

Cavan

Comhairle Contae an Chabháin
Cavan County Council

Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028

Incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028

Appropriate Assessment Consolidated Natura Impact Report

CONSOLIDATED NATURA IMPACT REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

CAVAN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

INCORPORATING THE CAVAN TOWN
LOCAL AREA PLAN 2022-2028

for: Cavan County Council

Courthouse
Farnham
Cavan Town



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MAY 2022

Amendments to Development Objectives Codes

The following is a list of development objective codes that have been updated in the adopted County Development Plan incorporating a Local Area Plan for Cavan Town, 2022-2028. The specified changes as outlined below should be noted with reference to development objectives codes contained in this report.

- Tourism Infrastructure and Visitor Services Development Objectives are amended from TV 09 to TV 06 and TV 10 to TV 07
- Foul Drainage and Wastewater Development Objectives are amended from FDW 12 to FDW 11, FDW 13 to FDW 12, FDW 14 to FDW 13, FDW 15 to FDW 14, FDW 16 to FDW 15, FDW 17 to FDW 16, FDW 18 to FDW 17, FDW 19 to FDW 18.

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This consolidated Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028, incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028, hereafter referred to as the "Plan", in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, at adoption of the Plan.

In carrying out AA and in preparing this consolidated NIR, the Council takes into account the matters specified under Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), including the following:

- The Natura Impact Report prepared for the Draft Plan (an earlier version of this consolidated document);
- The Natura Impact Report for the Proposed Material Alterations;
- Written submissions made during the Plan preparation process; and
- Ongoing advice on AA from the Council's agents.

This document should be considered alongside all other documentation relating to the matters above.

1.2 Legislative Context

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

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European Site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

1.3 Approach

The Draft Plan was informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report was prepared to accompany it on public display. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects¹. The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited.

Submissions received resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan. These alterations were subject to AA. Taking into account the measures that were integrated into the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations it was determined that the Proposed Material Alterations are not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects².

¹ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Subsequently, the Chief Executive made Recommendations that may or may not be adopted as part of the Plan. None of the Chief Executive's Recommendations would introduce additional sources for effects that are not already provided for by the Plan through related and/or overarching provisions and they incorporate a number of relatively minor modifications that would not affect the integrity of any European site. It is concluded that, taking into account the measures that were integrated into the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations, the Recommendations are not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects³.

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature⁴ was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

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

- Identification of European Sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary with identification of potential pathway links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15 km from the Plan boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European Sites with identification of potential pathways from the Plan area;
- Examination of available information on protected species.

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

The assessment of potential effects on European Sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor⁵ model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

³ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

⁴ Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.

⁵ Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

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

The AA exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

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

This evaluation has been made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

Section 2 Description of the Plan⁶

The Cavan County Development Plan is a land use plan and overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of County Cavan over the six-year period 2022-2028.

The Plan sets out the Councils proposed policies and objectives for the development of the County over the Plan period. The draft Plan comprises of the following documents:

- Volume 1 – Written Statement
- Volume 2- Book of Maps
- Volume 3- Appendices

Volume 1 is divided into an Introduction and 14 Chapters as follow:

- Chapter 1 - Core Strategy
- Chapter 2 - Settlement Strategy
- Chapter 3 - Housing
- Chapter 4 - Sustainable Communities
- Chapter 5 - Climate Change
- Chapter 6 - Economic
- Chapter 7 - Transportation and Infrastructure
- Chapter 8 - Environment, Water and Drainage
- Chapter 9 - Tourism
- Chapter 10 - Natural Heritage
- Chapter 11 - Built and Cultural Heritage
- Chapter 12 - Rural
- Chapter 13 - Development Management
- Chapter 14 - Land Use

The Settlement Strategy in the Plan incorporates the Draft Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028 and includes land use zoning for various settlements.

It is the Mission in the Corporate Plan of Cavan County Council 2019-2024 to be:

'A Council that leads and collaborates with all to drive and shape a better future for our County'

along with a vision:

'A progressive, vibrant county which is smart, connected, innovative, inclusive and sustainable'

The Plan provides a positive vision for Cavan which will enable the county to continue to make Cavan a place where people can have a good quality of life; a better place to live, work and enjoy contribution to national economic growth by promoting sustainable development and facilitating stable economic growth thus delivering long term benefits for the citizens of the County.

