Much of Ireland's hazardous waste is exported for treatment. The relatively small-scale of waste generation in the country has mitigated against the establishment of treatment facilities for hazardous wastes; and export to existing facilities in Europe has provided a cost effective disposal and recovery solution. However, widespread use of this approach exposes Ireland to a risk from a deficiency in waste management capacity should export routes be closed.

Implementation

A number of working arrangements and supporting measures are set out in the recommendations to drive and coordinate responses to the priority issues noted in the plan and to allow for monitoring and reporting with regard to progress on these. Implementation of this plan will require appropriate financial and personnel resources to ensure that all recommendations in the NHWMP are acted upon by the nominated bodies within acceptable timescales.

Four issues are highlighted for completion during the lifetime of this plan, including a number of issues that have been identified and progressed in previous cycles but with final implementation outstanding. The 'challenge areas' include: resilience for management of hazardous waste; nationwide collection and transfer of farm hazardous wastes; surplus / out-of-date medicines from household waste stream; and surplus paint from household and commercial.

2.4 Content of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan

An overview of the NHWMP is detailed in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: NHWMP Overview

Chapter	Summary of Content
Executive Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hazardous Waste Generation and Management• Policy Developments• Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment• Plan Recommendations
Chapter 1: Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Assessment• Progress on previous Plan• Preparation and Layout of 2021-2027 Plan
Chapter 2: Objectives and Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan Objectives• Plan Recommendations• Recommendations of National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (2021-2027) - <i>Outlines the key actions for the NHWMP for the next six year period, grouped under the headings of:</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">– Policy and Regulation– Prevention– Collection and Treatment– Implementation
Chapter 3: Hazardous Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hazardous waste in Ireland• Hazardous waste treatment in Ireland• Hazardous waste capacity• Exports of hazardous waste• Characterisation of household and commercial hazardous waste

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Chapter	Summary of Content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unreported hazardous waste• Covid-19 Impacts
Chapter 4: Prevention of Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key prevention sectors<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Household hazardous waste– Healthcare risk waste– Chemical and pharmaceutical industry• Green public procurement• EU Chemicals Strategy• Labelling• Research and innovation
Chapter 5: Hazardous Waste Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household hazardous waste• Surplus medicines• Farm hazardous waste• Asbestos• Waste oils• Solvents• Radioactive waste• Waste from electrical and electronic equipment and batteries• Contaminated soils• Difficult wastes
Chapter 6: Hazardous Waste Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proximity Principle• Treatment Processes
Chapter 7: Policy and Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy Context• International regulatory environment• National legislation• Classification of hazardous waste• Enforcement of hazardous waste legislation• Closed Landfills
Appendix A	Properties of waste that render it hazardous
Appendix B	Progress on Recommendations in the 2014 to 2020 National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Appendix C	EU and National Hazardous Waste Legislation
Appendix D	Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Mitigation Measures
Appendix E	SEA Environmental Monitoring Programme

2.5 Plan Implementation

While much encouraging work has been carried out on the previous plan, the volume of hazardous waste is increasing, and decoupling the generation of hazardous waste from economic activity continues to be a significant challenge. Policy change at European and national levels has placed more emphasis on reducing the hazardous nature of products placed on the market and improving the collection and treatment of hazardous waste streams.

Other waste streams remain problematic, with insufficient collection infrastructure, e.g. farm hazardous waste and out of date and unused medicines. While the Plan will endeavour to progress these issues, its central focus will be on the prevention of hazardous waste in terms of both hazardous waste generated and hazardous substances contained in products and materials.

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Effective enforcement of hazardous waste legislation is essential to protect human health and the environment, to address specific problems, such as unauthorised disposal of hazardous waste and the management of priority waste streams, to implement policy objectives, to ensure a level playing field within the regulated waste sector, to maintain the integrity of the regulatory system and to create a deterrent effect. The key actors on hazardous waste enforcement are:

- Department of the Environment, Climate & Communications;
- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Local Authorities;
- National Waste Collection Permit Office;
- Producer Responsibility Organisations; and
- National Transfrontier Shipment Office.

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Guidance Documents on AA

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

European and National Legislation

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

European and National Guidance

- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28, European Commission (EC, 2013).
- EC study on evaluating and improving permitting procedures related to Natura 2000 requirements under Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission (2013);
- Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community Interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC’, European Commission (EC, 2007);
- Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the ‘Habitats Directive’ 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the concepts of: Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence, Opinion of the Commission, European Commission (2007);
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission (2001);
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle, European Commission (2000b);
- Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the ‘Habitats’ Directive 92/43/EEC³, European Commission (2018); and
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. DEHLG (2009, revised 10/02/10).

Irish Government Department / NPWS Circulars

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

3.2 Guiding Principles and Case Law

Over time legal interpretation has been sought on the practical application of the legislation concerning AA as some terminology has been found to be unclear. European and national case law has clarified a number

³ The Commission has notified its intent to revise this guidance and a draft revised document was published in April 2015. It would appear that this has not been finalised to date, and no revised guidance document is available on the Commissions official website as of February 2021.

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of issues and some aspects of the published guidance documents have been superseded by case law. Case law has been considered in the preparation of the NIS of the NHWMP.

3.3 Information Sources Consulted

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

- Information provided by the EPA on the NHWMP;
- Data provided by the EPA: National Waste Statistics;
- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government online land use mapping – <https://viewer.myplan.ie/>;
- GeoHive online mapping – <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>;
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland – online mapping and aerial photography – www.osi.ie;
- National Parks and Wildlife Service – online European site information – www.npws.ie;
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency – online European Site information www.daera-ni.gov.uk;
- Ireland's Article 17 Reports 2019, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht;
- Ireland's Article 12 submission to the EU Commission on the *Status and Trends of Bird Species (2008-2012)*;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) EPA Maps – <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>;
- CORINE (Co-Ordinated Information on the Environment) data series was established by the European Community (EC) – www.epa.ie/soilandbiodiversity/soils/land/corine/;
- Information on river basin districts / catchments – <https://www.catchments.ie/>;
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) – geology, soils and hydrogeology – www.gsi.ie;
- Forest Cover Datasets – <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestservice>;
- *Format for a Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000* – www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/general/PAF-IE-2014.pdf;
- *Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021* (DCHG, 2017)⁴; and
- Information on the Conservation Status of Birds in Ireland (Colhoun & Cummins, 2013).

3.4 Impact Prediction

The methodology for the assessment of impacts is derived from the *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites* (EC, 2001)⁵. When describing changes/activities and impacts on ecosystem structure and function, the types of impacts that are commonly presented include:

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

A “source-pathway-receptor” approach has been applied for this assessment. The **source** relates to the actions and policies outlined in the draft NHWMP which have the potential to adversely impact European sites, e.g. emissions to air (including transboundary emissions) and water from hazardous waste management activities. The **pathways** relate to how implementation of the draft NHWMP can potentially

⁴ Available online at: <https://www.npws.ie/legislation/national-biodiversity-plan>. Accessed: February 2021.

⁵ Assessment of plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites; Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission.

impact European sites, e.g. habitat loss/ fragmentation, disturbance to species, impacts to water quality. The **receptor** is the Natura 2000 Network, potentially including those transboundary sites for which there is a pathway of connectivity as a result of the implementation of the draft NHWMP.

3.5 Aspects of the Management Plan to be Assessed

Aspects of the draft NHWMP planned actions and implantation for the general environment and sectoral activity were considered in this assessment. **Table 3-1** sets out the aspects of the NHWMP and identifies those to be assessed as part of this NIS and the rationale for their assessment.

Table 3-1: Elements of the draft NHWMP Assessed in the NIS

Chapter	Summary of Content
Executive Summary	No. Summary information on the plan's content.
Chapter 1: Introduction	No. Information setting out the environmental assessments on the draft Plan, summary of progress made on the previous plan and layout of the current draft Plan.
Chapter 2: Objectives and Recommendations	Yes – Table of all the draft Plan's key recommendations/ actions assessed. However, it is noted no spatial element is included in the actions therefore the level of assessment at this stage cannot relate to specific European sites, their CO and QIs/SCIs.
Chapter 3: Hazardous Waste Management	Yes – Sets out factual information on how hazardous waste is managed in Ireland, including capacity, exports and characterisation. Sets out Recommendations 3, 4 and 9.
Chapter 4: Prevention of Hazardous Waste	Yes – Factual information on key sectors, research, procurement etc. Sets out Recommendations 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12.
Chapter 5: Hazardous Waste Collection	Yes – Factual information on collection and management approaches for different types of hazardous waste. Sets out Recommendations 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.
Chapter 6: Hazardous Waste Treatment	Yes – Factual information describing treatment technologies in general and the proximity principle. Sets out Recommendations 4 and 9.
Chapter 7: Policy and Regulation	Yes – Factual information on waste policy, legislation etc. Reiterates Recommendations 1, 2 and 16.
Appendix A	No. Factual information setting out the properties of waste that render it hazardous.
Appendix B	No. Factual information setting out the progress on the recommendations from the third NHWMP.
Appendix C	No. Factual information on legislation.

3.5.1 Likely Significant Effect

The threshold for a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) is treated in the screening exercise as being above a *de minimis* level⁶. The opinion of the Advocate General in CJEU case C-258/11 outlines:

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

⁶Sweetman v. An Bord Pleanála (Court of Justice of the EU, case C-285/11). A de minimis effect is a level of risk that is too small to be concerned with when considering ecological requirements of an Annex I habitat or a population of Annex II species present on a European site necessary to ensure their favourable conservation condition. If low level effects on habitats or individuals of species are judged to be in this order of magnitude and that judgment has been made in the absence of reasonable scientific doubt, then those effects are not considered to be likely significant effects

In this report, therefore, 'relevant' European sites are those within the potential Zol of activities where LSE pathways to European sites were identified through the source-pathway-receptor model.

3.6 Approach to AA for the NHWMP

The Appropriate Assessment process for the NHWMP has involved AA Screening; and full AA with preparation of a NIS.

3.6.1 Stage 1 - Screening for Appropriate Assessment

The Screening for Appropriate Assessment included the following steps:

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

3.6.2 Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment

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

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

4 OVERVIEW OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Ireland has obligations under EU law to protect and conserve biodiversity. This relates to habitats and species both within and outside designated sites. Nationally, Ireland has developed a biodiversity action plan⁷ to address issues and halt the loss of biodiversity, in line with international commitments. The overall vision in the National Biodiversity Plan (NBP) is that “*biodiversity and ecosystems in Ireland are conserved and restored, delivering benefits essential for all sectors of society and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the EU and globally.*” The NBP includes seven headline objectives cross referenced as appropriate to both the relevant Aichi Biodiversity targets and also the UN sustainability goals. Objective 6 specifically addresses the Natura 2000 network. It states: *Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.* The three related sub-objectives are:

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

4.1 Identification of European and Zone of Influence

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

In identifying the Zone of Influence for the NIS of the NHWMP, a number of considerations were taken into account, notably the national and strategic nature of the Plan; the relationship of listed QI and SCI for Ireland; and European sites understood to have connectivity. The AA Screening Report considered that since the draft NHWMP was a national plan that all the European Sites within the Republic of Ireland and relevant sites and receptors in Northern Ireland were considered. For consistency, the Zone of Influence for this NIS adopts the same approach.

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

Through the Birds Directive, SPA designated for the protection of endangered species of wild birds including listed rare and vulnerable species, regularly occurring migratory species as well as wetland habitats that support such species. Currently there are 165⁸ SPA designated within the Republic of Ireland and 16 SPA designated in Northern Ireland.

Table 4-1 provides a summary breakdown of the European sites in the Republic of Ireland. While many are obvious based on their location, other links are more circumspect. The SAC and SPA designated sites within the Zone of Influence are listed in **Appendix B to Appendix E**. **Figure 4.1** illustrates the distribution of the Irish SAC and SPA in relation to the NHWMP study area.

It is acknowledged that the number of European sites designated, and their boundaries, are subject to change over time and must therefore be verified on an ongoing basis.

⁷ National Biodiversity Action Plan, DCHG 2017.

⁸ Where differences exist in the stated number of European sites (SACs and SPAs), e.g. between the 2019 NPWS Article 17 Report and the NPWS spatial dataset, the highest number of sites/features are used under the precautionary principle.

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

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

Data Source: NPWS Datasheets for SACs (May 2020) and SPAs (June 2020) and GIS boundary updates (October 2021). JNCC Natura 2000 Datasheets for Northern Ireland (December 2020).

4.2 Transboundary Considerations

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

15°0'0"W

10°0'0"W

5°0'0"W

Legend

-  Special Protection Area (SPA)
-  Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

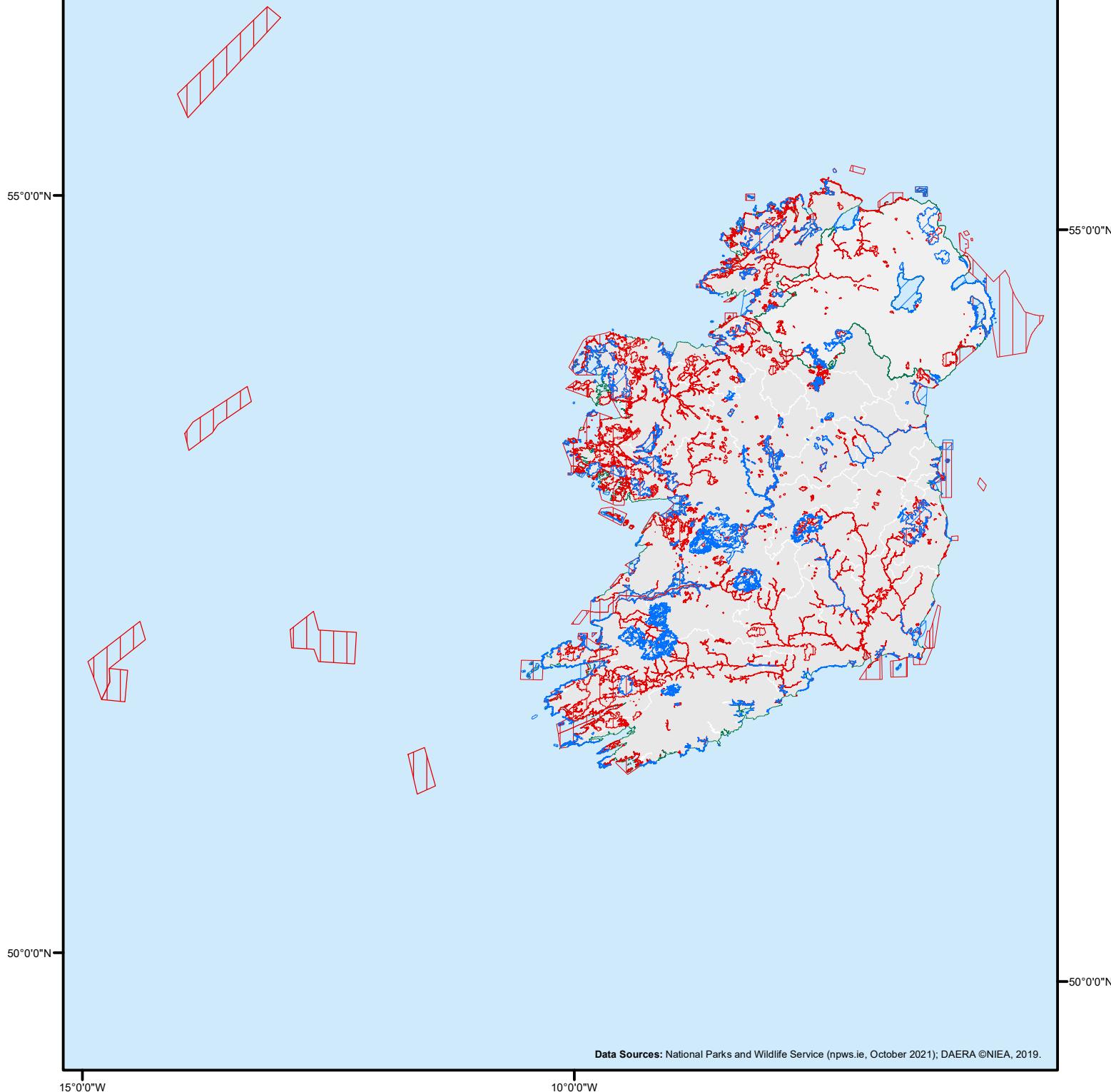


Figure 4.1:
European Sites in the Zone of Influence of the
NHWMP



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Issue Details

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4.3 Conservation Objectives

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

At an individual site level, SSCO specify whether the objective is to maintain or to restore favourable conservation condition of the habitat or species, and they set out attributes and targets that define the objectives. It is the aim of the DHLGH⁹ to produce SSCO for all European sites in due course¹⁰. QI and SCI are annexed habitats and annexed species of community interest for which an SAC or SPA has been designated. The SSCO for European Sites are set out to ensure that the QIs/ SCIs of that site are maintained or restored to a favourable conservation condition / conservation status.

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

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

4.4 Conservation Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species

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

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

- Many Irish habitats are in unfavourable status. Many are still declining albeit with some positive actions underway while almost half are demonstrating ongoing declines;
- The main pressures to habitats are from grazing; pollution of watercourses; drainage / cutting of peatlands and wetlands; invasive species; recreation; [urbanisation; fertilizer application; and road building among others];
- Some of the marine habitats are considered to be improving, and to have better prospects, due in part to implementation of other EU environmental directives;
- The status of raised bogs in Ireland is “*bad*”; and the trend is for an ongoing decline as restoration is necessary to cause improvement, notwithstanding the cessation of cutting on SAC bogs. However, The National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017- 2022 sets out a commitment for protection and restoration activities within all raised bog SACs while Bord na Móna will cease the supply and use of peat by 2020;
- Grasslands, such as orchid-rich grasslands and hay meadows, have undergone significant losses over the last decade, with 31% and 28% of the area monitored reported as being lost. Some improvements have been associated with the Burren Programme and Aran LIFE;
- Blanket bog is also assessed as “*bad*”; the report notes that, as one of the main impacts on this habitat is grazing, an improving trend might be expected due to the implementation of Commonage Framework

⁹ Note: As of September 2020, a number of department names changes and in some cases functions have moved. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) was previously part of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) and is now part of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).

¹⁰ https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/protected-sites/conservation_objectives/

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

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Plans. However, this improvement appears to be offset and even exceeded by on-going deleterious effects such as peat cutting, erosion, drainage and burning;

- Although some of our woodlands are rated as “*bad*” because they are patchy and fragmented, improvements have been noted due to afforestation, the planting of native species, the removal of alien species and control of overgrazing. Improvements noted from 2013 are now recorded as stable in 2019;
- Many freshwater habitats are considered unfavourable due to nutrient loading within the catchment, however the Cycle 2 River Basin Management Plan [RBMP] (2018-2021) will aim to ensure improved targeting of mitigation measures (Note: The Cycle 3 RBMP is currently in preparation and will cover the period 2021-2027); and
- Losses of limestone pavement has been recorded outside the SAC network, however the BurrenLIFE and Burren Farming for Conservation Programme have significantly improved the quality of pavement and its associated habitats.

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

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

Similarly, the requirements for reporting under Article 12 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) are every 6 years. Ireland's Article 12 submission to the EU Commission on the *Status and trends of bird species (2008-2012)*¹² covers 196 species which includes breeding, wintering and passage species. The report details that some species have had significant increases in population over the long term, including raven (*Corvus corax*), collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). However, other species have undergone significant declines in their long-term breeding population trend: corncrake (*Crex crex*) (85%), curlew (*Numenius arquata*) (98%), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) (88%) and redshank (*Tringa totanus*) (88%). The hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) shows a long-term population trend decrease of 27%. The results confirm that there is a need for measures to halt the declines noted above, most of which are due largely to changes in farming practices and intensity, and also the increase of activity in extensively farmed uplands through forests and wind farm construction.

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

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

It's likely that pressures due to climate change, agricultural system changes and invasive species will remain the same or increase unless immediate action is applied. A plan for developing a 10-year strategy for the

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/rep_birds/index_en.htm (Accessed February 2021)

agriculture and food sector may help address and improve some of the negative effects that both biodiversity and ecosystems have been impacted by.

4.5 Existing Threats and Pressures to EU Protected Habitats and Species

Under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, Member States are obliged to identify threats and pressures to QIs/ SCIs using a standard set of criteria. A threat is defined as an “*Activity expected to have an impact on a species/habitat type in the future*” and a pressure is defined as an “*Activity impacting a species/habitat type during the reporting cycle*”.

Threats and pressures considered to be most relevantly linked either directly or indirectly to the NHWMP were extracted from the full list of threats and pressures. The headline categories considered relevant to the NHWMP are presented below, with a more detailed breakdown of the threats and pressures under each headline category presented in **Appendix G**.

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

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

Threat and pressure categories identified from the most recent Article 17 Report where considered in regard to the draft NHWMP. Examples of potential threats and pressures derived from these categories are detailed in Table 4-2. Further information regarding the threat and pressure categories is available in the 2019 NPWS Article 17 reporting (Volumes 1 – 3).

¹³ Reference Portal for reporting under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines for the period 2013-2018* http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/habitats_art17. Accessed February 2021.