The Strategic Aims which guide the advancement of the Development Plan are set out hereunder:

- I. To guide the future development of County Cavan in line with national and regional objectives set out in the NPF and RSES and other national guidelines and policies
- II. To promote and facilitate the development of the County in accordance with the provisions of the Core Strategy, including directing development in line with the settlement hierarchy and promoting development at an appropriate scale that is reflective of the terms of the Core Strategy Table and zoning maps.
- III. To apply the Settlement Hierarchy to determine the scale, rate and location of proposed developments and apply appropriate development management measures to ensure compliance with the Settlement Hierarchy including the population targets for the County.
- IV. To promote the delivery of at least 30% of all new homes that are targeted in settlements within their existing built-up footprints
- V. To promote the delivery at least 20% of all new housing in rural areas on brownfield sites.

⁶ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations and any Chief Executive's Recommendations from 2022 included in Section 5 "Mitigation Measures" in this report; any other further modification considered by the AA process; and any other Chief Executive's Recommendations from 2022. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

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

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁷ or species⁸ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological/hydrogeological links the characteristics of the Plan will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer.

Details of European Sites that occur within 15 km of the County are provided in Table 3.1 and mapped on Figure 3.1. Details of European Sites that occur outside the 15 km buffer zone of the County, but are hydrologically/hydrogeologically connected are also provided in Table 3.1, and mapped on Figure 3.2. European Sites and Rivers and Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3.1. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) have been considered by both the AA screening assessment (provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) documents:

- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC [IE0000006] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC [IE0000007] Version 6.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [IE0000584] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Corratirrim SAC [IE0000979] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Boleybrack Mountain SAC [IE0002032] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [IE0002299] Version 6.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter SPA [IE0004049] Version 6.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA [IE0004061] Version 6.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Sheelin SPA [IE0004065] Version 6.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA [IE0004232] Version 6.
- DAERA (2017) Cuilcagh Mountain SAC Conservation Objectives UK0016603 Version 2.1
- DAERA (2015) Upper Lough Erne SAC Conservation Objectives UK0016614 Version 2

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

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DAERA (2015) Upper Lough Erne SPA Conservation Objectives (UK9020071) Version 3.
DAERA (2015) Cladagh (*Swanlinbar*) River SAC Conservation Objectives (UK0030116) Version 2.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC [IE0002340] Version 1.
DAERA (2015) Moninea Bog SAC Conservation Objectives UK0030212 Version 2.
DAERA (2015) West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC Conservation Objectives UK0030300 Version 2.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC [IE0001810] Ver. 6.
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Lough Gill SAC [IE0001976] Version 7.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC [IE0002120] Version 6.
DAERA (2015) Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC Conservation Objectives UK0016621 Version 2.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ardagullion Bog SAC [IE0002341] Version 1.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC [IE0001786] Version 6.
DAERA (2015) Slieve Beagh – Mullaghfad – Lisnaskea SPA Conservation Objectives UK9020302 Version 3.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Lene SAC [IE0002121] Version 6.
DAERA (2015) Monawilkin SAC Conservation Objectives UK0016619 Version 2.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Arroo Mountain SAC [IE0001403] Version 1.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SAC [IE000679] Version 1.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SPA [IE004102] Version 1.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derravaragh SPA [IE0004043] Version 6.
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Lough Melvin SAC [IE000428] Version 7.
DAERA (2015) Largaliny SAC Conservation Objectives UK0030045 Version 2.
DAERA (2015) Fardrum & Roosky Turloughs SAC Conservation Objectives UK0030068 Version 2.
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Lough Iron SPA [IE004046] Version 7.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Estuary SPA [IE004080] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC [IE001957] Version 1.
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Stabannon-Braganstown SPA [IE004091] Version 7.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Dundalk Bay SAC [IE000455] Version 1.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Dundalk Bay SPA [IE004026] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE004026] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE000440] Version 1.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE004064] Version 6.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 6.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 6.
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 7.
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-east Shore SAC [IE002241] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Plan against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

Sites downstream and beyond 15 km are considered by the AA. With regard to SPAs within, within 15km of and downstream of the County, provisions have been integrated into the Plan that will protect these sites from the full range of potential effects. Other SPAs would not be impacted upon due to distances involved.