Table 4-2: Threat/ Pressure Categories, Notes, and Terrestrial Examples (Based on NPWS Article 17 Report, 2019)

Threat/Pressure Categories	Notes on Sub-categories	Example Threat/Pressure with Regard to the draft NHWMP
Agriculture	Includes land conversion, grazing, abandonment, burning, enrichment, drainage and associated pollution	Pollution impacts from agricultural activities on surface waters, soil and biodiversity, from farm hazardous waste including waste pesticides, veterinary medicine, fuels and oils, paints and batteries
Sylviculture, Forestry	Includes land conversion, grazing, forestry management practices such as clear felling, removal of dead wood, burning, enrichment, drainage and associated pollution	Pollution impacts from forestry sources on surface water, soil and biodiversity. Potential for hazardous waste generated from forestry operations e.g. waste pesticides, fuels and oils, batteries.
Mining, extraction of materials and energy production	Includes renewable abiotic energy use inclusive of geothermal power, solar, wind and tidal energy production.	Emissions from waste facilities burning/treating waste. Hazardous waste and emissions produced during mining/extraction activities.
Transportation and service corridors	Includes roads, paths, shipping lanes and associated light and noise pollution	Habitat disturbance and pollution from transportation systems (e.g. shipping waste impacts on marine environment).
Urbanisation, residential and commercial development	Includes urbanisation, industrialisation, recreation and associated pollution	Hazardous wastes as result of development; particularly in relation reuse of brownfield or infill development, or remediation of historic dump sites/ closed landfills e.g. contaminated land and soil. Habitat disturbance and pollution from domestic wastewater impacts on surface waters, soil and biodiversity. Hazards from invasive species.
Biological resource use other than agriculture & forestry	Includes hunting, poisoning, fishing, aquaculture, pollution arising from aquaculture and removal of terrestrial plants	Pollution from aquaculture impacts on estuaries, tidal mudflats and sandflats, fisheries bycatch. Hazardous wastes produced as a result of activities.
Pollution	Includes to surface waters, groundwater, marine water pollution, airborne, soil, excess energy, noise and light	Pollution impacts from pollution sources on waters, air, soil and biodiversity including from hazardous wastes.
Natural System modifications	Includes fires, landfill/land reclamation, removal of sediments, abstractions and siltation	Habitat removal/destruction, changes and pollution. Storage and emissions from hazardous wastes.
Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)	Includes erosion, succession, competition and predation	Habitat removal/destruction, changes in population dynamics.
Geological events, natural catastrophes	Includes storms, floods and fire	Habitat removal/destruction and pollution of geological events and natural catastrophes impacts on marine and terrestrial environment.
Climate change	Includes temperature rise, drought, sea level rise and increased precipitation	Habitat destruction/alteration of climate change impacts on marine and terrestrial environment.

4.6 Relevant Biodiversity Policy

The EPA report, *Ireland's Environment – An Integrated Assessment* (EPA, 2020), identified a number of future challenges for national biodiversity, many of which are directly relevant to the NHWMP including: habitat loss due to land use changes as the economy improves, climate change and associated potential

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change in the range of some habitats/ species and the expansion of invasive species. The report also identified the need to develop biodiversity initiatives to engage society and develop a cohesive approach between regulatory bodies so that biodiversity is a key element in economic and development decisions. The need for robust scientifically-based monitoring systems and more detailed mapping are considered vital in protecting nature and biodiversity.

An updated National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 was published in May 2017. It lists seven key objectives as follows:

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

The draft NHWMP together with the Regional Waste Management Plans (2015 – 2021) have a significant role to play in achieving these seven objectives, albeit that the NHWMP is only one of a suite of national documents needed to advance these objectives and achieve the targets which have been set at the national level.

Ireland's Prioritised Action Framework was published by the-then DAHG in March 2021 and this was based upon the *EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030*¹⁴ and the 8th Environment Action Programme 2021-2030. The EU Biodiversity Strategy identified a range of actions needed to help improve the status of Ireland's habitats and species. The key priorities of this strategy are outlined as follows:

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

Ireland has also developed a Biodiversity Sectoral Climate Adaptation Plan.¹⁵ This plan identified upland habitats, peatlands and coastal habitats as being some of the most vulnerable habitat types to climate change. Spread of invasive species was also noted as a key pressure. The actions and priorities arising from the plan will be important for developing and ensuring resilience in the longer term.

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

¹⁴ The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. European Commission, 2011

¹⁵ Ireland’s Biodiversity Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Plan DCHG

5 STAGE 1: SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

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

5.1 Screening Conclusion

The screening report prepared by CAAS concluded that an Appropriate Assessment of the draft NHWMP was required for the following reasons:

In the absence of mitigation measures the draft Plan:

- is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the European Sites, and
- it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the plan, by itself or in combination with other plans and projects, will have a significant effect on a European Site.

Therefore, adopting the precautionary principle, it was concluded that a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) should be prepared.

6 STAGE 2: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

This chapter records the assessment of the draft NHWMP [July 2021].

The assessment considers the potential impacts¹⁶ that implementation of the draft NHWMP could have on the integrity of any European sites, with respect to the conservation objectives, their structure and function. EC guidance², states that the integrity of a site involves its ecological functions and the decision as to whether it is adversely affected should focus on, and be limited to, the site's conservation objectives. As noted earlier in this NIS, in the absence of geographic specificity within the draft Plan and given the strategic nature of the Plan, the focus has been on the broad intention of conservation objectives more so than site specific conservation objectives. The addition of detail at lower planning tiers will be necessary to apply site specific conservation objectives to any effect.

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

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

6.2 Approach to Assessment

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

- **Impact Prediction:** where the likely impacts of the draft NHWMP are examined. A source-pathway-receptor model has been used to assess potential for impact;
- **Assessment of Effects:** where the effects of the draft NHWMP are assessed as to whether they have any adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites as defined by conservation objectives; and
- **Mitigation Measures:** where mitigation measures are identified to ameliorate any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site.

6.3 Prediction of Effects

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

6.3.1 Context for Impact Prediction

The development and implementation of the draft NHWMP itself is considered to be largely positive in terms of its impacts on the environment as it sets out a strategy for the sustainable circular economy of Irelands hazardous waste and how that can be achieved. However, the draft Plan has potential to impact on European sites given the nature of the recommended actions it presents. As the draft Plan is focussed at a national strategic level, the potential is not for direct or location impacts but rather indirect impacts arising

¹⁶ Impacts considered include direct, indirect, short term, long term, temporary, permanent and cumulative.

from the potential for development arising out of the various national recommended actions. **Section 6.3.2** identifies the main potential ecological impacts that could arise for European sites from the implementation of the draft Plan.

6.3.2 Impact Identification

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

Habitat loss and destruction: Habitat loss or destruction is caused where there is complete removal of a habitat type, for example arising from the development of new infrastructure which alters the existing habitat. The draft NHWMP has no geographically specific actions or policies and therefore the extent of loss or destruction of habitat will only be identifiable as a result of plans, projects and programmes emerging as a result of the specified actions of the NHWMP. However, hazardous waste management infrastructure is likely to focus on existing facilities or new facilities; limiting the extent of habitat loss or destruction; particularly any habitat which is a QI of any SAC within the zone of influence.

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

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

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

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

Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc): This is relevant where there could be an impact on the hydrological/hydrogeological connection to a European site or on water quality. This could be via point source or diffuse pollution from developments or via developments that alter surface or subsurface water flow. In terms of potential for alteration of water quality, the impact(s) may be in-situ or ex-situ (i.e. downstream and outside the immediate area) and can include the release of suspended solids, increased nutrient run-off from land such as forestry or agricultural land, increased acidification/eutrophication and spillages during construction activities. Alterations to subsurface water flow or groundwater can result in impact to groundwater dependent habitats such as petrifying springs and fens.

Climate change: Burning of fossil fuels, whether for transport or energy generation, results in emissions to air. The key effects on European sites associated with fuel combustion are; nitrogen/sulphur deposition

leading to acidification and eutrophication of soils/water, deposition of particulate matter leading to vegetation damage and increased atmospheric CO and CO₂ accelerating climate change.

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

6.3.3 Impact Prediction

In line with the methodology for impact prediction outlined in **Section 3**, the main ecological impacts that could potentially arise from the actions outlined in the draft NHWMP are summarised in **Table 6-1** and discussed in the following sections. In-combination impacts are assessed separately in **Section 6.4**.

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

Table 6-1: Main Ecological Impacts that could Potentially Arise from the Actions Outlined in the draft NHWMP

Impact Source	Impact Identification	Impact Prediction
Land Use Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use changes as a result of construction of new hazardous waste infrastructure or operation and maintenance of existing or new hazardous waste infrastructure; together with associate transport infrastructure development (e.g. roads, ports) to facilitate the operation of the existing or new infrastructure. New infrastructure likely to focus on brownfield and infill sites rather than greenfield sites and also unlikely to lie within a European Site and therefore affect their QIs/SCIs directly. Potential for direct and indirect effects with respect to habitat loss, destruction, degradation and fragmentation with potential knock-on effects on species QIs/SCIs. • Potential for indirect degradation of habitat with European Sites through emissions arising from the treatment or transportation of hazardous waste materials; particularly related to aquatic habitats including freshwater, estuarine and marine. Therefore potential for impacts on habitat/species QIs/SCIs within European Sites as a result of habitat degradation. • Potential for direct degradation of the QIs of European Sites through the colonisation of invasive species which will result in knock-on effects on species including potentially QI and SCI species. • Disturbance of mobile species due to the operation of hazardous waste management infrastructure, including facilities and transportation infrastructure. This includes the potential for shipping of hazardous waste to disturb populations of marine mammals. • Direct and indirect impacts on water quality both terrestrially (surface and ground water) and within the coastal/marine environment which could have knock-on effects on habitat and species QIs/SCIs which are dependent on aquatic ecosystems within European Sites. Water quality impacts could arise from

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Impact Source	Impact Identification	Impact Prediction
		<p>potential key sources such as the operation of waste management facilities (including their emissions) and accidents/ spillages during transportation both within and outside of Ireland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in air quality as a result of the operation of waste management/disposal facilities and during their transportation e.g. emissions from vehicles including shipping. Changes in air quality could result in direct or indirect impacts on habitats (including QI habitats) and the QI/SCI species which those habitats support within European Sites.
Infrastructure Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss or destruction; Habitat fragmentation or degradation; Disturbance to habitats/species; Species mortality; Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As indicated above within respect to landuse changes.
Land Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat degradation; Disturbance to habitats/species; Species mortality; Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; Release of contaminated material (soils, runoff); and Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regeneration of brownfield land which is a target under other national and regional plans, is likely to include the need to remediate contaminated land. It is unlikely that the remediation land would involve work within a European Site however could be close or adjacent to such sites e.g. port development adjacent to an estuarine European Site. The remediation of contaminated land has the potential to result in a number of potential impacts including direct and indirect degradation, disturbance and increased morality of the QIs and SCIs of European sites, impacts on water and air quality are particularly considerations. Also, the storage, transportation (within and outside of Ireland) and remediation requirements of any contaminated land generated would also be sources of potential impact. <p>Land regeneration also has the potential to increase risks to QI habitats through the dispersal and colonisation of invasive species and have a knock-on impact on species QIs and SCIs.</p>
Emissions to air including Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) from Transport and other Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss or destruction; Habitat degradation; Disturbance to habitats/species Species mortality; and Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect disturbance to QI/SCI habitats/species and/or habitat/species loss as a result of emissions to air including GHG e.g. altered competition dynamics. Habitat/species loss due to inability to alter distribution ranges in response to climate change. Indirect and long-term in nature Habitat degradation due to decreased plant primary productivity, reduced nitrogen fixation rates. Indirect and long-term in nature Reduced success of species due to changes in air quality. Indirect and long-term in nature Generation and combustion of fossil and other alternative fuels and associated emissions to air. Indirect and long term in nature.
transportation of Hazardous Waste within and outside of Ireland; including associated infrastructure e.g. port development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss or destruction; Habitat fragmentation or degradation; Disturbance to habitats/species; Species mortality; Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for direct and indirect effects on European Sites QIs and SCIs due to the transportation of hazardous waste within and outside of Ireland. Potential for habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation as a result of the development of the transport infrastructure and the transportation activities themselves. Also, potential for disturbance of QI/SCI habitats and species as a result of the above activities together with indirect impacts through emissions e.g. water quality and air quality. Also potential to facilitate the spread of invasive species.

Impact Source	Impact Identification	Impact Prediction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	
Emissions to Water (from WT and WWT and runoff from construction / operation of infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement as a result of waste management facilities • Land use changes altering groundwater movement e.g. construction of infrastructure altering groundwater movement to groundwater dependent habitats. Indirect and long-term in nature.

6.3.3.1 Key Existing mechanisms of Relevance for Hazardous Waste

There are a number of mechanisms already in place of relevance to the management of hazardous waste, include the following:

- At international level, the Basal Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal is the key instrument for the regulation of transboundary waste movements;
- EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), as amended, is the key legislative instrument driving waste management in all member states;
- Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU);
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (2002/95/EC);
- EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC); and
- The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy, which is Ireland's roadmap for waste planning and management published in 2020.

The NHWMP is a strategic national-level document which provides overall direction to policy and decision-makers involved in the prevention and management of hazardous waste. Recommendations arising from the plan aim to reduce the environmental impact of hazardous waste. The three regional waste authorities as well as local authorities are obliged to take these recommendations into account when reviewing their waste management plans. The three Regional Waste Management Plans (2015-2021) are currently being consolidated into one National Waste Management Plan for the next six year period.

The NHWMP will be administered wholly within the Republic of Ireland, therefore the planning hierarchy in Ireland must be considered when placing the plan in context. Within Ireland, the planning hierarchy is understood as set out in **Figure 6.1**.

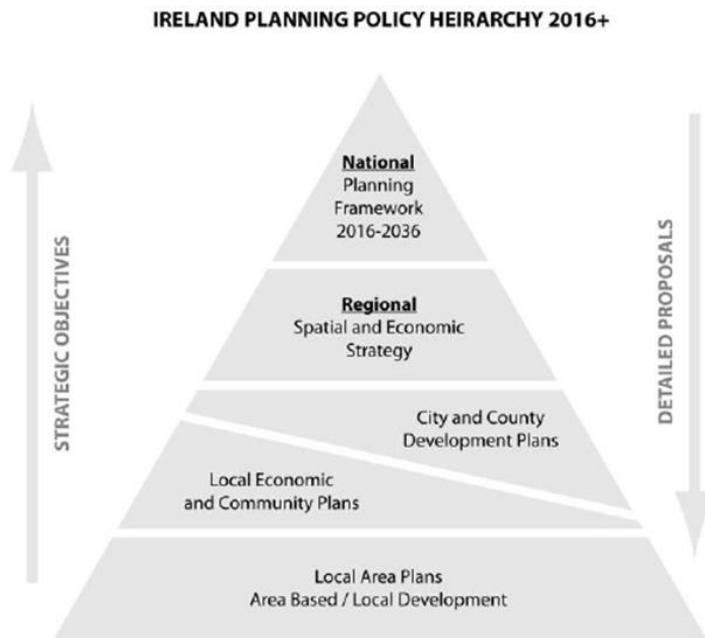


Figure 6.1: Ireland's Planning Hierarchy

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

Due to the complexity of waste policy and regulation in Ireland a number of departments and agencies are involved in the process, including the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the National Waste Prevention Committee, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and local authorities.

Figure 6.2 [graphic updated to include the Nation Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy, which started preparation in Q3 2021] summarises key waste legislation and documents.

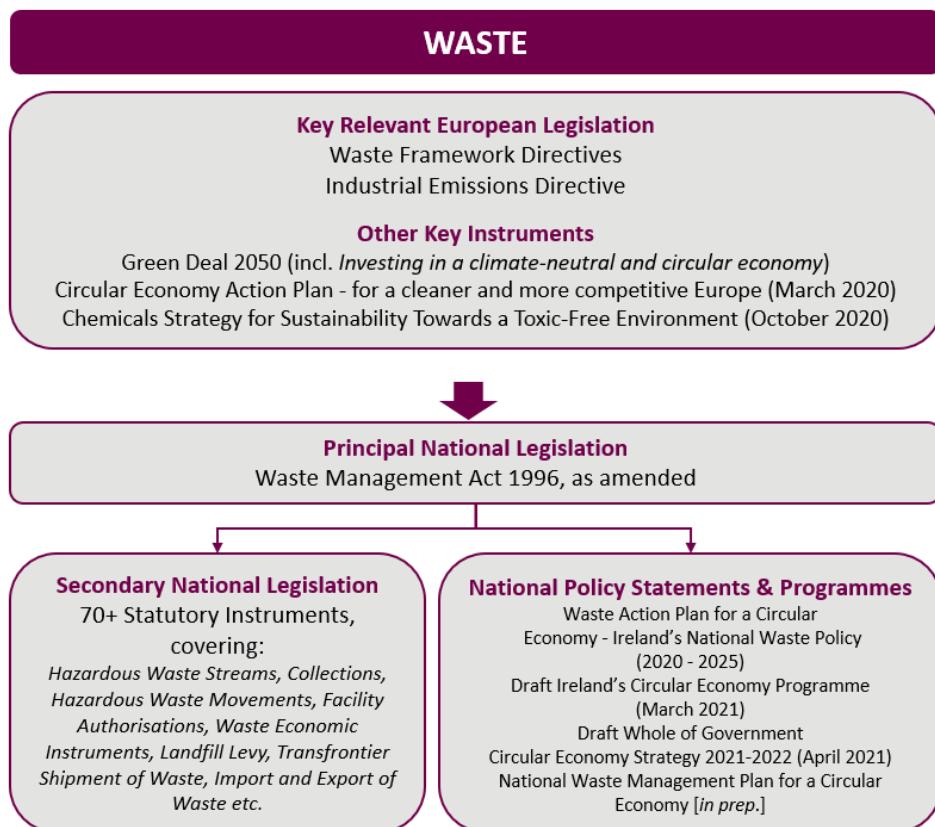


Figure 6.2: Key Waste Legislation and Other Documents

Due to the complexity of waste policy and regulation in Ireland a number of departments and agencies are involved in the process, including the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the National Waste Prevention Committee, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and local authorities. **Section 6.3.3.2 to 6.3.3.5** summarises key waste legislation, plans and documents.

6.3.3.2 Key International Instruments

The **Basel Convention** regulates the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and obliges its parties to ensure that such wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. Its overarching objective is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes. The provisions of the convention centre around the following principal aims regarding hazardous waste: to reduce its generation and promote its environmentally-sound management; restrict transboundary movement unless in accordance with sound management; and the application of a regulatory system where transboundary movements are permissible.

According to the draft NHWMP, most of Ireland's hazardous waste in 2019 was exported to other European countries. These countries are themselves subject to the provisions of the EU Habitats Directive when considering plans or projects including the planning and operation of their waste management facilities, as well as the receiving facilities for hazardous waste exported by Ireland.

6.3.3.3 Key European Instruments – Waste Framework Directive

Waste management at EU level is regulated by the **Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)**. The Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts due to the generation and management of waste. Waste management must be carried out without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

This directive streamlined and consolidated previous EU waste legislation by replacing the three existing waste directives: the previous **Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EC)**, the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC) and the (Waste Oils Directive (75/439/EC).

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

- Minimum operating requirements for extended producer-responsibility schemes including fee modulation. These can also include organisational responsibility and a responsibility to contribute to waste prevention and to the reusability and recyclability of products.
- Strengthened rules on waste prevention. For waste generation, member states must take measures to:
 - Support sustainable production and consumption models;
 - Encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are resource efficient, durable, repairable, reusable and capable of being upgraded;
 - Target products containing critical raw materials to prevent those materials becoming waste;
 - Encourage availability of spare parts, instruction manuals/ technical information, or other means enabling the repair and reuse of products without compromising their quality and safety;
 - Promote the reduction of the content of hazardous substances in materials and products; and
 - Stop the generation of marine litter.

- Highlights examples of incentives to apply the waste hierarchy, such as landfill and incineration charges and pay-as-you-throw schemes.
- Sets new municipal-waste-recycling targets. By 2025, at least 55% of municipal waste by weight must be recycled, with the target rising to 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035.
- In relation to hazardous waste and biowaste:
 - By 1 January 2025, member states must establish separate collection of textiles and hazardous waste generated by households. By 31 December 2023, biowaste must be collected separately or recycled at source, e.g. composting.
 - Tasks the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) with developing a database on articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHCs). New substances are regularly added to the Candidate List under the EC REACH Regulation. From 5 January 2021, companies that produce, import or supply articles being placed on the EU market, and containing substances on this list, have to submit information on these articles to the Substances of Concern in Articles or in complex objects (Products) [the SCIP database].

6.3.3.4 Other Relevant EU Instruments

A number of EU directives and regulations are of relevance to the draft NHWMP in terms of hazardous waste management and in the prevention of hazardous waste (namely by restricting substances and reducing pollution). The **Environmental Liabilities Directive (2004/35/EC)** implements the “polluter pays principle”. The aim of the directive is to hold those whose activities have caused environmental damage financially liable for remedying this damage.

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

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

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are defined in the **Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention)**. POPs are highly stable but toxic in the environment, as they bioaccumulate. EU Regulation No. 2019/1021 therefore aims to protect human health and the environment by eliminating, or restricting the production and use of POPs in products. Waste containing POPs at certain concentrations must be managed so as to destroy or transform the POP content/ characteristics of the waste. These management measures can however make the waste more difficult to recycle. Producers or holders of waste must also avoid the waste being contaminated with substances listed in Annex IV of the Regulation.

The **PCB/PCT [polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls] Directive (96/59/EC)** requires the disposal of these highly toxic substances, as well as decontamination or disposal of equipment containing PCBs. Their use has been heavily restricted in Europe since 1985.

The **Industrial Emissions Directive [IED] (2010/75/EU)** sets out the licensing procedures and criteria for certain industrial activities, aiming to reduce harmful emissions, in particular through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) in terms of environmental performance. BATs are being continually revised with BAT conclusions then being adopted by the EC as Implementing Decisions. IED licences also make specific provision for the prevention of waste and for its proper management. The IED revises and merges seven separate existing directives related to industrial emissions, including the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive (2008/1/EC), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Solvents Directive (99/13/EC), Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC), Large Combustion Plants (LCPs) Directive (2001/80/EC) and

Titanium Dioxide Directives (78/176/EEC, 82/883/EEC and 92/112/EEC) on waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

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

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

The **Packaging Directive (94/62/EC)** places restrictions on the concentration of certain heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium) in packaging. Requirements are also set out for manufacturing requirements so that noxious/ hazardous substances in packaging residues are minimised following treatment or landfilling. **Amending Directive (EU) 2018/852** aims to prevent packaging waste production in the first place to support the circular economy transition, including limiting the weight of packaging and designs that increase reusability/ recyclability, as well as reducing the content of hazardous substances. Related to this, the consolidated **Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures Regulation (EC) 1272/2008** uses a criteria and label classification system which has been agreed internationally. It not only facilitates trade but allows for a consistent labelling of substances and therefore coherent efforts to protect environmental and human health.

Directive (EU) 2018/849 amends the **end-of-life vehicles [ELV] Directive 2000/53/EC**, the **Batteries Directive (2006/66/EC)** on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and the **waste electrical and electronic equipment [WEEE] Directive (2012/19/EU)**. These restrict the use of certain hazardous substances in these items. The ELV and Batteries Directives place various obligations on collection, treatment, reuse and recovery. The WEEE Directive imposes producer-responsibility obligations on management of electrical waste, of which some categories are classed as hazardous. The amending directive establishes monitoring and reporting requirements for member states on reuse and recovery goals for ELVs, batteries/accumulators and WEEE.

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

The **Decorative Paints Directive (2004/42/EC)** limits the solvent content of several classes of paint product. A scheme using Inspection Contractors is in place to monitor vehicle refinishing activities, which includes disposal of wastes containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs). From July 2021, the monitoring and reporting requirements of the directive are to be repealed and replaced by **Regulation (EU) 2019/1020** with a market surveillance and compliance strategy to allow free movement of goods while keeping non-compliant/ unsafe products from being placed on the EU market. The **Use, Storage and Trade of Mercury Regulation (EU) 2017/852** sets out the requirements on the banning of exports, imports and use of certain mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury, as well as the safe storage of metallic mercury.

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

The **Animal Remedies Directive (2001/82/EC)** regulates the authorisation, manufacturing, supervision, sale, distribution and use of medicinal veterinary products. It puts in place appropriate collection systems for unused or expired veterinary medicinal products. This directive will be repealed and replaced by **Regulation (EU) 2019/6** from January 2022. The **Animal By-Products Regulations (EC) 1069/2009** and **Regulation**

(EC) 142/2011 set out the disposal requirements of animal by-products. The **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (2009/128/EC)** aims to ensure proper use of pesticides as well as promoting alternative and non-chemical approaches to pest management. **Biocidal Products Regulation [BPR] (EU) No 528/2012** aims to ensure a high level of protection for people and the environment from the risks posed by biocidal products, which are chemical or biological substances designed to destroy or render harmless a harmful organism e.g. disinfectants, preservatives etc. The directive is regularly updated as new products are manufactured and authorised. The **EU's Farm to Fork Strategy** is part of the Green Deal and commits to reducing the overall use and risk of all chemical pesticides by 50% by 2030.

6.3.3.5 National and Regional Legislation, Plans and Programmes

The EU Waste Framework Directive sets out the approach for the sustainable management of waste in the Member States. This has been transposed into Irish law by the **Waste Management Act 1996, as amended**, and the **Waste Directive Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126/2011), as amended**. This legislation requires the preparation of a national hazardous waste management plan and regional waste management plans for the state. The Waste Framework Directive was amended in 2018 by **Amending Directive (EU) 2018/851**, and transposed into Irish legislation under the **Waste Directive Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 323/2020)**.

The preparation of **Regional Waste Management Plans** (RWMPs) are a requirement of the Waste Management Act, as amended. The three RWMPs for the Eastern-Midlands Regional, Southern Region and Connaught-Ulster Region were published in 2015 and cover the period to 2021. They provide a framework for the prevention and management of wastes for the three defined regional areas, including hazardous waste. The overarching policy objectives include promoting the prevention of hazardous waste, as well as improved separate collection of hazardous waste. These documents include policies and actions complementary to the NHWMP, in particular those addressing remediation of historic and illegal landfills and the promotion of reduction and reuse and recycling. One of the actions of the RWMPs was to produce *Siting Guidelines for Waste Facilities*, as this would ensure that infrastructure was properly sited in the first instance while also taking account of environmental considerations. As part of the next review cycle of regional waste management planning, the three RWMPs will be consolidated into one national plan, the **National Waste Management Plan**, which is being prepared from Q3 2021, and will continue to be supported and implemented by the three Regional Waste Management Authorities. Some local authorities have published their own guidance, such as the Dublin Local Authority Siting Guidelines for Waste Facilities.

In 2020, the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) launched a new national waste policy, **A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy – Ireland’s National Waste Policy 2020-2025**. It builds on Ireland’s previous national waste policy, *A Resource Opportunity – waste management policy in Ireland*. The new action plan puts the focus on waste management further up the waste hierarchy, shifting away from disposal and treatment of waste towards circular product design, including reducing hazardous materials. The plan has over 200 measures across various sectors including the circular economy transition, protection of consumers, green procurement, plastics and packaging, municipal waste etc. It will also examine the feasibility of introducing an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Scheme for paints, medicines and farm hazardous waste.

More recently, in April 2021 the government published a **Draft Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2021-2022**. This strategy acknowledges that climate action requires reducing consumption of natural resources which also has benefits for better sustainability and reduction of environmental pressures associated with extraction, manufacturing, and disposal of products and waste.

The **National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP)** is a government initiative which is led by the EPA. It supports national programmes and aims to encourage sustainability and circularity, and targets funding at programmes that support these aspects. Reports are published annually and the 2018 annual report identified the need for greater focus on the following areas of hazardous waste prevention. The NWPP will be incorporated as part of a new **Circular Economy Programme**, a draft of which was published in March 2021, and will be led by the EPA.

The Industrial emissions Directive (IED) was transposed into Irish law by the **European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 138/2013), as amended**. This also introduced amendments to the **EPA Acts and Waste Management Acts**, and the **Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions) (Licensing) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 137/2013), as amended**, which introduced the new mechanism for licensing activities that come under the directive. Waste facilities applying to the EPA for an

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Industrial Emissions Licence are required to consider the principles of waste prevention specified in the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended.

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

6.3.4 Assessment of Draft NHWMP Actions

The following **Table 6-2** assesses the hazardous waste management planning actions contained within the draft NHWMP, in the context of potential for adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site in view of the conservation objectives.

Table 6-2: Assessment of draft NHWMP Actions

Rec. No.	Draft Action(s)	Assessment of Effects
Policy and Regulation		
1. Ensure a coordinated national approach on hazardous waste in the context of the Circular Economy, with focus on prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Incorporate prevention & management of hazardous waste into the national Circular Economy Programme.Incorporation of relevant NHWMP objectives in national waste management planning.Support HSA-led implementation of the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment as it relates to hazardous waste management.	The key actions arising include incorporating prevention and management measures into the national Circular Economy Programme and incorporate relevant NHWMP objectives in national waste management planning. No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated on the basis that the measures to be incorporated have already been subject to AA during the plan making stage.
2. Deliver strong and collaborative enforcement of hazardous waste legislation to ensure protection of human health and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Agree and implement annual enforcement priorities for the storage, movement and treatment of hazardous waste.Initiate an annual regulatory forum on legislative and regulatory developments, sharing best practice and emerging hazardous waste issues.Determine annual market surveillance priorities to prevent unauthorised use of hazardous chemicals in mixtures and products.	Broadly positive as these actions seek to protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity which will have direct and indirect positive impacts on European sites and their QI/SCI habitats and species [priority habitats and species are specifically included]. No significant adverse effects foreseen on European sites , their QIs/SCIs, conservation objectives and therefore their integrity.
3. Provide for all-island approaches on hazardous waste issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish a working group with Northern Ireland authorities to maximise opportunities for co-ordinated management and enforcement of hazardous waste activities.	The key activity will be the establishment of a working group with Northern Ireland authorities to maximise opportunities for co-ordinated management and enforcement of hazardous waste activities. This is broadly positive. No significant adverse effects foreseen on European sites , their QIs/SCIs, conservation objectives and therefore their integrity.
4. Strengthen systemic resilience for management of hazardous waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Commission a review of hazardous waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic.Conduct a business continuity assessment for Ireland's hazardous waste management system to identify at-risk waste	The key activities include the commissioning of a review of hazardous waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic and conducting a business continuity assessment for Ireland's hazardous waste management system to identify at-risk waste streams and associated infrastructure. This is broadly positive. No significant adverse effects

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Rec. No.	Draft Action(s)	Assessment of Effects
	streams and associated infrastructure.	foreseen on European sites, their QIs/SCIs, conservation objectives and therefore their integrity.
Prevention		
5. Promote reduced consumption of hazardous substances in household settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness raising campaigns to highlight best-practices and alternatives, with initial focus on paints, cleaning products and gardening chemicals. • Develop new coherent information on household hazardous waste and guidance on disposal of hazardous waste; and disseminate via targeted & national campaigns; and through the EPA website & www.mywaste.ie. • Conduct national survey on householder awareness & behaviours regarding hazardous substances to inform prevention initiatives and measures. • Examine potential of product & in-store labelling of hazardous substances to inform consumer purchasing and waste management decisions. 	No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.
6. Prevent hazardous waste in industrial sectors and support a safe circular economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise the regulatory regime to encourage usage of less-toxic alternatives in production and processing steps. • Review the environmental regulatory framework as a means to promote circularity in industrial processes, and reduce industrial waste generation. 	No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.
7. Support applied research to inform policy & industry on hazardous waste prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide research funding focussed on reducing use of hazardous substances in commercial operations. • Support research & surveys to develop behavioural insights regarding public attitudes and actions on hazardous waste. 	No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.
8. Use Green Public Procurement (GPP) to specify products & services that reduce the use of hazardous substances and generation of associated hazardous wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of GPP criteria and practices. • Establish supports for the transition to greener purchasing through guidance, and training for purchasers & suppliers. 	No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.
Collection and Treatment		
9. Strengthen knowledge of national hazardous waste capacity to inform infrastructure development and contingency planning, in accordance with application of the proximity principle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update & maintain inventory of national capacity for storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes. • Examine legislation and procedures for development of waste management infrastructure, as stated in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy. 	The activities for this action include the examination of legislation and procedures for development of waste management infrastructure as stated in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy. It is explicit in the action that it will inform the development of waste infrastructure. The detail of this development is currently not known and therefore there is potential for adverse effects on European Sites as a result of delivering

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Rec. No.	Draft Action(s)	Assessment of Effects
10. Prepare for separate collection of hazardous waste fractions produced by households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a review of waste licensing and permitting legislation to facilitate take-back, transport and temporary storage of certain hazardous wastes from small sources. • Establish collection of household and small-scale hazardous waste through civic amenity sites and/or via special collections. 	<p>infrastructure development through specific plans and/or projects. Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites as a result of this action and the measures proposed to deliver the action.</p>
11. By 2022, establish nationwide collection and transfer of farm hazardous wastes, including unused veterinary products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and launch suitable national collection scheme, having regard to findings from the 2014-2017 pilot scheme. 	<p>The activities for this action include establishing collection of household and small-scale hazardous waste through civic amenity sites and/or via special collections. The action is generally positive, however there is currently no detail regarding the collection process and procedure and therefore there is a risk of pollution events in the absence of appropriate processes and procedures which could affect directly or indirectly European Sites. At this stage the detail of how the collection and management of the collected materials is not known. Hence there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites as a result of this action.</p>
12. By 2023, establish national collection of surplus and out-of-date medicines from household waste stream.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a proposal with options, building on experience with DUMP project; EPA characterisation report; and stakeholder input. • Implement a nationwide collection system. 	<p>Action to be delivered through the introduction of a nationwide collection scheme to facilitate the separate collection of surplus and out-of-date medicines. The details of the system are currently unknown and therefore, applying the precautionary principle there is a risk of adverse effect on European Sites.</p>
13. By 2023, establish collection platforms for surplus paint from household and commercial sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on current initiatives to initiate nationwide, large-scale collection(s), in collaboration with local authorities and industry. 	<p>Action to be delivered through building on current initiatives to initiate nationwide, large-scale collection(s), in collaboration with local authorities and industry. The action is generally positive, however there is currently no detail regarding the collection process and procedure and therefore there is a risk of pollution events in the absence of appropriate processes and procedures which could affect directly or indirectly European Sites. The details of the nationwide, large-scale collection system are currently unknown and therefore, applying the precautionary principle there is a risk of adverse effect on European Sites.</p>
14. Promote best practice in the management of commercial hazardous wastes streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish Smart Garage guide and promote responsible management of waste oils and other wastes from vehicle maintenance operations. 	<p>No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.</p>

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Rec. No.	Draft Action(s)	Assessment of Effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and publish guidelines for the safe storage of Lithium-ion batteries at waste handling facilities. • Develop training to promote awareness on identification and proper management of hazardous fractions in C&D waste. 	
15. Promote best practice in the management of asbestos-contaminated waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce best-practice guide for handling asbestos waste; and identify options for collection of asbestos and asbestos-contaminated wastes. 	Action to be delivered through, in part, identifying options for collection of asbestos and asbestos-contaminated wastes. The details of the options and how they would be delivered are currently unknown and therefore, applying the precautionary principle there is a risk of adverse effect on European Sites .
16. Put in place arrangements for temporary storage of orphan radioactive sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify options for the temporary safe and secure storage of orphan radioactive wastes, pending disposal. 	Action to be delivered through identifying options for the temporary safe and secure storage of orphan radioactive wastes. The details of the options are currently unknown and therefore, applying the precautionary principle there is a risk of adverse effect on European Sites .
17. Remediate identified legacy waste disposal sites containing hazardous waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued remediation of sites, in line with EPA Code of Practice and appropriate authorisations. 	Action to be delivered through continued remediation of sites, in line with EPA Code of Practice and appropriate authorisations. It is unclear whether the appropriate authorisations include a requirement for determining effects on European Sites. Applying the precautionary principle, there is a risk of adverse effects on European Sites .
Implementation		
18. Report annually on hazardous waste generation and treatment by category in Ireland, with a breakdown by category and sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand reporting protocols to provide more detailed data to inform measures and policy options for best practice on hazardous waste management. • Conduct hazardous waste characterisation studies from household and commercial bins. 	No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.
19. Provide leadership on achievement of NHWMP objectives; with regular progress reports on implementation of the plan recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a working group to support implementation of plan recommendations. • Provide an annual update on progress of plan recommendations. • Conduct a mid-term review of the NHWMP and update actions for the second half of the plan. 	No adverse effects on European Sites are anticipated.

6.4 In Combination Effects

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

In line with EC guidance², a stepwise approach has been taken to consideration of in-combination effects as follows:

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

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Table 6-3: Assessment of In-combination Effects

NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
National Development Plan 2021-2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species 	<p>The NDP is a high level budgetary and finance document which identifies priorities for capital investment. Given the nature of the capital investment the majority of the projects referenced and funded under the NDP have been or will be subject to EIA/AA. The NDP does not confer planning, it identifies strategic need. No potential for in-combination effects.</p>
National Planning Framework (Ireland 2040 Our Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alteration to air quality; • Disturbance. 	<p>It is a policy¹⁷ of the National Planning Framework to ensure the resilience of our natural resources and cultural assets. Linkage to wider policies such as for European Sites under the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Water Framework Directive is recognised and the need to set high level planning policies in protecting and making responsible use of our natural environment. The plan has been subject to AA and includes clear policy on avoidance of impacts to European sites.</p>
		<p>The annual increase in hazardous waste is however linked to economic development, and the NPF's key aim to increase the population by one million by 2040 means there is potential for in-combination effects. The NPF and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES) brownfield/ infill development targets could lead to the generation of potentially significant amounts of contaminated land/soil, most of which Ireland currently exports for treatment.</p>
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<p>The three regional strategies include clear policy and supporting actions to avoid and minimise impacts on European sites. They include similar commitments to only implement the policy base within the carrying capacity of the receiving environment as greater detail is known through the planning hierarchy. There is no potential for in combination effects.</p>
A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; 	<p>As an initiative that primarily aims at developing the circular economy, there is no risk of likely significant in-combination effects from the policy. It seeks to provide tools and information to businesses, individuals and the public sector</p>

¹⁷ http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/towards_a_national_planning_framework_december_2015.pdf, Appendix II – Page 2

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
<p>Ireland. The new action plan puts the focus on waste management further up the waste hierarchy, shifting away from disposal and treatment of waste towards circular product design, including reducing hazardous materials. The plan has over 200 measures across various sectors including the circular economy transition, protection of consumers, green procurement, plastics and packaging, municipal waste etc. It will also examine the feasibility of introducing an Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme (EPR) for paints, medicines and farm hazardous waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<p>to influence behavioural change, support sustainable choices and inform policy. Therefore, it is not expected to conflict with the NHWMP but to positively influence it going forward.</p>
<p>The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP)/Circular Economy Programme [Draft]</p> <p>This programme is part of an overarching national strategy published in 2014 'Towards a Resource Efficient Ireland'. The NWPP supports national-level, strategic programmes to prevent waste and drive the circular economy in Ireland. It aims to embed sustainability and climate action into different sectors by reducing water-use, waste and energy and produces annual reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved water quality; and • Alteration to air quality 	<p>As an initiative that primarily aims at developing the circular economy, there is no risk of likely significant in-combination effects from the programme. It seeks to provide tools and information to businesses, individuals and the public sector to influence behavioural change, support sustainable choices and inform policy. Therefore, it is not expected to conflict with the NHWMP but to positively influence it going forward.</p>
<p>Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and Amending Directive (EU) 2018/851</p> <p>This Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste lays down some basic waste management principles. The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility" (EPR).</p> <p>The revised directive places responsibility on EU member states to improve their waste management systems, to improve the efficiency of resource use, and to ensure that waste is valued as a resource. Some of the key issues addressed in the amending directive, include: minimum operating requirements for EPR schemes; strengthened rules on waste prevention and further obligations on waste generation; highlights examples of incentives to apply the waste hierarchy, such as landfill and incineration charges and pay-as-you-throw schemes; sets new municipal-waste-recycling targets; and specifically for hazardous waste, the requirement for member states to establish separate collection of textiles and hazardous waste generated by households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved habitats and species • Improved water quality; and • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<p>In terms of the NHWMP, this Directive incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020. As it establishes major principles on how to handle waste, it will not have a negative impact on NHWMP, but positively influence it. The Revised Waste Directive strengthens rules on waste prevention, and sets a target for Member States to establish separate household textile and hazardous waste collection by 2025.</p> <p>As the directives establish major principles on how to handle waste, it will not have a negative impact on the NHWMP, but positively influence it.</p>
<p>Regional Waste Management Plans</p> <p>The three regional waste management plans include the Southern Region, Easter-Midlands Region and Connacht-Ulster Region. All provide a framework for the prevention and management of wastes in a safe and sustainable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; 	<p>All waste management plans were subject to AA processes. The primary purpose of the plans at regional level are to prevent the negative impacts of waste and manage and control pollution. No in-combination effects are likely.</p>

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	
National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan Sets out a nationwide standardised approach to ensure that treated wastewater sludge across the country is effectively managed, stored, transported and re-used or disposed of in a sustainable way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	The national strategy of the plan is for a sustainable approach to wastewater sludge management to ensure efficiency and ongoing improvement. An important objective is to avoid endangering human health or harming the environment, as in-combination effects are deemed null. The Plan aligns with NHWMP in a positive way
Sewage Sludge Directive Waste (86/278/ EEC) Seeks to encourage the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. The Directive also specifies rules for the sampling and analysis of sludges and soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	This Directive and the NHWMP both share the goal of wanting to ensure public health is protected. The regulation of sewage sludge outlined in the directive requires that specific rules be followed. This Directive aligns with NHWMP in a positive way and in-combination effects are deemed unlikely.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and revised Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 The new Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet. In the context of the post-COVID-19 pandemic, it aims to build resilience to future threats, including climate change, security of food supplies, forest fires, outbreaks of disease and combating the illegal trade in wildlife. It aims to increase the Natura 2000 network, and will launch an EU restoration plan by the end of 2021. To enable implementation, it also aims to allow better tracking of progress, improving knowledge transfer and emphasising 'respect for nature' in public and business decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved water quality; and • Improved air quality 	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the primary purpose of the Strategy is to halt the loss of habitat and species.
Biodiversity Climate Adaptation Plan [arising from the National Climate Adaptation Framework] The framework provides strategic focus to ensure adaptation measures are taken across different sectors and levels of government to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. There is a requirement for each government department to prepare sectoral plans. The DCHG completed this in relation to Biodiversity. The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in habitats and species • Introduction or spread of invasive species • Improved Water quality 	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the primary purpose of the plan is to protect biodiversity and improve the understanding of the link between climate change and environmental impacts. The actions and priorities arising from the plan are important for resilience in the longer term. Positive in combination effects as it supports resilience to climate change.

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Biodiversity CAP sets out the key challenges for biodiversity and the actions needed to increase resilience of our native flora and fauna to the effects of climate change.		
National Mitigation Plan 2017 Plan outlining the measures and actions of four specific sectors to mitigate climate change in the areas of transport, energy, the built environment and agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Disturbance • In-combination impacts within the same scheme. 	The framework supports climate change mitigation particularly with regard to waste. Mitigation measures from AA were developed to ensure no adverse effects from the plan. No risk of likely significant in-combination effects.
Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 Ireland's third iteration of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), for conserving and restoring Ireland's biodiversity covering the period 2017 to 2021. The aims are to achieve Ireland's Vision for Biodiversity through addressing issues ranging from improving the management of protected areas to increasing awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved habitat and species protection 	As the BAP is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and Second Cycle River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 (Third Cycle in prep, 2021-2027) The primary purpose of this Directive and the various pieces of national legislation that have enacted through the implementation of River Basin Management Plans, is to achieve good status for all water bodies, with no deterioration in water body status. The RBMP sets out the PoM to achieve the objectives of the WFD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Water Quality; • Improved habitats; and • Increased resilience in habitats and species. 	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the primary purpose of the Directive is to improve ecological status and includes achievement of objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directives. The second cycle River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 was published together with a NIS including mitigation to offset negative effects. The same process would be required for the RBMP 2021-2017 which is in preparation.
Water Services Strategic Plan Irish Water has prepared a Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP, 2015), under Section 33 of the Water Service No. 2 Act of 2013 to address the delivery of strategic objectives which will contribute towards improved water quality and WFD requirements. The WSSP forms the highest tier of asset management plans (Tier 1) which Irish Water prepare and it sets the overarching framework for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) and water services projects (Tier 3). The WSSP sets out the challenges we face as a country in relation to the provision of water services and identifies strategic national priorities. It includes Irish Water's short, medium and long term objectives and identifies strategies to achieve these objectives. As such, the plan provides the context for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) which will document the approach to be used for key water service areas such as water resource management, wastewater compliance and sludge management. The WSSP also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	The WSSP has undergone SEA and AA, which highlighted the need for additional plan/project environmental assessments to be carried out at the tier 2 and tier 3 levels. No likely significant in-combination effects are envisaged.

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NHWMP In Combination with...

sets out the strategic objectives against which the Irish Water Capital Investment Programme is developed. The current version of the CIP outlines the proposals for capital expenditure in terms of upgrades and new builds within the Irish Water owned asset

Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme, under the Floods Directive

The Office of Public Works (OPW) is responsible for the implementation of the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC which is being carried out through a Catchment based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme. As part of the directive Ireland is required to undertake a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, to identify areas of existing or potentially significant future flood risk and to prepare flood hazard and risk maps for these areas. Following this, Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) are developed for these areas setting objectives for managing the flood risk and setting out a prioritised set of measures to achieve the objectives. The CFRAM programme is currently being rolled out and Draft Flood Risk Management Plans have been prepared. These plans have been subject AA.

Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)

This is the main EU instrument regulating pollutant emissions from industrial installations. The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU. The IED is based on several pillars, in particular (1) an integrated approach, (2) use of best available techniques, (3) flexibility, (4) inspections and (5) public participation.

The IED sets out the licensing procedures and criteria for certain industrial activities, aiming to reduce harmful emissions, in particular through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) in terms of environmental performance. BATs are being continually revised with BAT conclusions then being adopted by the EC as Implementing Decisions. IED licences also make specific provision for the prevention of waste and for its proper management.

Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)

This directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfill of waste. It introduced strict technical requirements for waste and landfills. It sets out the definition of different categories of waste (municipal, hazardous, non-hazardous and inert) and applies to all landfills.

Key Types of Impacts

Assessment of Effects

- Habitat loss or destruction;
- Habitat fragmentation or degradation;
- Alterations to water quality and/or water movement;
- Disturbance;
- In-combination impacts within the same scheme

CFRAM Studies and their product Flood Risk Management Plans, have undergone appropriate assessment. Any future flood plans will have to take into account the design and implementation of water management infrastructure as it has the potential to impact on hydromorphology and potentially on the ecological status and favourable conservation status of water bodies. The establishment where flooding is occurring is an important consideration for the NHWMP and spatial planning in general, with regard to the siting of houses, services and infrastructure. The AA of the CFRAMs considered the potential for impacts from hard engineering solutions and how they might affect hydrological connectivity and hydromorphological supporting conditions for protected habitats and species. No likely significant in-combination effects are envisaged.

- Habitat loss or destruction;
- Habitat fragmentation or degradation;
- Disturbance to habitats/species;
- Species mortality;
- Alterations to water quality and/or water movement;
- Alterations to air quality; and
- Introduction or spread of invasive species.

There is potential for direct positive in-combination effects. It is an action of the draft NHWMP to utilise the IED regulatory process to encourage *non-toxic alternatives, raise awareness and support prevention of hazardous waste*. No risk of likely significant in-combination effects from the Directive as the primary purpose of is to ensure the prevention and control of pollution by giving priority to intervention at source. There are no in-combination effects.

- Alterations to water quality and/or water movement;
- Alterations to air quality; and
- Introduction or spread of invasive species.

There is potential for direct positive in combination effects. This Directive and the NHWMP both share the aim for reduction and prevention of waste.

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
EU Green Deal 2050 In response to the challenges facing Europe, the European Green Deal was adopted for the EU in December 2019. Termed a new growth strategy based on clean products and technologies, the European Green Deal is committed to working towards a climate-neutral society by 2050. It has an action plan/ roadmap of actions, of which the key objectives are to: increase the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy; as well as to restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It also aims to support innovation of industry to increase circularity. It has a timetable of actions, including producing the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, which were published in 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved habitat and species protection; and • Improved air and water quality. 	The key aim of the Action Plan is sustainability in order to deliver circularity. This plan will be complimentary to the NHWMP and as such no significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.
Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU)) This directive limits the concentrations of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), with some exemptions. It aims to protect the environment and human health, particularly workers in waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) recycling facilities. The reduction in the use of the specified hazardous substances at source has positive impacts by allowing increased recycling of WEEE products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved air and water quality 	There is potential for direct positive in combination effects. This Directive and the NHWMP both share the aim for to protect human health and the environment.
EU's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment Global chemical use is projected to double by 2030, and while essential for life, chemicals can also have hazardous properties and can be toxic to human health and the environment. As such, the EU has prepared this strategy which also ties into the Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan. It aims for zero pollution, including reducing hazardous waste streams, and to protect human and environmental health. It aims to streamline the coherence between waste, chemicals and products legislation, aiming to close gaps in how hazardous substances may be handled differently under different legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in habitats and species; • Improved air and water quality. 	There is potential for direct positive in combination effects. This Strategy and the NHWMP both share the aim for how hazardous waste is handled in terms of legislation.
The EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS) and Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland (2012) (national) The overarching sustainable development policy document in the EU. During the 2009 review the EU noted a number of unsustainable trends that require urgent action including a decrease in high energy consumption in the transport sector in line with the 2020 Strategy. At national level, Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland (2012) has followed the model used in the EU SDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	There is no potential for in-combination effects with the NHWMP. The strategy aims to manage resources more responsibly such as waste and thus would complement the NHWMP. The main thrust of the plan is positive and would not be expected to conflict with the NHWMP but to positively influence it going forward.

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe Outlines how we can transform Europe's economy into a sustainable one by 2050. It proposes ways to increase resource productivity and decouple economic growth from resource use and its environmental impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	There is no potential for in-combination effects with the NHWMP. The roadmap aims to tackle challenges and manage resources more responsibly such as turning waste and into a resource and thus would complement the NHWMP. The main thrust of the plan is positive and would not be expected to conflict with the NHWMP but to positively influence it going forward.
National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 The plan brings together energy and climate planning and describes how Ireland will achieve the EU's main climate targets. The plan must cover the key areas of (i) energy security; (ii) internal energy market; (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) decarbonisation; and (v) research, innovation and competitiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Disturbance; • In-combination impacts within the same scheme 	The plan supports decarbonisation and waste management and as such the main thrust of the plan is positive as it addresses climate change aspects. The Plan has been subject to SEA and AA screening.
Climate Action Plan 2019 The plan focusses on energy, transport, waste, agriculture and buildings. The plan includes new governance structures necessary to implement changes and sets out specific targets for each sector. Under Chapter 12: Waste and the Circular Economy, the plan sets out the recycling targets for waste, one of which is separate collection obligations which are to be extended to include hazardous household waste (by end 2022), bio-waste (by end 2023), and textiles (by end 2025).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species 	It sets out measures which directly relate the NHWMP through targets for waste reduction, prevention and diversion (separate household hazardous waste collection target), while also outlining waste policy development so as to strive for circular bioeconomy. The main thrust of the plan is positive and there is potential for positive in combination effects as it supports long term resilience to climate change.
National Mitigation Plan 2017 Plan outlining the measures and actions of four specific sectors to mitigate climate change in the areas of transport, energy, the built environment and agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Disturbance • In-combination impacts within the same scheme. 	The framework supports climate change mitigation particularly with regard to waste. Mitigation measures from AA were developed to ensure no adverse effects from the plan. No risk of likely significant in-combination effects.
The EU Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the period from 2020 to 2030 Sets targets for the period 2020 to 2030: Target of 27% renewable energy in the EU;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; 	This policy framework underwent impact assessment before publishing. The overall drive is to increase the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, there is no potential for in-combination impacts.

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
Increase energy efficiency by 27% by 2020; and Reaching electricity interconnection target of 15% between EU countries by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species 	
Energy Roadmap 2050 This roadmap does not set specific energy targets at this point but does aim to achieve an 80% to 95% reduction in greenhouse gases compared to 1990 levels by 2050.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	The key aim of the Roadmap is a guide to a low carbon Europe. This plan will be complimentary to the NHWMP and as such no significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.
Eight Environmental Action Programme (2021-2030) The 8 th EAP aims to accelerate the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and regenerative economy. It recognises that human wellbeing and prosperity depend on the healthy ecosystems within which we operate and sets out six priority objectives (i) climate neutrality by 2050 (ii) reducing vulnerability to climate change (iii) circular economy (iv) zero-pollution ambition (v) enhancing natural capital and (vi) reducing environmental and climate pressures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Alterations to air quality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Disturbance to habitats/ species. 	As the EAP is aimed at environmental action protection, there are no in-combination effects.
National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure in Transport 2017-2030 Supports the provision of refuelling infrastructure for alternative fuels, common technical standards and appropriate consumer information. The alternative fuel options could include electricity, hydrogen, biofuels and natural gas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Alterations to air quality; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species 	This plan underwent SEA and AA. The potential for in-combination effects is expected to be in relation to the production and generation of alternative fuels which could have resultant impacts such as emissions to air and land use change, and requirement for infrastructure. This plan would not be expected to conflict with any aspects of the NHWMP but to positively contribute to it going forward.
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Convention) Air pollution from shipping is currently regulated by the MARPOL Convention, specifically Annex VI which limits the main air pollutants from ships, SO _x , NO _x , PM, and prohibition of the deliberate release of ozone-depleting substances. Incineration on ships and emissions of VOCs are also regulated. The objectives are for progressive reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; and • Alterations to air quality. 	Positive and negative in-combination effects expected. Ireland exports 65% of its hazardous waste, with shipping as the key mode of transporting the waste. The growing population and economic development, has resulted in increased production of hazardous waste year on year.

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NHWMP In Combination with...	Key Types of Impacts	Assessment of Effects
<p>in air pollution from shipping. In 2020, new limits on the sulphur content in ship fuels aims to further significantly reduce SO_x emissions.</p>		
<p>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 Provides a new suite of rural development measures designed to enhance the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, achieve more sustainable management of natural resources and ensure a more balanced development of rural areas. Includes provisions under GLAS; Bio-Energy; nutrient management planning; "Carbon Navigator" software tool</p> <p>Action Plan for Rural Development (2019) Action Plan for Rural Development sets out the Government's approach for rural places in Ireland to grow and adapt through supportive measures which encourage innovation and build on the existing strengths of rural communities in Ireland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or destruction; • Habitat fragmentation or degradation; • Disturbance to habitats/species; • Species mortality; • Alterations to water quality and/or water movement; • Alterations to air quality; and • Introduction or spread of invasive species. 	<p>The Rural Development Plan (RDP) was subject to its own AA. Mitigation in the RDP requires that Appropriate Assessment is to be carried out for all individual building, tourism or agricultural reclamation projects, stakeholder engagement and site based monitoring. With the required mitigation in the RDP, no significant in-combination impacts are predicted.</p> <p>No AA appears to have been carried out for the Action Plan for Rural Development which includes over 230 actions focussed on developing the rural economy. As the NHWMP contains agriculture as a planned focus area, there is potential for in combination impacts with the plan and other agricultural plans and policies. AA screening of the Action Plan is required to offset the potential for in-combination effects.</p>

7 AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT NHWMP POST-CONSULTATION

The draft NHWMP went on public display on 16 July 2021. Following the end of the consultation period on 17 September 2021, the EPA reviewed all of the submissions received. This will be recorded in the Consultation Report prepared by the EPA which can be viewed on the EPA's website. This chapter records the assessment of the proposed amendments made to the draft NHWMP following consultation.

7.1 Consultation on the Draft NHWMP, SEA Environmental Report and NIS

The EPA received a total of 25 responses from a range of stakeholders and interested parties. A number of the submissions also referenced the AA process, the NIS and European sites. All submissions were reviewed as part of the finalisation of the Plan.

The key issues raised in relation to the AA process are summarised below:

- The Plan should outline how the environmental mitigation (including NIS) was taken on board.
- Note that active pharmaceutical ingredients released into water streams cause negative impacts on freshwater ecosystems.
- Hazardous substances such as poly- and per-fluoroalkyl (PFA) compounds, lead leaching from pipes, naturally occurring levels of arsenic in water, antimicrobial resistance and high nitrate levels (particularly in the south-east of Ireland) are highlighted as key environmental issues.
- Toxic discharges in rivers such as spent sheep dip, not regulated and being disposed of, noted as having high impact on the ability to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.
- A number of points were raised from transboundary consultees on cross-border sites/ transboundary effects:
 - ‘Natura 2000’ sites network now known in UK as ‘National Site Network’ sites.
 - Clarity on whether the Plan is likely to have a significant effect in Northern Ireland.
 - Welcome the recognition of the need to consider transboundary issues, and inclusion of transboundary inclusions within the objectives of the Plan.
 - Requirement for further detailed AA if infrastructure or locations are identified.
 - Any climate change mitigation measures should be amended, given that climate change has impacts beyond European Designated sites.
 - Have regard to marine policy documents as relevant, particularly those from the UK in considering any transboundary issues.
 - In terms of fisheries, the following considerations should be incorporated if the plan’s outcomes have transboundary impacts: Fisheries Act (NI) 1966; North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO), Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Implementation Plan for the period 2019 –2024.
 - Cross-border designated sites, European sites in Northern Ireland adjacent to or with pathways to/from the Republic of Ireland, priority habitats, river basins, and other landscape types also require special attention as ecological functionality and ‘views’ of landscape cross political boundaries.
 - Note potential for impacts to biodiversity should include NI Priority species and/or their habitats (incl. habitat fragmentation) within transboundary waterbodies/catchments and not solely impacts to designated sites.
 - Note there is potential impacts for to migratory of fish species both through the Marine and Freshwater environments.

7.2 Proposed Amendments to Draft NHWMP

On foot of this review of submissions, a series of proposed *Amendments* to the draft Plan were identified. Further assessment of all proposed amendments was undertaken in the NIS to inform the AA processes and to determine if any of the proposed amendments would give rise to adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The assessment of the proposed amendments is included in **Table 7-1**. In many cases, the amendments proposed reflect addition of mitigation measures previously proposed in the SEA Environmental Report, the NIS on the draft NHWMP and stakeholder feedback.

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Table 7-1: Assessment of changes made to the NHWMP

NHWMP Action Area	Draft NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Note: numbering was applied for the purposes of the Assessment]</i>	Final NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Blue text / strikethrough denotes significant changes]</i>	SEA / AA Assessment
Policy & Regulation	Action 1.2: Incorporation of relevant NHWMP objectives in national waste management planning.	Incorporation of relevant NHWMP objectives in national waste management planning, including reference to relevant environmental protection objectives and Recommendation 20 from the NHWMP.	<p>Inclusion of suggested SEA mitigation text. The reference to environmental protection objectives and mitigation are considered positive as it ensures that the mitigation, including AA mitigation, follows through the planning system.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No additional effects on site integrity (AEOSI) as a result of the changes.</p>
Policy & Regulation	Action 3.1: Establish a working group with Northern Ireland waste authorities to maximise opportunities for co-ordinated management and enforcement of hazardous waste activities.	Establish a working group with Northern Ireland waste authorities to maximise opportunities for co-ordinated management and enforcement of hazardous waste activities.	<p>Minor word deletion to remove reference to 'waste' authorities specifically, which broadens the remit and acknowledges that there can be other relevant authorities that can play a role waste management.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Prevention	Action 5.2: Develop new coherent information on household hazardous waste and guidance on disposal of hazardous waste; and disseminate via targeted & national campaigns; and through the EPA website & www.mywaste.ie.	Develop new coherent information on household hazardous waste and guidance on disposal of hazardous waste; and disseminate via targeted & national campaigns; and through the EPA website, & www.mywaste.ie and waste operators.	<p>Inclusion of reference to waste operators in response to SEA mitigation. Broadening the dissemination channels for education and awareness in relation to responsible management and disposal of hazardous waste is considered positive for the protection of pathways which may lead directly or indirectly to European sites.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Prevention	Action 6.1: Utilise the regulatory regime to encourage usage of non-toxic alternatives in production and processing steps.	Utilise the regulatory regime to encourage usage of 'non-/less-toxic' alternatives in production and processing steps.	<p>Minor wording update from 'non-toxic' to utilising both 'non-/less-toxic'. The revision implies that it may not always be feasible to fully replace or achieve 'non-toxic' alternatives. The assessment from the SEA ER and NIS applies.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>

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NHWMP Action Area	Draft NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Note: numbering was applied for the purposes of the Assessment]</i>	Final NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Blue text / strikethrough denotes significant changes]</i>	SEA / AA Assessment
Prevention	Recommendation 8: Use Green Public Procurement (GPP) to specify products and services that reduce the use of hazardous substances.	Recommendation 8: Use Green Public Procurement (GPP) to specify products and services that reduce the use of hazardous substances <ins>and generation of associated hazardous wastes</ins> .	Minor wording addition to the recommendation text but meaning remains unchanged. No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.
Collection & Treatment	Action 9.1: Update & maintain inventory of national capacity for storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.	Update & maintain inventory of national capacity for storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes. <ins>An economic study/cost-benefit analysis should be considered as part of this review process to examine the economic viability of managing various waste streams in Ireland. Emerging issues should be included to inform any capacity/infrastructure needs e.g. trends in healthcare risk waste generation and management, the growing uptake in EVs and recycling needs for lithium batteries etc.</ins>	Additional wording on the economic study/cost-benefit analysis incorporated into the action as a result of suggested SEA mitigation. Infrastructure needs must consider the potential for impacts to European sites when siting infrastructure. The requirement for environmental assessments associated with any plans and projects arising from the NHWMP as identified in Recommendation 20 is acknowledged. No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.
Collection & Treatment		Examine legislation and procedures for development of waste management infrastructure, as stated in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy.	New sub-action added to Recommendation 9. The new sub-action aims to examine the ways in which the state can support indigenous capacity for certain waste management where possible through facilitating the right regulatory framework. Infrastructure needs must consider the potential for impacts to European sites when siting infrastructure. The requirement for environmental assessments associated with any plans and projects arising from the NHWMP as identified in Recommendation 20 is acknowledged. No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the new action.
Collection & Treatment	Recommendation 10: Prepare for separate collection for hazardous waste fractions produced by households by	Recommendation 10: Prepare for separate collection for hazardous waste fractions produced by households <ins>by 2025, as required under Waste Framework Directive.</ins>	Deletion of reference to 2025 and the Waste Framework Directive. The need to establish such collection from households by 2025 is already a requirement for Member States under amending

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NHWMP Action Area	Draft NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Note: numbering was applied for the purposes of the Assessment]</i>	Final NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Blue text / strikethrough denotes significant changes]</i>	SEA / AA Assessment
	2025, as required under Waste Framework Directive.		directive (EU) 2018/851 to the Waste Framework Directive. No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.
Collection & Treatment	Action 10.1: Carry out a review of waste licensing and permitting legislation to facilitate take-back, transport and temporary storage of certain hazardous wastes from small sources.	Action 10.1: Carry out a review of relevant waste licensing and permitting legislation to facilitate take-back, transport and temporary storage of certain hazardous wastes from small sources.	Minor wording addition to refer to 'relevant'. This is a positive inclusion, as it broadens the review process to cover the key mechanisms for controlling and regulating emissions to the environment from industrial activities. No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.
Collection & Treatment	Recommendation 11: By 2022, establish nationwide collection and transfer of farm hazardous wastes, including unused veterinary products.	Recommendation 11: By 2022, Establish nationwide collection and transfer of farm hazardous wastes, including unused veterinary products.	Minor revision to delete reference to 2022. This was done on foot of the draft sub-action being split out to include the establishing of a collection system as its own specific sub-action (see revision to Action 11.1 below) which have different time-bound delivery dates. Separate delivery dates for this revised action (Q2-2022) and new action on establishing the collection system (Q1-2024) are outlined in the final Plan. No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.
Collection & Treatment	Action 11.1: Develop and launch suitable national collection scheme, having regard to findings from the 2014-2017 pilot scheme.	Action 11.1: Develop and launch agree a plan for a suitable national collection scheme, having regard to findings from the 2014 2013-2017 pilot scheme.	Action has been revised to split out the development of a plan and the launch of a collection scheme [for farm hazardous waste], date of pilot project also updated from 2014 to 2013. Infrastructure needs must consider the potential for impacts to European sites when siting infrastructure. The requirement for environmental assessments associated with any plans and projects arising from the NHWMP as identified in Recommendation 20 is acknowledged.

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NHWMP Action Area	Draft NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Note: numbering was applied for the purposes of the Assessment]</i>	Final NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Blue text / strikethrough denotes significant changes]</i>	SEA / AA Assessment
			No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.
Collection & Treatment		Implement suitable national collection scheme.	<p>Previous Action 11.1 has been revised to split out the development of a plan and the launch of a collection scheme [for farm hazardous waste] into this new sub-action.</p> <p>Infrastructure needs must consider the potential for significant effects on European sites when considering siting of infrastructure. The requirement for environmental assessments associated with any plans and projects arising from the NHWMP as identified in Recommendation 20 is acknowledged.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the new action.</p>
Collection & Treatment		Establish a national cross-agency forum to focus on the appropriate management of spent sheep dip to prevent environmental pollution.	<p>New sub-action added to Recommendation 11 to establish a forum to specifically examine the issue of sheep deep. This is a positive inclusion, particularly for control of a pollution pathway in catchments which are impacted by this type of chemical pollution and which may include direct or indirect pathways to European sites.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Collection & Treatment	Action 13.1: Initiate large-scale collection(s), building on current initiatives by local authorities and industry.	Build on current initiatives to initiate nationwide, large-scale collection(s), building on current initiatives in collaboration with local authorities and industry.	<p>Action wording has been rearranged slightly but meaning remains unchanged.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Collection & Treatment		Develop a network of asbestos collection points.	New sub-action added to Recommendation 13 to more specifically outline that a collection network will be developed.

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NHWMP Action Area	Draft NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Note: numbering was applied for the purposes of the Assessment]</i>	Final NHWMP Recommendation / Action Wording <i>[Blue text / strikethrough denotes significant changes]</i>	SEA / AA Assessment
			<p>Requirement for environmental assessments reinforced by the addition of new Recommendation 20 to the final Plan.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Implementation	Action 19.2: Report annually on progress of plan recommendations.	Report annually Provide an annual update on progress of plan recommendations.	<p>Minor wording update to the action but meaning remains unchanged.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Implementation	Action 19.3: Conduct a mid-term review of the NHWMP and update actions for the second half of the plan.	Conduct a mid-term review of the NHWMP and update actions for the second half of the plan. In accordance with Art. 9(2) of S.I. No. 435 of 2004, as amended, any modifications to the Plan following the interim review will need to determine if the modifications are likely to have significant effects on the environment. AA considerations will also be required at this stage.	<p>Action has been updated with the suggested SEA mitigation text to ensure any future changes to plan actions during the lifetime of the Plan are screened for likely significant effects.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the changes.</p>
Implementation		Identify key performance indicators to measure and track trends in hazardous waste management	<p>Inclusion of new sub-action added to the final Plan as a result of incorporating suggested SEA mitigation.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the new action.</p>
Implementation		Recommendation 20: Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.	<p>Inclusion of a new Recommendation added to the final plan, taking on board the mitigation of the SEA ER and NIS.</p> <p>No additional likely significant effects. No AEOSI as a result of the new action.</p>

8 MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation chapter has been revised to reflect the final NHWMP proposed for adoption.

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

However, to further improve actions contained within the draft NHWMP and to address potential negative effects, mitigation measures were proposed for inclusion in the final NHWMP (see **Table 8-1**). How these measures have been addressed in the final NHWMP is presented in the third column.

Table 8-1: Mitigation Measures outlined for the NHWMP

Rec. No.	Mitigation Measures	Included in Final NHWMP?
1. Ensure a coordinated national approach on hazardous waste in the context of the Circular Economy, with focus on prevention.	None	N/A
2. Deliver strong and collaborative enforcement of hazardous waste legislation to ensure protection of human health and the environment.	None	N/A
3. Provide for all-island approaches on hazardous waste issues.	None	N/A
4. Strengthen systemic resilience for management of hazardous waste.	None	N/A
5. Promote reduced consumption of hazardous substances in household settings.	None	N/A
6. Prevent hazardous waste in industrial sectors and support a safe circular economy.	None	N/A
7. Support applied research to inform policy & industry on hazardous waste prevention.	None	N/A
8. Use Green Public Procurement (GPP) to specify products & services that reduce the use of hazardous substances and generation of associated hazardous wastes.	None	N/A
9. Strengthen knowledge of national hazardous waste capacity to inform infrastructure development and contingency planning, in accordance with application of the proximity principle.	Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the development of waste infrastructure takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the development of that infrastructure.	The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20: <i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i>

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Rec. No.	Mitigation Measures	Included in Final NHWMP?
	<p>Include the following general mitigation as follows:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements, including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>	
10. Prepare for separate collection of hazardous waste fractions produced by households.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the collection and management of waste takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the implementation of this objective.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<p>The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>
11. By 2022, establish nationwide collection and transfer of farm hazardous wastes, including unused veterinary products.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the development of a suitable collection scheme takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with</p>	<p>Further, in relation to collections at Civic Amenity Sites, text has been included in the final Plan as follows under Section 2.2 – Plan Recommendations:</p> <p><i>It is recommended that a feasibility study or site assessment is undertaken at CAS's to determine the suitability and capacity of these facilities and the existing infrastructure to accept hazardous waste streams (related factors such as the population catchment being served could also be considered). This will assist in determining what CAS's may or may not be appropriate for the collection and/or temporary storage of hazardous waste based on existing site conditions, infrastructure, capacity, and surrounding environmental sensitivities.</i></p> <p><i>The site assessment should ensure as a minimum that the site location and drainage is suitable for the protection of the soils and water environment from run-off and human health in order to prevent cumulative negative impacts.</i></p> <p>New supporting text has also been added to Chapter 5 of the final Plan as follows:</p> <p><i>The Environmental Protection Agency in cooperation with the Health and Safety Authority and civic amenity (CA) site operators developed guidance to establish the environmental and operational standards required at CA sites for the acceptance and safe storage of the wide range of hazardous waste streams from households and small business. CA operators should be supported in use of the Guidance.</i></p>

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Rec. No.	Mitigation Measures	Included in Final NHWMP?
	<p>respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the implementation of this objective.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<p><i>requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>
12. By 2023, establish national collection of surplus and out-of-date medicines from household waste stream.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the development of a suitable collection scheme takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the implementation of this objective.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<p>The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>
13. By 2023, establish collection platforms for surplus paint from household and commercial sources.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the development of a nationwide, large-scale collection of waste takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the implementation of this objective.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<p>The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>
14. Promote best practice in the management of commercial hazardous wastes streams.	None	N/A
15. Promote best practice in the management of asbestos-contaminated waste.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to the identifying options for the collection of asbestos and asbestos-contaminated wastes takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the implementation of this objective.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<p>The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>
16. Put in place arrangements for temporary storage of orphan radioactive sources.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that any new temporary storage facilities are subject to Appropriate Assessment with respect to the EU Habitats Directive to ensure no adverse effects prior to being consented.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<p>The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i></p>
17. Remediate identified legacy waste disposal sites containing hazardous waste.	<p>Ensure that the NHWMP secures a requirement that all actions arising with respect to remediating legacy waste disposal sites containing hazardous waste takes into account the legal protection of European Sites; including the application of AA</p>	<p>The final Plan incorporates the general mitigation through the inclusion of new Recommendation 20:</p> <p><i>Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment</i></p>

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Rec. No.	Mitigation Measures	Included in Final NHWMP?
	<p>processes with respect to any subsequent plans or projects which emerge as part of the implementation of this objective.</p> <p>Include the general mitigation as per Recommendation 9.</p>	<i>requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.</i>
18. Report annually on hazardous waste generation and treatment by category in Ireland, with a breakdown by category and sector.	None	N/A
19. Provide leadership on achievement of NHWMP objectives; with regular progress reports on implementation of the plan recommendations.	None	N/A

9 CONCLUSIONS ON THE NHWMP

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

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

The NHWMP does not determine the precise location of any development project or designate or allocate specific land uses, nor does it preclude the consideration of alternatives. In light of this and where necessary, a precautionary approach has been adopted by the NIS to ensure that the measures proposed with respect to implementing the actions of the NHWMP are, where necessary, subject to Appropriate Assessment e.g. the provision of new facilities/ infrastructure or the remediation of contaminated land.

The NIS has, through a process of iterative assessment and feedback, provided mitigation to ensure that the protection, enhancement and restoration of European sites is integrated into the Plan. In the first instance this has included the requirement for all plans, projects and activities requiring consent that may arise from the NHWMP to subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements, including in the form of an EIA, SEA and AA as appropriate.

It is stated in the final NHWMP as Recommendation 20 to:

Ensure that all plans, projects and activities requiring consent arising from the NHWMP are subject to the relevant regulatory environmental assessment requirements including SEA, EIA and AA as appropriate.

Furthermore, other supporting text in relation to the need for general environmental risk assessments at civic amenity sites has been incorporated in the Plan as follows:

It is recommended that a feasibility study or site assessment is undertaken at CAS's to determine the suitability and capacity of these facilities and the existing infrastructure to accept hazardous waste streams (related factors such as the population catchment being served could also be considered). This will assist in determining what CAS's may or may not be appropriate for the collection and/or temporary storage of hazardous waste based on existing site conditions, infrastructure, capacity, and surrounding environmental sensitivities. The site assessment should ensure as a minimum that the site location and drainage is suitable for the protection of the soils and water environment from run-off and human health in order to prevent cumulative negative impacts.

The NHWMP also includes text supporting the use of environmental mapping tools at lower planning tiers:

The NHWMP supports the use of the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool and the Appropriate Assessment GeoTool which can be applied at the lower tiers of waste management planning to inform decision-making in terms of infrastructural/siting considerations as well as consideration of environmental sensitivities e.g. as part of environmental risk assessments.

The NHWMP also includes for a provision under Recommendation 19 whereby any future revisions to the Plan's actions are screened for environmental effects, including consideration of AA:

Conduct a mid-term review of the NHWMP and update actions for the second half of the plan. In accordance with Art. 9(2) of S.I. No. 435 of 2004, as amended, any modifications to the Plan following the interim review will need to determine if the modifications are likely to have significant effects on the environment. AA considerations will also be required at this stage.

The inclusion of this content in the NHWMP serves to set out the commitment to ensuring lower tier plans and strategies are fully aware of their obligations when developing detail around the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommendations and actions.

As such, it can be concluded that the NHWMP itself will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Appendix A

Appropriate Assessment Screening Report by CAAS

REPORT TO INFORM SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

DRAFT NATIONAL HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020

[IN PREPARATION]

for: Environmental Protection Agency

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JANUARY 2020

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

CAAS prepared this document on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency in support of the screening for, and if necessary, undertaking of an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2020 [in preparation] in accordance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) ("Habitats Directive"). 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 Directive and Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds ("Birds Directives") with Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in European sites at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations (in particular Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 477) (often referred to as the Habitats Regulations) to ensure the ecological integrity of these sites. Screening for AA comprises an analysis of whether a plan or project, alone and in combination with other plans or projects, could have significant effects on a European site in view of the site's conservation objectives. If likely significant effects are predicted or cannot be ruled out then an AA must be carried out.

1.2 Legislative Context

Screening for AA comprises an analysis of whether a plan or project, alone and in combination with other plans or projects, could have significant effects on a European site in view of the site's conservation objectives. These sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as "the Habitats Directive", provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000. In Ireland, these are candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/ECC), hereafter referred to as European sites.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect European sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [Natura 2000] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to AA of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."

Article 6(4) sets out the provisions for plans or projects which are likely to result in significant adverse effects on the integrity of a European site however there are no alternative solutions available; there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan/programme/project to proceed; and adequate compensatory measures are put in place:

If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the [Natura 2000] site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest."

These requirements are implemented in Ireland by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011.

This report details a Screening for AA to inform the AA Screening Determination (as to whether subsequent stages of AA are necessary) to be made by the Environmental Protection Agency.

1.3 Guidance

This AA Screening has been prepared in accordance with the following guidance:

- *AA of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG), 2010.*
- *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Environment DG, 2002.*
- *Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC: European Commission, 2019.*
- *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC 2001);*
- *Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the commission. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC 2007).*

In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and 'grey' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of resources available on the National Parks and Wildlife Service's Website.

Definitions of conservation status, integrity and significance used in this assessment are defined in accordance with 'Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC' (EC, 2000) as follows:

- The conservation status of a natural habitat is defined as the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species;
- The conservation status of a species is defined as the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its population;

- The integrity of a European site is defined as the coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, or the habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is or will be classified; and
- Significant effect should be determined in relation to the specific features and environmental conditions of the protected site concerned by the plan or project, taking particular account of the site's conservation objectives.

1.4 Approach

1.4.1 Overview

There are four main stages in the AA process; the requirements for each depending on likely impacts to European sites.

Stage One: Screening

The process which 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: AA

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of European sites as a result 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 3.

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

The process which 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. First, the Plan should aim to avoid any impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the Plan-making process and writing the Plan in order to avoid such impacts. Second, mitigation measures should be applied, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If no alternative solutions are identified and the Plan is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI test) under Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect.

The Habitats Directive establishes the requirement to assess potential effects of plans/projects on the qualifying interests, and conservation objectives (including structure and function) of designated European sites (and, where relevant, non-qualifying interests that are important to the overall functioning of the site and its conservation objectives under Articles 10 and 12-16 of the Habitats Directive). Similarly, Article 4(4) of the Birds Directive identifies a requirement to consider special conservation interest species, pollution and the deterioration of bird habitats, which requires considerations beyond the footprints of designated areas.

1.4.2 Source-pathway-receptor model

Ecological impact assessments of potential effects on European sites are conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The source looks at where the pollution/environmental risk comes from. The pathway shows how the pollution/environmental risk can travel through the environment and the receptor details who or what could be affected by the pollution/environmental risk. A single source may have a number of pathways and receptors. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism 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 and constitutive characteristics of the ecological niche which 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 Draft Plan which is known to have interactions with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report determines if direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects, however minor, will arise from the proposed development.

1.4.3 Zone of influence

The Plan will be a national plan and therefore all European sites and their sensitive receptors within Ireland and relevant sites and receptors in Northern Ireland are considered. The Habitats Directive Article 17 reports for 2013 and 2019 are used to inform the assessment as well as the national report on Article 12 of the Birds Directive.

2 The Draft National Hazardous Waste Management Plan

The Environmental Protection Agency are in the process of preparing a Draft National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2020 for public display.

This revised National Hazardous Waste Management Plan is being prepared in accordance with Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended. The first such Plan was published in 2001 and was replaced by a second Plan in 2008 which was itself replaced by a third Plan in 2014.

The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future hazardous waste management projects, including land use developments and activities.

It is expected that the Draft Plan, when placed on public display, will set out the priority actions that should be undertaken within the lifetime of the Plan, including in relation to:

- The prevention of hazardous waste;
- Collection of hazardous waste;
- Steps that are required to improve Ireland's self-sufficiency in hazardous waste management;
- The continued identification and regulation of legacy issues (e.g. identification, risk assessment and regularisation of historic unregulated waste disposal sites);
- Regulatory aspects;
- North-south cooperation; and
- Guidance and awareness.

3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

3.1.1 Background to screening

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant affects to European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. A series of questions are asked during the Screening Stage of the AA process in order to determine:

- Whether the Draft Plan can be excluded from AA requirements because they are directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites; and
- Whether the Draft Plan will have a likely significant effect on European sites, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of conservation objectives.

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

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat or species at that site. According to the European Commission interpretation document ‘Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC’, paragraph 4.6(3) states:

“The integrity of a site involves its ecological functions. The decision as to whether it is adversely affected should focus on and be limited to the site’s conservation objectives.”

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.

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.

The screening stage of the AA takes account of the elements detailed above as relevant with regard to the details and characteristics of the draft Plan to determine if potential for significant effects on European sites are likely.

3.1.2 Desktop studies

The ecological desktop study completed comprised the following elements:

- Review of status and current understanding of features/attributes designated under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive as reported by the National Parks and Wildlife Service;
- Habitats Directive Article 17 reports for 2013 and 2019 as well as the national report on Article 12 of the Birds Directive;
- Information on protected species including Bats, Otters, Bird species (including Annex I species), Annex II habitat types, protected and Red Data Book Flora species, invertebrates and amphibians.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European sites

In determining the potential for likely significant effects (if any), the absence of any controls, conditions, or mitigation measures is assumed and a number of factors are taken into account as relevant. Firstly, the sensitivity and reported threats to European sites. Secondly, the elements of the Draft Plan and the potential effect they may cause to the European site(s) are considered. This section of the screening process describes the European sites which exist within the Zone of Influence of the site. The DEHLG (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15km buffer zone be considered around the site. Similarly, a distance of 15km is currently recommended in the case of plans. The Plan is a national plan and therefore all European sites and their sensitive receptors within Ireland and relevant sites and receptors in Northern Ireland are considered.

European sites that occur in Ireland are illustrated in Figure 3.1 below. Details on the specific qualifying interests and special conservation interests of each European site can be found on the NPWS¹ and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)² websites which both have dedicated databases for European sites. As the Draft Plan is to be implemented in Ireland, NPWS data for Irish sites was reviewed and considered and is provided for information purposes in Appendix A. The data issued by the JNCC was also reviewed and considered and remains available from on the JNCC website.

In order to determine the potential for effects from the Draft Plan, information on the qualifying features, known vulnerabilities and threats to ecological integrity pertaining to potentially affected European sites was reviewed. Background information on threats to individual sites and vulnerability of habitats and species that was used during this assessment included the following:

- *Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission "Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland" (NPWS, 2019);*
- *JNCC (2013) The UK Approach to Assessing Conservation Status for the 2013 EU Habitats Directive Article 17 Reporting. JNCC, Peterborough. Available to download from <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563> or <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6564>;*
- *Site Synopses; and*
- *NATURA 2000 Standard Data Forms.*

¹ NPWS (2019) Online Database Resource of all Protected Sites in Ireland; available at <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

² JNCC (2019) last accessed 11th July 2019; <http://archive.jncc.gov.uk/page-4>

³ The JNCC report and associated databases were reviewed.

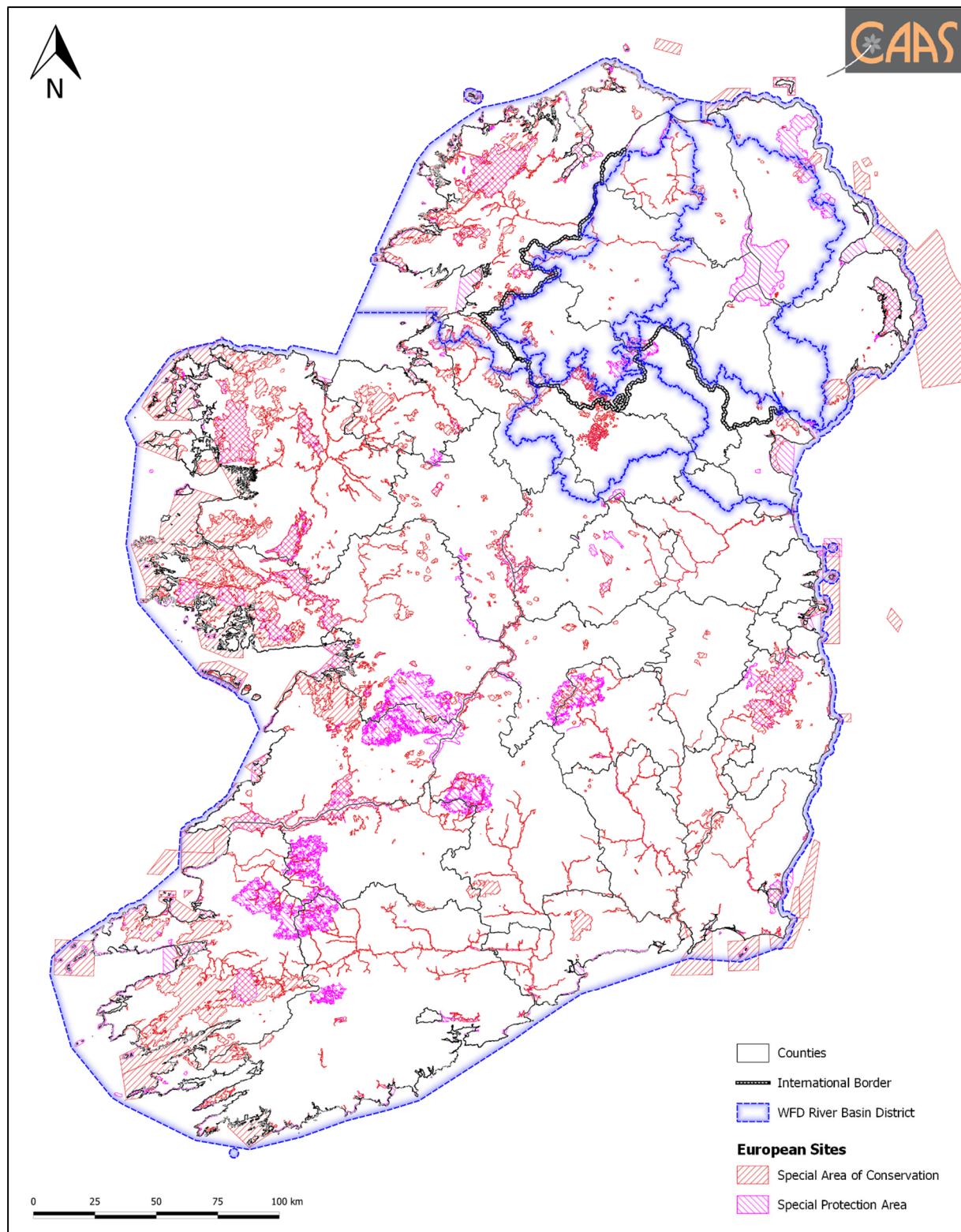


Figure 3.1 Distribution of European sites across Ireland and Northern Ireland

3.3 Screening Assessment Criteria

3.3.1 Is the Draft Plan necessary to the management of European sites?

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

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

3.3.2 Elements of the draft Plan with potential to give rise to effects

The Plan will be a national plan that will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future plans and hazardous waste management projects, including land use developments and activities.

Typical potential effects associated with hazardous waste management land use development and activities, resulting from both construction and operation, include:

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

The screening assessment focuses on the potential effects of hazardous waste management on each of the Qualifying Interest and Special Conservation interest species with regard for their vulnerabilities and sensitivities. Details of these considerations for each of the QI's and SCI's can be found in Appendix A.

4 Screening Conclusion

The Plan will be a national plan that will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future plans and hazardous waste management projects, therefore in the absence of mitigation measures effects to European sites could arise as a result of hazardous waste management land use development and activities. These potential effects include:

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

The potential effects that could arise from the Draft Plan have been examined in the context of a number of factors that could potentially affect the integrity of any European site. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for AA, it is concluded that, in the absence of mitigation measures, the draft Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site; and
- Likely significant effects on some European sites cannot be ruled out.

Therefore, applying the precautionary principle and in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, a Stage 2 AA is required.

This report will inform the AA Screening Determination to be made by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Appendix A Background information on Sensitive Receptors

Qualifying Interests

Code	Qualifying Interest Name	Vulnerability Likely Significant Effect from National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	The NPWS state that it is considered that current pressures and future threats are unlikely to significantly impact this habitat.
1130	Estuaries	Pollution and fishing/aquaculture related activities are identified as the biggest threat to habitat quality by the NPWS. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pollution, fisheries/aquaculture and diverse use of the foreshore are likely to affect habitat quality particularly eelgrass beds; according to the NPWS. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1150	Coastal lagoons	Drainage, siltation and pollution have been identified by the NPWS as being the largest threat to this habitat type. It is noted that agriculture is the biggest contributor to these effects. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Fishing and aquaculture related activities are identified as being likely to affect this habitat type by the NPWS. Further to the threats and pressures identified by the NPWS, this habitat is sensitive to changes in hydrological condition. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1170	Reefs	This habitat type has been identified by the NPWS to be sensitive to deep sea fishing particularly. Further to the threats and pressures identified by the NPWS, this habitat is sensitive to changes in hydrological condition. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	No specific threats were identified by the NPWS.
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Pressures associated with recreation such as beach cleaning and coastal defences are identified as the main threat to the habitat type by the NPWS.
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Pressures associated with recreation and coastal defences are identified as the main threat to the habitat type by the NPWS.
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Site management issues such as invasive species, coastal defences and pathway management are identified by the NPWS as the most significant effects to the habitat.
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Erosion and invasive species issues are the main threats identified by the NPWS.
1320	Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)	No specific threats were identified by the NPWS for this habitat type.
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Grazing is the only threat identified by the NPWS and this effect is reported to be low.
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Grazing is the only threat identified by the NPWS and this effect is reported to be low.
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	This habitat only exists along the south coast of Wexford and eastern Waterford. It has an extremely restricted range and population size.
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Recreational pressure and coastal defences are the identified threats by the NPWS.
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	Recreational pressure and coastal defences are the identified threats by the NPWS.
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	Recreational pressure and inadequate grazing are the identified threats by the NPWS.
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Under grazing and intensive agriculture practices are the main threats identified by the NPWS.

Code	Qualifying Interest Name	Vulnerability Likely Significant Effect from National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)	Under grazing and intensive agriculture practices are the main threats identified by the NPWS.
2170	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Under grazing, forestry and intensive agriculture practices are the main threats identified by the NPWS.
2190	Humid dune slacks	Local hydrological interactions, recreation and agriculture are the main threats to this habitat. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	This habitat type is known to be directly reliant on grazing regimes, which require strict management. Machair is a coastal habitat that relies heavily on grazing regimes to maintain the community assemblages of the habitat.
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i>)	Eutrophication, drainage and effects to peatland are main threats to this habitat as identified by the NPWS. Agriculture and forestry sources are highlighted as the main contributors to these effects. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>	The main threats to this habitat type as identified by the NPWS are eutrophication and water quality issues. Agriculture and domestic waste water treatment is noted as the primary driver for these effects. Peatland and forestry management are also highlighted as contributing factors. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i>	The main threats to this habitat type as identified by the NPWS are eutrophication and water quality issues. Agriculture as well as municipal and industrial waste water treatment is noted as the primary driver for these effects. The movement of pollutants through groundwater are a key concern for the habitat. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation	The main threats to this habitat type as identified by the NPWS are eutrophication and water quality issues. Agriculture as well as municipal and industrial waste water treatment is noted as the primary driver for these effects. The movement of pollutants through groundwater are a key concern for the habitat. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3150	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Changes to hydrological characteristics, turbidity and ammonia concentrations are the main threats identified by the NPWS to this habitat. Forestry and land use management are the key drivers for this. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3180	Turloughs	Groundwater pollution and inadequate grazing regimes are the only threats identified by the NPWS. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface or ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Nutrient and organic losses from agriculture and municipal and industrial discharges are the most significant pressures identified by the NPWS for the habitat type. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodion rubrip.p.</i> and <i>Bidention p.p.</i> vegetation	No threats were identified by the NPWS. The EEA (2012) ⁴ report identifies hydrodynamic interactions, invasive, agriculture and pollution to be the main threats to the habitat type. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Afforestation and agricultural improvements are a threat to this habitat type by the NPWS. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions.

⁴ EEA (2012) Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

Code	Qualifying Interest Name	Vulnerability Likely Significant Effect from National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
		The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
4030	European dry heaths	Afforestation and agricultural improvements are a threat to this habitat type by the NPWS. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Ineffective grazing regimes and trampling due to hillwalkers along the ridges causing erosion have been identified as a threat to the habitat by the NPWS.
5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Low recruitment levels and ineffective grazing regimes are the main threats. The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>	Threats to this habitat type include household dumping, overgrazing, erosion, abandonment to cores vegetation as toxicity declines through leaching and trampling. The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)	Scrub encroachment and agricultural practices are the main threats to this habitat as identified by the NPWS. This habitat is reliant on the structure of the communities and the management practices at a local scale to ensure its conservation ⁵ .
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in continental Europe)	Scrub encroachment and abandonment of management practices are the main threats to this habitat as identified by the NPWS. This is a hard soil substrate habitat which is sensitive to alterations to management leading to floral composition change.
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	Forestry and agricultural practices are the main threats to this habitat as identified by the NPWS. These threats are related to land use management activities.
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Grazing, habitat management and agricultural practices are identified as the main threats to this habitat type by the NPWS.
6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	Grazing, habitat management and agricultural practices are identified as the main threats to this habitat type by the NPWS. The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7110	Active raised bogs	Active raised bogs are hydrogeologically sensitive to effects from draining, shrinking, and slumping. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Degraded raised bogs are hydrogeologically sensitive to effects from draining, shrinking, and slumping. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	Threats include overgrazing, trampling, peat extraction, burning and development. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main threats identified are peat extraction, wetland reclamation and infilling. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Sheep grazing, peat cutting, drainage and compaction are the main threats. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions.

⁵ NPWS (2013) Irish Semi-natural Grasslands Survey: Leinster (except Offaly, Longford, Dublin and Kildare)

Code	Qualifying Interest Name	Vulnerability Likely Significant Effect from National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
		The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>	The main threats identified are peat extraction, wetland reclamation, changes to hydrogeology, abstraction and infilling etc. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Drainage land reclamation, unsuitable grazing regimes, pollution and water abstraction are the main threats identified for this habitat type. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
7230	Alkaline fens	The main threats identified are peat extraction, wetland reclamation and infilling. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladanii</i>)	The main threats identified are grazing, invasive species and recreation.
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifoliae</i>)	The main threats identified are grazing, invasive species and recreation. Consideration must be given to the soil stability and potential pathways for effects through hydrological vectors. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The main threats identified are grazing, invasive species and recreation.
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The main threats identified are grazing, invasive species and recreation.
8240	Limestone pavements	Encroachment and ineffective grazing conditions are the main threats identified.
8310	Caves not open to the public	Dumping and vandalism are identified as threats to this habitat type.
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	No specific threats were identified for the habitat.
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Grazing and fragmentation are the main threats identified by the NPWS. The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
91D0	Bog woodland	No specific threats were identified for the habitat. The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Fragmentation, invasive species, and encroachment from problematic native species are identified as the main threats. This habitat is reliant on annual flood regimes and associated hydrological condition. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	No specific threats were identified for the habitat.
1013	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	These species occupy a very narrow niche and are very reliant on microhabitats and fine scale management activities ⁶ . Grazing regimes are a key element of these species conservation; the species are highly sensitive to ground water interactions.
1014	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	
1016	<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>	The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1024	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	No specific threats were identified by the NPWS for this species.

⁶ NPWS (2011) Monitoring and Condition Assessment of Populations of *Vertigo geyeri*, *Vertigo angustior* and *Vertigo mouliniana* in Ireland. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 55

Code	Qualifying Interest Name	Vulnerability Likely Significant Effect from National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
		<p>This species is regionally isolated. The only effect to this species are through potential direct habitat interaction effects in terms of construction phase mobilisation of suspended solids, dust, site run off etc.</p> <p>The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Similarly, The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	<p>Sedimentation, nutrients, in stream works and recreational fishing are identified threats to this species by the NPWS. The draft NHWMP will not interact with fishing practices.</p> <p>These species are freshwater which are sensitive to alterations to hydrological condition, sedimentation and water quality. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	<p>Low breeding success and small population requiring intervention are the threats identified by the NPWS.</p> <p>The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1092	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Invasive species and associated zoonotic are the main threat for this species.
1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Limited access to juvenile spawning grounds is the main threat.
1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	No specific threats were identified by the NPWS for this species.
1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	<p>These species are all freshwater which are sensitive to alterations to hydrological condition, sedimentation and water quality.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1103	<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>	<p>Water quality issues and hybridization are identified as threats to the species.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	<p>Habitat and water quality issues are the main threats identified for the species.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1303	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	<p>Loss of roosts, direct disturbance, alteration in agricultural practices and habitat fragmentation are the threats for this species.</p> <p>The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to result in effects such as habitat loss or fragmentation, if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1349	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	<p>Availability of prey, pollution, habitat degradation and fisheries conflicts are identified as the main threats.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1351	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	<p>Availability of prey, pollution, habitat degradation and fisheries conflicts are identified as the main threats.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<p>No specific threats were identified by the NPWS for this species.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1364	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	<p>Availability of prey, pollution, habitat degradation, fisheries conflicts and direct disturbance through recreation are identified as the main threats.</p> <p>The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.</p>
1365	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Availability of prey, pollution, habitat degradation, fisheries conflicts and direct disturbance through recreation are identified as the main threats by the NPWS.

Code	Qualifying Interest Name	Vulnerability Likely Significant Effect from National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
		The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1393	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	No specific threats were identified by the NPWS for this species.
1395	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	These species are all freshwater or marshy species which are sensitive to alterations to hydrological conditions, sedimentation and water quality.
1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed.
1528	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
1990	<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>	
1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Enrichment through eutrophication, acidification and peatland damage are identified as threats to this species. These threats are related to land use management activities. Agriculture and forestry are currently the leading cause of these interactions. Developments of any kind have potential to contribute to these pressures through vectors such as the clearance of coniferous plantations leading to increased acidification or the mobilisation of soils/nutrients. Construction phase effects are temporary and ecological systems are highly resilient to temporary effects. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
5046	<i>Alosa fallax killarnensis</i>	Water quality issues are identified as threats to the species by the NPWS. This species is sensitive to alterations to hydrological condition, sedimentation and water quality. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.

Special Conservation Interests

Special Conservation Interests	Vulnerabilities of Special Conservation Interests
Ornithological interest species listed in the Birds directive.	Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling ⁷ . The Plan will contribute towards the policy and planning framework, including planning consent and licensing processes, for future infrastructural projects, which have the potential to directly effect the SCI species through disturbance effects and/or habitat loss etc., if not managed appropriately. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.
Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	This habitat is sensitive to alterations to hydrological condition, sedimentation and water quality. The Plan introduces sources for effects such as the transportation of hazardous waste material and the remediation of relevant sites where hazardous waste was previously disposed. These sources have potential to introduce pollution effects to the environment and can potentially affect sites through, for example, surface and ground water pathways, if not managed correctly. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, further consideration is required in this regard.

⁷ Birdwatch Ireland (2013). Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 2014-2019. Birdwatch Ireland.

Appendix B

List of SACs and QIs in Ireland

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0000202	Howth Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	Reefs
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
IE0000204	Lambay Island SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Estuaries

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles
IE0000255	Croaghhill Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladonia mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorellatalia uniflorae)
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	Caves not open to the public

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000295	Levally Lough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Iso [–] to-Nanojuncetea
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>
IE0000299	Lough Cutra SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000301	Lough Lurgen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000301	Lough Lurgen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation
IE0000301	Lough Lurgen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000301	Lough Lurgen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000301	Lough Lurgen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000304	Lough Rea SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation
IE0000319	Pollnacknaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0000322	Rahasane Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
IE0000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
IE0000330	Tully Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000330	Tully Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000404	Hugginstown Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000407	The Loughans SAC	Turloughs
IE0000412	Sieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000412	Sieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000412	Sieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0000428	Lough Melvin SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000432	Barrigone SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0000439	Tory Hill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000439	Tory Hill SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0000439	Tory Hill SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000440	Lough Ree SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0000461	Ardkill Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000463	Balla Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000466	Bellacorick Iron Flush SAC	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0000470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0000471	Brackloon Woods SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Reefs
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000472	Broadhaven Bay SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0000475	Carrowkeel Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
IE0000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex SAC	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>
IE0000479	Cloughmoyne SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000480	Clyard Kettle-holes SAC	Turloughs
IE0000480	Clyard Kettle-holes SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0000484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
IE0000485	Corraun Plateau SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000495	Duvillaun Islands SAC	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
IE0000495	Duvillaun Islands SAC	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
IE0000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
IE0000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>
IE0000503	Greaghans Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000504	Kilglassan/Caheravoostia Turlough Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000507	Inishkea Islands SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000507	Inishkea Islands SAC	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
IE0000507	Inishkea Islands SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
IE0000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
IE0000522	Lough Gall Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000522	Lough Gall Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000525	Shrule Turlough SAC	Turloughs

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000527	Moore Hall (Lough Carra) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000532	Oldhead Wood SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000532	Oldhead Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
IE0000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>
IE0000541	Skealoghan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000542	Slieve Fyagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000571	Charleville Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0000571	Charleville Wood SAC	<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0000572	Clara Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>
IE0000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000595	Callow Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000595	Callow Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000595	Callow Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0000607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Turloughs
IE0000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
IE0000612	Mullygolian Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>
IE0000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0000623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Reefs
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Estuaries
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Petromyzon marinus
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Lampetra fluviatilis
IE0000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Phoca vitulina
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorellatalia uniflorae)
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Turloughs

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000697	Bannow Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Reefs
IE0000704	Lady's Island Lake SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0000707	Saltee Islands SAC	Halichoerus grypus
IE0000708	Screen Hills SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0000708	Screen Hills SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000709	Tacumshin Lake SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)
IE0000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Alosa fallax</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0000831	Cullahill Mountain SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000849	Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000859	Clonaslee Eskers and Derry Bog SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0000859	Clonaslee Eskers and Derry Bog SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0000869	Lisbigney Bog SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0000869	Lisbigney Bog SAC	<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>
IE0000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000925	The Long Derries, Edenderry SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0000930	Clare Glen SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0000930	Clare Glen SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0000979	Corratirrim SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0000994	Ballyteige (Clare) SAC	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0000996	Ballyvaughan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0001058	Great Island Channel SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001058	Great Island Channel SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001070	Myross Wood SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Estuaries
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0001090	Ballyness Bay SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0001107	Coolvoy Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0001141	Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0001151	Kindrum Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0001151	Kindrum Lough SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0001179	Muckish Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001179	Muckish Mountain SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0001190	Sheephaven SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0001195	Termon Strand SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001197	Keeper Hill SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001197	Keeper Hill SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0001228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>
IE0001228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001257	Dog's Bay SAC	European dry heaths

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Reefs
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
IE0001275	Inisheer Island SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001309	Oney Island Machair SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001309	Oney Island Machair SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0001309	Oney Island Machair SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Iso-Aquo-Nanojuncetea</i>
IE0001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001321	Termon Lough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>
IE0001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Vertigo mouliniana
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)
IE0001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001430	Glen Bog SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0001459	Clogher Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0001459	Clogher Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0001497	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001497	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0001501	Erris Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0001501	Erris Head SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001536	Mocorha Lough SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001547	Castletownshend SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Turloughs
IE0001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	Turloughs
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Turloughs
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Euphydryas aurinia
IE0001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladum mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001757	Holdenstown Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Iso ^A -to-Nanojuncetea
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladum mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0001831	Split Hills and Long Hill Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001847	Philipston Marsh SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001858	Galmoy Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0001879	Glanmore Bog SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0001880	Meenaguse Scragh SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0001898	Unshin River SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001912	Glendree Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001913	Sonnagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0001919	Glenade Lough SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex SAC	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Turloughs
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneuron</i>)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Limestone pavements
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0001926	East Burren Complex SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Vertigo geyeri
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Petalophyllum ralfsii
IE0001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	Najas flexilis

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	Hamatocaulis vernicosus
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	European dry heaths
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0001955	Croaghaun/Slievemore SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Estuaries
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")"
IE0001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0001975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0001976	Lough Gill SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002005	Bellacragher Saltmarsh SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellieta maritimae)
IE0002005	Bellacragher Saltmarsh SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorellatalia uniflorae)
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorellatalia uniflorae)
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Vertigo angustior
IE0002012	North Inishowen Coast SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorellatalia uniflorae)
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoetion-Nanojuncetea
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Margaritifera margaritifera
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Salmo salar
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Lutra lutra
IE0002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	Najas flexilis
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
IE0002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Reefs
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorellatalia uniflorae)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoetion-Nanojuncetea
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002037	Carrigeanamronety Hill SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002037	Carrigeanamronety Hill SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Estuaries
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Reefs
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")"
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Humid dune slacks
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Reefs
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorellata uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002081	Ballinafad SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	Caves not open to the public
IE0002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002112	Ballyseedy Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0002117	Lough Coy SAC	Turloughs
IE0002118	Barnahallia Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0002118	Barnahallia Lough SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Iso [–] Nanojuncetea
IE0002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
IE0002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0002121	Lough Lene SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002121	Lough Lene SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002123	Ardmore Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002123	Ardmore Head SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
IE0002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0002125	Anglesey Road SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
IE0002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002129	Murvey Machair SAC	Machairs (* in Ireland)
IE0002129	Murvey Machair SAC	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
IE0002130	Tully Lough SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Iso-Aquo-Nanojuncetea</i>
IE0002130	Tully Lough SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002135	Lough Nageage SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Alosa fallax</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002141	Mountmellick SAC	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>
IE0002144	Newport River SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002144	Newport River SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
IE0002157	Newgrove House SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Reefs
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002158	Kenmare River SAC	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
IE0002159	Mulroy Bay SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002159	Mulroy Bay SAC	Reefs
IE0002159	Mulroy Bay SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002161	Long Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Estuaries
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Reefs
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Vertigo moulensisana</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Alosa fallax</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<i>Margaritifera durovensis</i>
IE0002164	Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
IE0002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Alosa fallax</i>
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002171	Bandon River SAC	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
IE0002172	Blasket Islands SAC	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
IE0002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellata uniflorae</i>)
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Iso^{to}-Nanajuncetea</i>
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	<i>Salmo salar</i>
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
IE0002176	Leannan River SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002177	Lough Dahaibun SAC	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
IE0002179	Towerhill House SAC	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002180	Gortacarnaun Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002181	Drummin Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
IE0002185	Slieve Mish Mountains SAC	Trichomanes speciosum
IE0002187	Drongawn Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002189	Farranamanagh Lough SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002197	Derrinlough (Cloonkeenleananode) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002199	Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002199	Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002200	Aughrim (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002203	Girley (Drewstown) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002205	Wooddown Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002207	Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002214	Killeghan Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
IE0002236	Island Fen SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
IE0002236	Island Fen SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	European dry heaths
IE0002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Reefs
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
IE0002259	Tory Island Coast SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002261	Magharee Islands SAC	Reefs
IE0002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	Reefs
IE0002263	Kerry Head Shoal SAC	Reefs
IE0002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Reefs
IE0002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
IE0002265	Kingstown Bay SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002268	Achill Head SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002268	Achill Head SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002268	Achill Head SAC	Reefs
IE0002269	Carnsore Point SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
IE0002269	Carnsore Point SAC	Reefs
IE0002274	Wicklow Reef SAC	Reefs
IE0002279	Askeaton Fen Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>
IE0002279	Askeaton Fen Complex SAC	Alkaline fens
IE0002280	Dunbeacon Shingle SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002281	Reen Point Shingle SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Coastal lagoons
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Reefs
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines
IE0002283	Rutland Island and Sound SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Turloughs
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002343	Tullahe Lough and Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002343	Tullahe Lough and Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002343	Tullahe Lough and Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs
IE0002343	Tullahe Lough and Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002346	Brown Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002346	Brown Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002346	Brown Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Bog woodland
IE0002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002351	Moanveanlagh Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002352	Monivea Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	Active raised bogs
IE0002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
IE0002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
IE0002953	Blackwater Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
IE0002998	West Connacht Coast SAC	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
IE0002999	Hempton's Turbot Bank SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

Site Code	Site Name	Habitat/ Species Name
IE0003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs
IE0003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
IE0003001	Porcupine Bank Canyon SAC	Reefs
IE0003002	South East Rockall Bank SAC	Reefs
IE0003015	Codling Fault Zone SAC	Submarine structures made by leaking gases

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

Appendix C

List of SPAs and SCIs in Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004002	Saltee Islands SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004003	Puffin Island SPA	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
IE0004004	Inishkea Islands SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004007	Skelligs SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004008	Blasket Islands SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Anas strepera</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004014	Rockabill SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Anser anser</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004017	Mongan Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004019	The Raven SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004020	Ballyteige Burrow SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Anser anser</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Aythya marila</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004030	Cork Harbour SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>

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

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004037	Blacksod Bay/Broad Haven SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004038	Killarney National Park SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004038	Killarney National Park SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
IE0004039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Anas strepera</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Anas strepera</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
IE0004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004044	Lough Ennell SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004045	Glen Lough SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004046	Lough Iron SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004047	Lough Owel SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004047	Lough Owel SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004047	Lough Owel SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004048	Lough Gara SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004048	Lough Gara SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
IE0004049	Lough Oughter Complex SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004050	Lough Arrow SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004050	Lough Arrow SPA	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
IE0004050	Lough Arrow SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004051	Lough Carra SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004052	Carrowmore Lake SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004056	Lough Cutra SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004057	Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004057	Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004060	Lough Fern SPA	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
IE0004060	Lough Fern SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
IE0004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004062	Lough Mask SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	<i>Anser anser</i>
IE0004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004064	Lough Ree SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
IE0004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004066	The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004068	Inishmurray SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Anser anser</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004069	Lambay Island SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004072	Stags of Broad Haven SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004072	Stags of Broad Haven SPA	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004073	Tory Island SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004074	Illanmaster SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Anser anser</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Aythya marila</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Aythya marila</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Aythya marila</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004078	Carlingford Lough SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004078	Carlingford Lough SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004087	Lough Foyle SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004090	Sheskinmore Lough SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	<i>Anser anser</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Anas acuta</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Anas strepera</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004093	Termontarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004093	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004098	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004098	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004099	Pettigo Plateau Nature Reserve SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004100	Inishtrahull SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004100	Inishtrahull SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004100	Inishtrahull SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004103	All Saints Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004107	Coole-Garryland SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004108	Eirk Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004109	The Gearagh SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004114	Illaunonearaun SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004115	Inishduff SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004116	Inishkeel SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004118	Keeragh Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004119	Loop Head SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004119	Loop Head SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004120	Rathlin O'Birne Island SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004121	Roaninish SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004121	Roaninish SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004124	Sovereign Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004125	Magharee Islands SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004127	Wicklow Head SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
IE0004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004133	Aughris Head SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004134	Lough Rea SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004134	Lough Rea SPA	<i>Fulica atra</i>
IE0004134	Lough Rea SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004135	Ardbole Island and Horse Island SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004136	Clare Island SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004146	Malin Head SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004148	Fanad Head SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004149	Falcarragh to Meenlaragh SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Alca torda</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<i>Gavia immer</i>
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004152	Inishmore SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
IE0004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004154	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004155	Beara Peninsula SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
IE0004156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Calidris alba</i>
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004168	Slieve Aughy Mountains SPA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
IE0004168	Slieve Aughy Mountains SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004170	Cruagh Island SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004170	Cruagh Island SPA	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
IE0004175	Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
IE0004177	Bills Rocks SPA	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
IE0004177	Bills Rocks SPA	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
IE0004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
IE0004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	<i>Uria aalge</i>
IE0004212	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Gavia immer</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
IE0004219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	<i>Anas crecca</i>
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	<i>Anas penelope</i>
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
IE0004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004221	Illaunnanoon SPA	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
IE0004227	Mullet Peninsula SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
IE0004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	<i>Wetland and Waterbirds</i>
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interest (SCI)
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	<i>Larus canus</i>
IE0004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>
IE0004231	Inishbofin, Oney Island and Turbot Island SPA	<i>Crex crex</i>
IE0004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
IE0004233	River Nore SPA	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
IE0004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
IE0004235	Doogort Machair SPA	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>

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

Appendix D

List of SACs and QIs in Northern Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	European dry heaths
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Alpine and Boreal heaths
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsaceta alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Limestone pavements
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	European dry heaths
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Alkaline fens
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	European dry heaths
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0016608	Teal Lough	European dry heaths
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0016609	Black Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0016609	Black Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Active raised bogs
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
UK0016612	Murlough	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0016612	Murlough	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0016612	Murlough	Large shallow inlets and bays
UK0016612	Murlough	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0016612	Murlough	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
UK0016612	Murlough	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
UK0016612	Murlough	Embryonic shifting dunes
UK0016612	Murlough	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
UK0016612	Murlough	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0016612	Murlough	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)
UK0016612	Murlough	Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
UK0016612	Murlough	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)
UK0016612	Murlough	<i>Salmo salar</i>
UK0016612	Murlough	<i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>
UK0016612	Murlough	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0016612	Murlough	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
UK0016613	Magilligan	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0016613	Magilligan	Embryonic shifting dunes
UK0016613	Magilligan	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
UK0016613	Magilligan	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0016613	Magilligan	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016613	Magilligan	Humid dune slacks
UK0016613	Magilligan	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
UK0016613	Magilligan	Lutra lutra
UK0016613	Magilligan	Petalophyllum ralfsii
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Alkaline fens
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Bog woodland
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Salmo salar
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Lutra lutra
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	European dry heaths
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Alpine and Boreal heaths
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Estuaries
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Coastal lagoons
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Large shallow inlets and bays
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Reefs
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Lutra lutra
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Halichoerus grypus
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Phoca vitulina
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0016619	Monawilkin	European dry heaths
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Alkaline fens
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Euphydryas (Eurodryyas, Hypodryyas) aurinia
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Alkaline fens
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Austropotamobius pallipes
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	European dry heaths
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030045	Largalinny	European dry heaths
UK0030045	Largalinny	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030045	Largalinny	Bog woodland
UK0030045	Largalinny	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030045	Largalinny	Austropotamobius pallipes
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	<i>Salmo salar</i>
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Reefs
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
UK0030068	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Turloughs
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Embryonic shifting dunes
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Humid dune slacks
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	<i>Salmo salar</i>
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Bog woodland
UK0030097	Breen Wood	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030110	Carn-Glenshane Pass	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0030110	Carn-Glenshane Pass	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	<i>Salmo salar</i>
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030169	Hollymount	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
UK0030169	Hollymount	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
UK0030169	Hollymount	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030180	Lecale Fens	Alkaline fens
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Active raised bogs
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
UK0030214	Montiagh's Moss	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0030214	Montiagh's Moss	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
UK0030214	Montiagh's Moss	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030214	Montiagh's Moss	<i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Annual vegetation of drift lines
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Humid dune slacks
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	European dry heaths
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Alkaline fens
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Vertigo angustior
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Bog woodland
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Lampraria planeri
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Salmo salar
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Margaritifera margaritifera
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Lutra lutra
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Active raised bogs
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Bog woodland
UK0030244	Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030268	Rostrevor Wood	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	European dry heaths
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030291	Turmennan	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Salmo salar
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Margaritifera margaritifera

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	European dry heaths
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Transition mires and quaking bogs
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Alkaline fens
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Limestone pavements
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
UK0030318	Aughnadarragh Lough	<i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>
UK0030319	Ballykilbeg	<i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	<i>Salmo salar</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030321	Cranny Bogs	Active raised bogs
UK0030321	Cranny Bogs	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030322	Curran Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030322	Curran Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030323	Dead Island Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030323	Dead Island Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030324	Deroran Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030324	Deroran Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030325	Tonnagh Beg Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030325	Tonnagh Beg Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030326	Tully Bog	Active raised bogs
UK0030326	Tully Bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	<i>Salmo salar</i>
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	<i>Salmo salar</i>
UK0030361	River Faughan and Tributaries	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
UK0030365	Red Bay	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Reefs
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>

Site Code	Site Name	Interest Feature
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
UK0030384	The Maidens	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
UK0030384	The Maidens	Reefs
UK0030384	The Maidens	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
UK0030384	The Maidens	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
UK0030384	The Maidens	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
UK0030399	North Channel	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>

Source: JNCC datasheet - JNCC-uk-natura2000-2020-12-18.

Appendix E

List of SPA Sites and SCIs in Northern Ireland

Site Code	Site Name	Species	Common Name
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged kittiwake
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common guillemot
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill
UK9020021	Sheep Island	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great cormorant
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [Canada/Ireland]	Light-bellied brent goose
UK9020042	Larne Lough	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean gull
UK9020042	Larne Lough	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich tern
UK9020042	Larne Lough	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate tern
UK9020042	Larne Lough	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern
UK9020042	Larne Lough	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [Canada/Ireland]	Light-bellied brent goose
UK9020051	Pettigoe Plateau	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European golden plover
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Tundra swan
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common pochard
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted duck
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common goldeneye
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common redshank
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	Black-tailed godwit
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common redshank
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich tern
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern

Site Code	Site Name	Species	Common Name
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [Canada/Ireland]	Light-bellied brent goose
UK9020161	Carlingford Lough	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich tern
UK9020161	Carlingford Lough	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern
UK9020161	Carlingford Lough	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [Canada/Ireland]	Light-bellied brent goose
UK9020221	Killough Bay	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [Canada/Ireland]	Light-bellied brent goose
UK9020271	Outer Ards	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed plover
UK9020271	Outer Ards	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European golden plover
UK9020271	Outer Ards	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone
UK9020271	Outer Ards	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern
UK9020271	Outer Ards	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [Canada/Ireland]	Light-bellied brent goose
UK9020290	Belfast Lough Open Water	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great crested grebe
UK9020291	Copeland Islands	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx shearwater
UK9020291	Copeland Islands	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern
UK9020301	Antrim Hills	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen harrier
UK9020301	Antrim Hills	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
UK9020302	Slieve Beagh - Mullaghfad - Lisnaskea	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen harrier

Source: JNCC datasheet - JNCC-uk-natura2000-2020-12-18.

Appendix F

Conservation Status of EU Habitats and Species

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

The following tables are sourced from the NPWS 2019 report entitled *The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview*. This report is available online at <https://www.npws.ie/publications/article-17-reports/article-17-reports-2019> (accessed June 2020).

Summary Conservation Status of Qualifying Interest (QI) Habitats and Species in the Republic of Ireland

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

STATUS: ● Favourable ● Unfavourable-Inadequate ● Unfavourable-Bad ● Unknown ● Vagrant

TREND: ▲ Improving = Stable ▼ Declining × Unknown

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

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

STATUS: ● Favourable ○ Unfavourable-Inadequate ● Unfavourable-Bad ○ Unknown ● Vagrant

TREND: ▲ Improving = Stable ▼ Declining ✗ Unknown

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

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

STATUS: Favourable Unfavourable-Inadequate Unfavourable-Bad Unknown Vagrant

TREND: Improving Stable Declining Unknown

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

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

STATUS: Favourable Unfavourable-Inadequate Unfavourable-Bad Unknown Vagrant

TREND: Improving Stable Declining Unknown

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

Summary Status Description for QI Habitats in the ROI

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1110	Improvements over time due to declining pressures. Stable status in 2019, as no significant pressures identified. Overall favourable future prospect for this habitat.
1130	Overall status is deteriorating. Trend changes seen from improving in 2013 to declining in 2019 is a result of more accurate data. This decline is considered to have been ongoing since the beginning of the last assessment.
1140	Overall status is deteriorating. Changes from improving to deteriorating are due to a genuine decline in the quality of this habitat since 2013. Causes of this have been identified as; pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).
1150*	The Overall Status for Lagoons is assessed as Bad, unchanged since the 2013 assessment. High ranking pressures on this habitat are identified as; eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, drainage, erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry. The change from stable to declining is a result of a genuine decline since 2013.
1160	Previous trends of inadequate and improving are now assessed as bad, owing to more detailed information. Bad status as a result of pressures including; nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.
1170	Inadequate yet stable status. Change in status from bad is mainly attributed to better knowledge gained from recent surveys, while genuine improvements have occurred by the implementation of an EU Regulation restricting the use of bottom trawls therefore reducing pressures to the seafloor.
1180	Not assessed in reports prior to 2019. Favourable with a stable trend based on the physical and geological nature of this habitat in addition to no identified significant pressures on their long-term viability.
1210	A deteriorating trend due to anthropogenic area losses. Inadequate status caused by pressures associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics, and the fact that the current area is still below the favourable reference area.
1220	This assessment is unchanged since 2013. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, mainly due to pressures associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal. The trend is stable.
1230	Overall Status remains Inadequate with a stable trend. Subject to various pressures including; trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. The Habitats Directive has prevented significant losses, however close monitoring is required for this vulnerable habitat.
1310	The Overall Status is Favourable with a stable trend, an improvement since 2013. This change is due partly to a change in the threshold for favourable structure and functions, and partly because of a lack of evidence for the recent spread of the invasive non-native species, common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).
1320	No information.
1330	Inadequate status. Unchanged since 2013. Deterioration represents a genuine decline due to losses in area, while Inadequate status is due to pressures from agriculture, including ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).
1410	Inadequate status. Unchanged since 2013. Deterioration represents a genuine decline due to losses in area, while Inadequate status is due to pressures associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, undergrazing and land reclamation.
1420	Continuing decline since 2013, assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend. This trend is due to recent area losses, associated with algal mats formed as a consequence of water pollution, which resulted in a contraction of the range of the habitat.
2110	Unchanged since 2013, Inadequate and stable trend associated with pressures from recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.
2120	Unchanged since 2013, Inadequate and stable trend mainly associated with pressures from recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with local sediment dynamics.
2130	Overall Bad status. Deteriorating trend due to poor results for structure and functions, but this is largely attributed to use of a different methodology and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment. Pressures are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.
2140	Improving trend attributed to more accurate monitoring data rather than actual change, and the habitat is considered to have been in Favourable condition since before the last assessment. Overall status is therefore favourable. Pressures include; grassland abandonment, recreational activities, and bracken encroachment; however, none were considered to impact the long-term viability of the habitat.
2150	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with land abandonment, recreational activities, and bracken encroachment. This assessment is unchanged since 2013.
2170	Inadequate status unchanged from 2013 due to pressures associated with ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification.
2190	Unchanged condition since last assessment. Inadequate and deteriorating agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities, and drainage. Succession to scrub is also problematic for the status of this habitat.

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
21AO	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, which differs from the 2013 Bad assessment. The overall trend is stable. A different method was used to determine the proportion of habitat in good condition and the status is considered to have been Inadequate since before the last assessment.
3110	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a stable trend. The change in trend from deteriorating to stable is because of the use of a different method. The future of this habitat requires action to address peatland damage at a catchment scale, as well as to reduce nutrient and other pollution.
3130	No change since the 2013 assessment except a move from stable to a deteriorating trend. This was based on improved knowledge through dedicated survey during the reporting cycle while also being subject to significant pressures from drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.
3140	Significant pressures have given this habitat a Bad and deteriorating status. These include nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters while movement of pollutants, especially phosphorus, through groundwater is a significant concern.
3150	Unchanging status since last assessment due to anthropogenic influences. Associated with catchments dominated by mineral soil and, hence, some of the most intensive agricultural lands. Eutrophication is primary issue. Inadequate but stable trend.
3160	In Inadequate condition, this habitat trend has changed from deteriorating to stable due to use of a different assessment method and the trend is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.
3180	Because of on-going pressures related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing, the Overall Status has been assessed as Inadequate and stable, unchanged since 2013. The pressures mentioned gravely impact turlough ecology due to its hydrological dynamics.
3260	The inadequate and deteriorating trend of this habitat is of significant concern and is continually highlighted by the EPA. Agriculture, municipal, industrial discharges and damage through hydrological and morphological change are the leading issues causing sedimentation and high nutrient conditions.
3270	This habitat is upkeeping its favourable status since 2013 with intensive grazing causing poaching being the only significant pressure recorded.
4010	Bad and deteriorating with a change in trend from stable in 2013 associated with continued area losses due to new forestry, paths, tracks and land clearance while Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are ongoing issues. In addition to this, N deposition from agriculture that generate air pollution and climate change have been recognised as causing negative impacts and causing poor future prospects for this habitat.
4030	Bad and stable with no change since 2013. Multiple significant pressures are associated with dry heath habitats. Overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture are particular issues here causing habitat degradation and losses through erosion. Afforestation and win farms also contribute to their bad status.
4060	Ongoing pressures and threats have given this habitat a Bad status. These include climate change (temp. increase & precip. decrease), upland sheep grazing, hill walking, and agricultural activities causing both current and future threats. An improving trend here assumes that the reduced grazing brought about by the Commonage Framework Plans continues to have a positive effect on this habitat.
5130	The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the trend is stable. The apparent improvement in status since the 2013 report is due to use of a different assessment method rather than a genuine change, and the habitat is considered to have been Favourable since before the last assessment.
6130	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a declining trend. The change in trend since 2013 is due to improved knowledge, and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment.
6210	The Bad deteriorating status here represents a genuine decline since the 2013 report in which the trend was assessed as stable. On-going habitat losses are associated with this such as agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub despite conservation-focused farming schemes aiming to improve such habitats.
6230	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad due to on-going pressures such as bracken encroachment and succession. The trend is stable, and may represent a genuine improvement since the 2013 report however there was limited monitoring undertaken.
6410	Bad and deteriorating trend, unchanged since 2013. On-going losses of habitat due to agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), undergrazing and forestry. Significant historical losses of this habitat have also occurred since the EU Habitats Directive came into force contributing to this poor status.
6430	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend. This change in trend since the 2013 report represents a genuine decline due to range contraction and a decline in structure and functions.
6510	This change in trend since the 2013 report (in which it was judged to be stable) is attributed to improved knowledge/more accurate data, and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment.
7110	Overall Status of the habitat is Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the last assessment. The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning. Climate change is also considered a threat in the future
7120	Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the last assessment. The main pressures on Degraded raised bog come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation, burning and climate change.

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
7130	Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the 2013 report. Main pressures include overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are other issues of concern for blanket bog status.
7140	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, as in the last two reporting periods. The trend is assessed as stable. The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes. Grazing/agricultural management is also prominent as an issue.
7150	The Overall Status is assessed as bad with a deteriorating trend. The change in status since 2013 is primarily due to use of a different method in the definition and interpretation of the habitat. The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.
7210	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate but stable. Improved knowledge/more data resulted in the status change since 2013 and the trend is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.
7220	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, which is unchanged since the last reporting period. The trend is assessed as deteriorating (reported as stable in 2013), which is due to improved knowledge, and decline is considered to have been ongoing since before the last assessment.
7230	The main pressures facing the habitat in Ireland are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend due to losses of area and habitat quality, as well as the pressures and threats faced by the habitat.
8110	The Overall Status is Inadequate, as in the 2013 assessment, but the trend has changed. Structure and functions were assessed as improving in the previous reporting period due to destocking associated with the Commonage Framework Plans; however, as overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment
8120	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with overgrazing, unchanged since the 2013 assessment.
8210	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>). This is unchanged since the previous assessment in 2013.
8220	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend due to pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>). There have been no significant changes since 2013.
8240	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate due to continuing area losses associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by undergrazing. The trend is stable as some of these impacts are being offset to some degree by conservation measures undertaken in the Burren and Aran Islands. This is unchanged since the 2013 assessment.
8310	Although some threats have been identified, some of which might have appreciable localised effects, none is considered likely to have a significant impact on this habitat in Ireland. Overall the future prospects for this habitat are considered to be good. Although the overall conservation assessment for the lesser horseshoe bat in Ireland is now Inadequate due to a small contraction in range, these concerns do not relate to areas with bats in caves, and the Overall Status of caves is Favourable and stable, as it has been over the last two reporting periods. Many vulnerable bat caves are already protected from disturbance through grilling. Regular monitoring is underway and if further vulnerable cave sites are identified these will also be grilled.
8330	Sea caves appear to be extensive around the coast of Ireland, although their distribution along the south-east coast appears to be limited due to geological factors. The occurrence of sandstone/limestone is highly correlated with the formation of sea caves, accounting for nearly 85% of documented occurrences around Ireland. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable as there are no pressures impacting on this habitat. This is the same assessment as in the last two reporting periods.
91A0	Historical habitat loss has occurred and still continues, although at a very low level. However, the greatest on-going pressures on these woods come from invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron ponticum, cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) as well as overgrazing by deer. These impacts severely reduce tree regeneration, which is essential for the long-term viability of woodlands. Measures such as the Native Woodland Scheme are expected to have a positive long-term effect but are as yet insufficient to outweigh the pressures, as development of Annex-quality woodland takes decades. These pressures, in conjunction with the continued fragmentation of remaining stands, lead to an Overall Status of Bad with a deteriorating trend. The change in trend from improving in 2013 is due to the availability of more accurate data, particularly in relation to recent habitat loss, and decline is considered to have been on-going since before the last assessment.
91D0	A number of low-level pressures affect bog woodlands, including drainage, invasive species and burning, but none are considered significant enough at a national level to adversely affect the long-term viability of the habitat. The Overall Status is therefore Favourable with a stable trend, unchanged since the previous assessment.
91E0	A number of pressures affect this habitat in Ireland, the most serious being invasive species, particularly sycamore (<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>). Some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle can also become over-vigorous. Small area losses due to clearfelling have also occurred. As a result, the Overall Status is bad, and the trend is

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QI Habitat Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
	declining. This poorer trend since the previous assessment is mainly due to the availability of more accurate data, and the decline is considered to have been ongoing since before the last assessment.
91J0	Pressures are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and traveller's-joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>), with overgrazing by deer also posing a serious problem. The Overall Status of Yew woodland is therefore Bad. The change in trend from improving to stable since the previous assessment is due to improved knowledge and more accurate data, and the trend is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.

Summary Status Description for QI Species in ROI

QI Species Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
6985	The pressures identified are generally local issues and none were considered to be impacting on the long-term viability of the species or its habitat. The problem of invasive non-native species, identified at a number of sites, is difficult to manage as they often provide essential cover to Killarney fern colonies. The Overall Status of the species continues to be Favourable, as it has been over the last two assessments.
1528	There is no evidence of any major pressures currently impacting this species nationally, and therefore the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable.
1833	The species is threatened by enrichment (eutrophication), acidification and peatland damage. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate and the trend as deteriorating, because of population extinctions, population decreases and decreasing habitat quality in the current reporting period. The trend differs from the previous assessment because of the availability of improved data to inform the assessments.
6216	Although its population has almost certainly declined in historic times, due to loss of intact peatlands, recent surveys indicate that there continues to be sufficient good quality habitat to support the long-term survival of the species. There are also no significant pressures currently impacting the species. Therefore, the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, as it has been for the last two assessments.
1395	Petalwort has an Atlantic-Mediterranean distribution and in Ireland is most common on the west coast. Some of the largest populations in the world are thought to occur in Ireland. The area and quality of the occupied habitat for the species is deemed to be sufficient for the species' long-term survival. There are also no negative pressures currently impacting seriously on the habitat at a national level. Therefore, the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, the same result as the last two reporting periods.
1376/1377	The Overall Status of maërl is Bad and declining, due to deterioration in the quality of the maërl beds caused by the deposition of pseudofaeces and/or extensive algal cover on the beds, the presence of negative indicator species such as the opportunistic ascidian <i>Ascidia aspersa</i> , and the presence of the invasive alien <i>Sargassum muticum</i> .
1400	Although some of the habitats in which the species occurs are impacted by pressures, there is enough habitat of sufficient quality to support the species and there is no evidence that pressures are operating to compromise the status of this species. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Favourable, as in the previous assessment, with a stable trend.
1409	Collection of Sphagnum spp. is unlikely to pose a conservation problem. However, although this genus occurs in many widespread habitats, the condition of these habitats is considered to be inadequate due to pressures such as peat extraction, drainage and eutrophication and as a result the taxon's future prospects are rated as Inadequate. The Overall Status for the group is thus Inadequate.
1413	The Overall Status of the <i>Lycopodium</i> sub-group is assessed as Unfavourable/Inadequate. This is based on unfavourable assessments for the Habitat for the species and Future prospects parameters for <i>Huperzia selago</i> and <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> . <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> also received an unfavourable assessment for Population. The overall trend in conservation status was assessed as stable.
1378	The Overall Status of this taxon is Inadequate due to pressures on the habitats in which it occurs. This is unchanged since the previous reporting period.
1013	The Overall Status of <i>V. geyeri</i> is assessed as Bad and deteriorating. Grazing levels are considered critical at many sites, the species requiring areas of short vegetation within larger areas of wetland habitat, and given the small size of most sites, damage can happen very quickly. The species is considered very sensitive to changes in hydrology and this has been implicated in causing some of the losses from sites during the current and earlier reporting periods.
1014	The Overall Status of <i>V. angustior</i> is Inadequate and deteriorating. Grazing is critical for the maintenance of the habitat of <i>V. angustior</i> , especially on the extensive sand dune populations. These habitats are easily modified by inappropriate grazing, changes in stocking type and the impact of wild herbivores, especially rabbits. Sand dune systems have been impacted by leisure activities – caravan sites and golf courses, mainly – and expansion of these activities has exerted significant pressure on some large sites.
1016	The Overall Status of <i>V. moupiniana</i> is assessed as Inadequate and deteriorating. The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat. The sites are mainly unmanaged because of their natural wetness, so grazing and mowing are less significant on a national scale and equally should be easily rectified in the short and medium term.

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QI Species Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
1024	Studies have shown that the Kerry slug can be abundant on conifer trees. The species will also recolonise boulder habitat when the wood is clear-felled. The Overall Status is Favourable and improving, driven in part by the large populations in conifer plantations
1029	The Overall Status of <i>M. margaritifera</i> is Bad and deteriorating, unchanged since the 2013 assessment. The species is critically endangered in Ireland and across Europe, mainly because of habitat deterioration: a combination of hydrological and morphological changes, sedimentation and enrichment.
1092	The Overall Status of the species is Bad with a deteriorating trend. This represents a genuine decline since the last reporting period and is mainly due to bad Future prospects for the species due to the presence of the Crayfish Plague organism across six catchments.
1065	The Overall Status of the species is Inadequate but improving. There has been genuine spread into areas where there have not been previous records. Marsh Fritillary sites are often on marginal land in upland areas and the edges of wetlands and peatlands which are subject to pressures from agricultural conversion and afforestation.
1095	The Overall Status of this species is assessed as Bad with a stable trend, unchanged since the last 2013 assessment. Barriers to upstream migration (e.g. weirs) are considered the major impediment to good conservation status for sea lamprey as these limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat.
1096	Lamprey surveys in Ireland have necessarily focused on ammocoete abundances and to a lesser extent upon observations of adult spawning events. Distribution records can only be definitively assigned to one species or the other where adult records exist. For brook lamprey in Ireland there are extensive areas of suitable habitat and no significant pressures impacting this species. The Overall Status is therefore assessed as Favourable.
1099	The inability to distinguish between river lamprey and brook lamprey larvae, and the challenges associated with sampling for adult river lamprey, means that an evaluation of their actual range and population size cannot be undertaken. The Overall Status for river lamprey is therefore assessed as Unknown. The previous reporting period used primarily juvenile <i>Lampetra</i> sp. distribution data for this species.
5046	The entire range of the Killarney shad is protected within Killarney National Park. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, as it has been in the last two assessments.
1103	The Overall Status of this species is assessed as Bad with a stable trend, unchanged from the previous assessment. A number of pressures were identified, mainly relating to pollution, alteration of flow patterns, and habitat disturbance. Introduced species were also recorded, with a large population of the Asian clam (<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>) recorded within kilometres of the twaite shad spawning ground on the River Barrow. Furthermore, barriers to migration, such as weirs, can impede or prevent twaite shad accessing spawning habitat, and can also increase the potential for hybridisation between converging populations of twaite and Allis shad simultaneously obstructed below barriers.
5076	Pressures identified for the species include pollution due to agricultural fertiliser application and urban waste water discharge. Invasive species, specifically zebra mussel (<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>) and Asian clam (<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>), have also been identified as a significant pressure. Water level regulation may become a concern, as significant alterations or fluctuations in water surface level could have a severe impact on the success of pollan spawning or on the survival of the newly released fertilised eggs. Introduced fish species, namely perch and roach, are a substantial component of the fish community in these lakes and may compete with pollan for food. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, as in the previous two assessments, but the trend is now known to be stable.
1106	There is considered to be sufficient habitat in Ireland to support a viable salmon population. Freshwater quality in Ireland continues to remain a concern but ongoing pressures linked with habitat quality are not considered to be compromising the viability of the species. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, the same as the last assessment. Although a short-term negative trend is reported for this species, the trend has reversed in the last 5 years. Therefore, an overall stable trend is reported.
6284	Poor water quality is the most common pressure on the species, followed by lack of grassland management and predation of tadpoles and eggs by invertebrates. Also of concern are ponds becoming overgrown with emergent vegetation, making them unsuitable for breeding. Invasive species – New Zealand pigmyweed (<i>Crassula helmsii</i>) and sea-buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>) – can also cause problems for the toad. Due to historical declines in range, the Overall Status of the natterjack toad is Bad, as in the previous two assessments. The change in overall trend (from increasing to stable) reflects the most recent survey data, which indicate that the uptake of constructed ponds has not continued at the rate seen in the previous report.
1213	The Common Frog appears largely unaffected in Ireland by pollution and disturbance. The most recent national survey estimated the population at over 150,000,000 adults, making it one of the most numerous vertebrates in the country. No significant threats to the frog population have been identified. Overall Status is considered to be Favourable.
1223	There are significant difficulties associated with reporting on this species. Despite some recent progress, the population ecology, range and habitat utilisation of this species in the North-East Atlantic are not well understood. Although there is evidence of significant declines of leatherbacks in the Pacific, there are some indications that the Atlantic populations may be faring better, with recent surveys suggesting that numbers of females may be increasing at some nesting beaches. Nonetheless, mortalities of nesting adults and juveniles is a cause for concern in some areas and fishing causes further mortality during the animal's trans-Atlantic migrations. The Overall Status of this species is assessed as Unknown.
1303	The population overall is doing well; monitoring has demonstrated significant increases in numbers in the core areas. Over much of its distribution, both range and the area of suitable habitat have remained stable. In Limerick and North Kerry, however, worrying declines in habitat, and consequently in range, have been observed. These are considered likely to continue without significant intervention. For these reasons, Habitat, Range and their associated Future prospects, which

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QI Species Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
	were all considered to be Favourable in the last report, are now considered Inadequate, and the Overall Status of this species is assessed as Inadequate and declining
1309	There is no indication of any major pressures currently impacting populations and future prospects are considered good. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an on-going increase.
5009	There is no indication of any significant pressures impacting on the species, and numbers appear to be increasing. The Overall Status of the species is therefore assessed as Favourable and improving, the same conclusion as the previous assessment.
1317	The population of <i>Nathusius' pipistrelle</i> in Ireland is cautiously estimated to be 3,000-5,000 individuals. It remains unclear whether the species is successfully reproducing here and what level of population would be required to ensure long-term viability. No pressures appear to be acting on the species, and there are many buildings similar to those used by nursery colonies in Northern Ireland, so suitable habitat does not appear to be a limiting factor. However, given the uncertainty about range and population, the Overall Status is assessed as Unknown, unchanged since the last assessment
1322	Building renovation and loss of foraging habitat are potential threats for this species but are not considered to be significant. There is no monitoring scheme in place for this species, but the most recent Red Data List for Irish Mammals lists Natterer's bat as Least Concern and the Overall Status has been assessed as Favourable, as in the last two assessments.
1314	Although some pressures/threats have been noted, there is no indication of any major pressures currently impacting on the species and future prospects are considered good. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an on-going increase.
1330	Building renovation and loss of foraging habitat are potential threats for this species but are not considered to be significant. There is no monitoring scheme in place for this species, but the most recent Red Data List for Irish Mammals lists whiskered bat as Least Concern and the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable, unchanged over the last two reporting periods.
1326	There is no indication of any major pressures currently impacting the population. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an ongoing increase.
1331	Two threats/pressures have been identified and need to be investigated further: wind energy, and the impact on roosts associated with deliberate/accidental exclusion from houses. However, there is no evidence of decline in range or habitat and future prospects are considered good. The Overall Status is assessed as Favourable and the overall trend is demonstrating an on-going increase.
1334	Agricultural intensification is leading to some reduction in habitat quality and a number of related threats have been identified, but the hare has a broad habitat niche, so the impacts of these changes on habitat extent and quality are unknown. The Overall Status of the hare is Favourable.
1355	The main threats to the otter include pollution, particularly organic pollution resulting in fish kills; and accidental deaths (road traffic and fishing gear). Although recent studies on territory overlaps and animal movements suggest that refinements to the population estimation formula are needed, the otter population (estimated at between 7,000 and 10,000 breeding females) is considered to be increasing and none of the threats or pressures identified are considered likely to impact significantly on the species. The Overall Status of otter is therefore considered to be Favourable, unchanged since the previous reporting period.
1357	There is ample habitat available across the country to allow the species to continue its spread and to allow the population to expand as well. While some threats have been identified, none of them are considered sufficiently serious to undermine the continued recovery of the species. Therefore, the Overall Status of the pine marten is assessed as Favourable, unchanged since the previous reporting period.
1364	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as geophysical seismic exploration or local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries. While these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale and some are likely to continue to act as pressures in the future, none is considered sufficiently serious to adversely impact on grey seal populations in Irish waters. Given the current state of knowledge of the species' distribution, population, ecology and prevailing pressures, the Overall Status is Favourable with an increasing trend.
1365	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites. None of these pressures are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of harbour seals in Irish waters. The Overall Status of the harbour seal in Ireland is considered to be Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species.
1345	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements, geophysical seismic exploration or local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of humpback whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of humpback whale in Ireland remains Unknown. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments due to limited ongoing information on the species' occurrence and population ecology in Irish waters
1349	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/ regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on

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QI Species Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
	populations of bottlenose dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of bottlenose dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments.
1350	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/ regional prey removal by fisheries. While these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of common dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of common dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable. This overall result is the same as the previous assessment.
1351	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of harbour porpoise in Irish waters. The Overall Status of harbour porpoise in Ireland remains Favourable. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments.
2027	Pressures on this species in Irish waters involve potential pollutant burdens from man-made Polychlorinated Biphenyl compounds plus other persistent organic pollutants, as well as impacts from commercial vessel-based activities such as geophysical seismic exploration and local/regional prey removal by fisheries. With the exception of pollution, which could be having a significant and wider impact in the North-East Atlantic, no pressures are considered to be adversely impacting on populations of killer whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of killer whale in Ireland remains Unknown. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments since there has been no significant improvement in knowledge of the conservation status of the species.
2029	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities that occur primarily on a local or regional scale and/or on a temporary or intermittent basis, such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these pressures are considered to be adversely impacting on populations of long-finned pilot whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of long-finned pilot whale in Ireland remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments
2030	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. Another potential pressure is the use of military sonars in the deeper ocean and adjacent continental margins which, while not employed by the Irish Naval Service, is known and documented to occur in the waters of Ireland's EEZ. None of these pressures are considered to adversely impact populations of the species in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Risso's dolphin in Ireland is assessed as Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is different from the previous two assessments, in which the status was assessed as Unknown, and it represents a significant improvement in knowledge of the conservation status of the species.
2031	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these are considered to be having an adverse impact on the population in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Atlantic white-sided dolphin in Ireland therefore remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as the previous two assessments
2032	The main pressures acting on this species in Irish waters involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to be causing an adverse impact on populations of white-beaked dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of white-beaked dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of its population size, distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as the previous assessment.
2034	The main pressures acting on this species in Irish waters involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. While the effect of these pressures may act on a temporary and/or regional scale, none is considered to be of sufficient magnitude to be causing an adverse impact on populations of striped dolphin in Irish waters. The Overall Status of striped dolphin in Ireland remains Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' distribution, ecology and the prevailing pressures on the species. This result is the same as the previous assessment.
2035	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. Another potential pressure is the use of military sonars in the deeper ocean and adjacent continental margins which, while not employed by the Irish Naval Service, is known and documented to occur in the waters of Ireland's EEZ. None of these pressures are considered to be significantly impacting on populations of the species in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Cuvier's beaked whale in Ireland is assessed as Favourable. This is different from the previous two assessments (in which the status was assessed as Unknown), due to improved knowledge, higher quality data, and new methods used in the assessment of the conservation status of the species.
2038	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these pressures are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of Sowerby's beaked whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of Sowerby's beaked whale in Ireland is assessed as Favourable. This is different from the previous two assessments (in which the status was assessed as Unknown), due to improved knowledge, higher quality data, and new methods used in the assessment of the conservation status of the species.

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QI Species Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
2618	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements, geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these pressures are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of minke whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of minke whale in Ireland remains Favourable, given current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments.
2621	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as shipping movements, geophysical seismic exploration or local/regional prey removal by fisheries. None of these are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of fin whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of fin whale in Ireland is assessed as Favourable, given the current knowledge of the species' distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments.
5020	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of blue whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of the blue whale is considered to be Unknown due to limitations in information on its occurrence and population ecology in Ireland's extensive marine waters. This overall result is the same as in the previous two assessments.
2624	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of sperm whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of sperm whale is assessed as Favourable given the current knowledge of the species' population size, distribution, ecology and prevailing pressures on the species. This is different from the previous Unknown assessments, due to improved knowledge, higher quality data, and new methods used in the assessment of its conservation status.
5033	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration and from shipping movements. Another potential pressure is the use of military sonars in the deeper ocean and adjacent continental margins which, while not employed by the Irish Naval Service, is known and documented to occur in the waters of Ireland's EEZ. None of these pressures are considered to adversely impact populations of the species in Irish waters. The Overall Status of the northern bottlenose whale is Unknown, as it was for the last two assessments, due to limited ongoing information on the species' occurrence and population ecology in Irish waters.
2619	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial shipping-based or vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from shipping movements or geophysical seismic exploration. None of these are of sufficient magnitude to adversely impact on populations of sei whale in Irish waters. The Overall Status of sei whale in Ireland remains Unknown. This result is the same as in the previous two assessments due to limited ongoing information on the species' occurrence and population ecology in Irish waters.
1348	Little is now known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, while remnant populations inhabiting North American waters remain extremely vulnerable to ongoing human impacts and potential extinction. No live records have been confirmed from Irish waters in recent decades. In the last 50 years sightings have occurred very occasionally off the European continental shelf and in the mid-Atlantic.
2028	Little is known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, but it is assumed to be a tropical, sub-tropical and warm temperate deep-water species that feeds on fish and squid and which very occasionally occurs in offshore Irish waters. In the last 50 years rare sightings have occurred off the European continental shelf and in the mid-Atlantic, while only a few sporadic live records have been confirmed from Irish waters in the last 15-20 years.
2037	True's beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>) is one of six species of cetacean (i.e., whales, dolphins and porpoises) that have been very rarely recorded in Irish waters and are therefore termed vagrant species. Difficult to identify in the open ocean, like many beaked whale species its presence and identifying features can be elusive in the field. True's beaked whales are also tricky to separate from their close relatives the Gervais' beaked whales but both are identifiable by a distinct medium-sized beak and adult male True's beaked whales have two prominent teeth at the tip of the lower jaw.
2622	Little is known about the population distribution or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, but it is considered to be a deep-water species that feeds on squid and octopus, and which may occasionally occur in offshore Irish waters. Since only one live record has emerged so far from oceanic waters very far from shore, most information on the species in Ireland has come from the isolated and rare stranding of individual animals.
5029	Little is known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic. It is normally a polar or sub-polar species found in Arctic regions where it feeds on fish and crustaceans. Only three live records have been confirmed from Ireland, one from County Mayo, another from County Cork, and the third sighting, comprising three individuals, made far offshore during an aerial survey in December 2015.
5034	Little is known about the occurrence or ecology of this species in the North-East Atlantic, but it is assumed to be a warm temperate or sub-tropical deep-water species that feeds on squid and possibly fish. Only one record is available from Ireland so far, that being from a stranding in County Sligo.
1102	The Allis shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>) is a large member of the herring family. It spends much of its life in coastal waters and samples of marine-caught Allis shad have been collected off the south-east coast. This species enters freshwater to breed, with significant penetration of large rivers reported on the continent. There is some evidence of Allis shad entering Irish rivers, with one fish recorded some 40km from the sea on the Slaney. Nonetheless, only a small number of Allis shad have ever been recovered from Irish freshwaters and while there is good evidence of the presence of breeding populations of twaite shad in Irish rivers, the only evidence of breeding by Allis shad is the presence of Allis-twaite hybrids. No juvenile Allis shad have been found during survey work of Irish river systems. Overall it would appear that the Allis

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QI Species Code	Summary Status Description (based on 2019 NPWS Article 17 report)
	shad is an opportunistic spawner in Irish waters. Until evidence of an established breeding population is found, Allis shad is considered a vagrant.
1320	Brandt's bat (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>) is a cryptic species, requiring genetic determination to separate it from the whiskered bat (<i>M. mystacinus</i>). Following the initial confirmation of a specimen of Brandt's bat in Wicklow in 2006, further records were expected. However, extensive survey work at potential roosts and swarming sites since then has failed to locate any. The species is now considered a vagrant and was not assessed in the current report.

Appendix G

Threats and Pressures to EU Protected Habitats and Species

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Code	Description
A	Agriculture
A01	Cultivation
A02	Modification of cultivation practices
A02.01	Agricultural intensification
A02.02	Crop change
A02.03	Grassland removal for arable land
A04	Grazing
A04.01	Intensive grazing
A04.02	Non-intensive grazing
A04.03	Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)
A05.01	Animal breeding
A05.03	Lack of animal breeding
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops
A06.03	Biofuel production
A06.04	Abandonment of crop production
B	Silviculture, forestry
B01	Forest planting on open ground
B01.01	Forest planting on open ground (native trees)
B01.02	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees)
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use
B02.01	Forest replanting
B02.01.01	Forest replanting (native trees)
B02.01.02	Forest replanting (non-native trees)
B02.02	Forestry clearance
B02.03	Removal of forest undergrowth
B02.04	Removal of dead and dying trees
B02.05	Non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched)
B02.06	Thinning of tree layer
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth
C	Mining, extraction of materials and energy production
C01	Mining and quarrying
C01.01	Sand and gravel extraction
C01.01.01	Sand and gravel quarries
C01.01.02	Removal of beach materials
C01.02	Loam and clay pits
C01.03	Peat extraction
C01.03.01	Hand cutting of peat
C01.03.02	Mechanical removal of peat
C01.04	Mines
C01.04.01	Open cast mining
C01.04.02	Underground mining
C01.05	Salt works
C01.05.01	Abandonment of saltpans (salinas)

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

Code	Description
C01.05.02	Conversion of saltpans
C01.06	Geotechnical survey
C01.07	Mining and extraction activities not referred to above
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas
C02.01	Exploration drilling
C02.02	Production drilling
C02.03	Jack-up drilling rig
C02.04	Semi-submersible rig
C02.05	Drill ship
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use
C03.01	Geothermal power production
C03.02	Solar energy production
C03.03	Wind energy production
C03.04	Tidal energy production
D	Transportation and service corridors
D01	Roads, paths and railroads
D01.01	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
D01.02	Roads, motorways
D02	Utility and service lines
D02.01	Electricity and phone lines
D02.01.01	Suspended electricity and phone lines
D02.01.02	Underground/submerged electricity and phone lines
D02.02	Pipe lines
D02.03	Communication masts and antennas
D02.09	Other forms of energy transport
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions
D03.01	Port areas
D03.01.04	Industrial ports
D03.02	Shipping lanes
D03.02.01	Cargo lanes
D03.02.02	Passenger ferry lanes (high speed)
D03.03	Marine constructions
D04	Airports, flightpaths
E	Urbanisation, residential and commercial development
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
E01.01	Continuous urbanisation
E01.03	Dispersed habitation
E02	Industrial or commercial areas
E02.01	Factory
E02.02	Industrial stockage
E02.03	Other industrial / commercial area
E03	Discharges
E03.01	Disposal of household / recreational facility waste
E03.02	Disposal of industrial waste

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

Code	Description
E03.03	Disposal of inert materials
E03.04	Other discharges
E03.04.01	Coastal sand suppletion/ beach nourishment
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape
E04.01	Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape
E04.02	Military constructions and buildings in the landscape
E05	Storage of materials
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities
E06.01	Demolishment of buildings & human structures
H	Pollution
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
H04.02	Nitrogen-input
H04.03	Other air pollution
H06	Excess energy
H07	Other forms of pollution
I	Invasive, other problematic species and genes
I01	Invasive non-native species
I02	Problematic native species
J	Natural System modifications
J01	Fire and fire suppression
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
J02.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
J03	Other ecosystem modifications
J03.01	Reduction or loss of specific habitat features
K	Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes
L	Geological events, natural catastrophes
L01	Volcanic activity
L09	Fire (natural)
M	Climate change
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions
M01.01	Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes)
M01.02	Droughts and less precipitations
M01.03	Flooding and rising precipitations
M01.04	pH-changes
M01.05	Water flow changes (limnic, tidal and oceanic)
M01.06	Wave exposure changes
M01.07	Sea-level changes
M02	Changes in biotic conditions
M02.01	Habitat shifting and alteration
M02.02	Desynchronisation of processes
M02.03	Decline or extinction of species
M02.04	Migration of species (natural newcomers)
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State