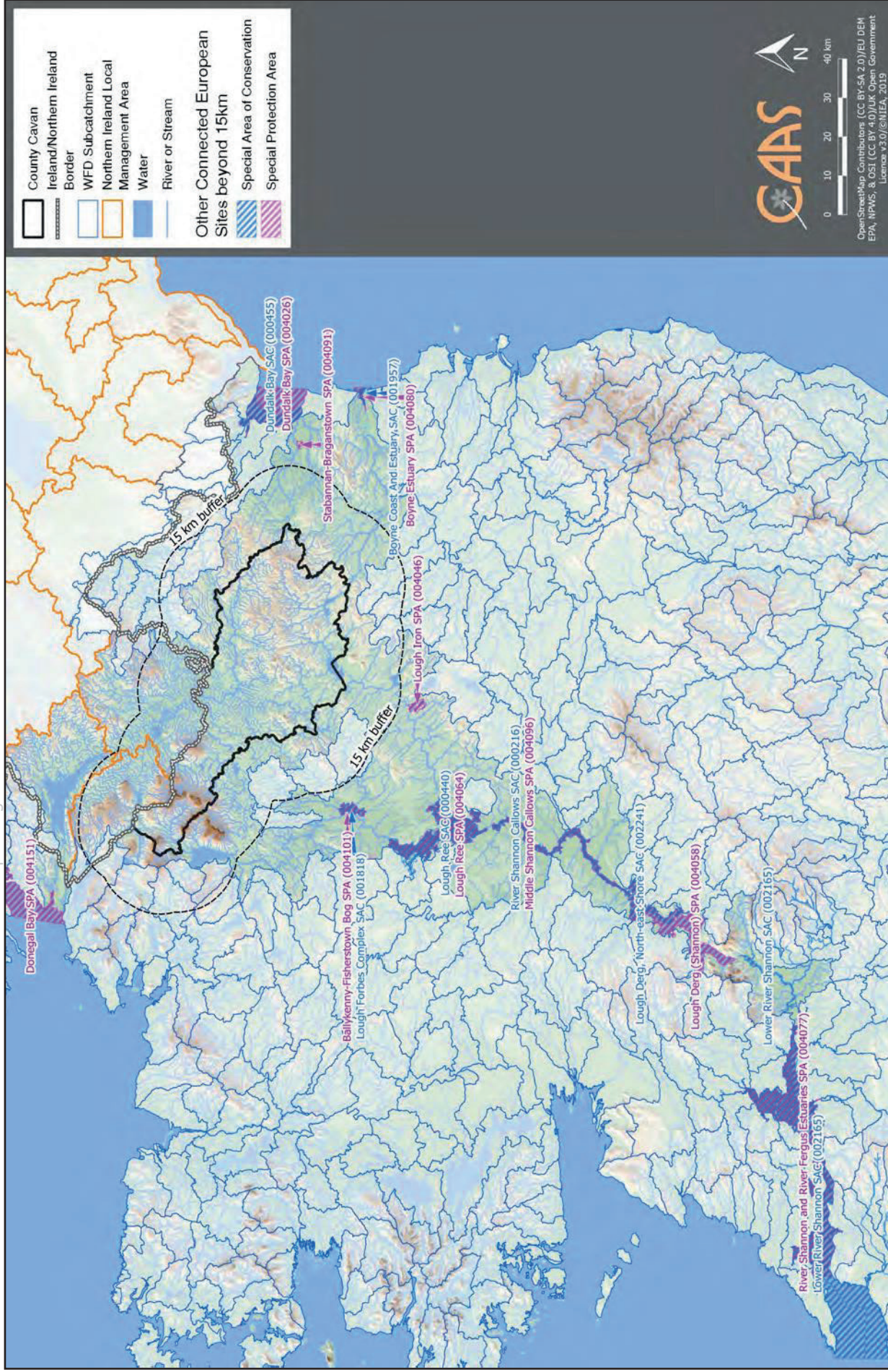


Figure 3.2 European Sites hydrologically linked to County Cavan

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

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

The overarching objective of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future development of Cavan. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites.

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

The Plan provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Cavan area. Plan elements that could potentially the integrity of European Sites include:

- Provisions, such as those relating to settlement, housing, sustainable communities, economic development, transport and infrastructure, environment, water and drainage, tourism, built and cultural heritage and rural development, which introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, recreational and tourism developments.

The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area; however, these will also need to be carefully considered. All Plan provisions are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European Sites identified. The assessment considers the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified, potential effects are assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

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

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

Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000006	Killyconny Bog (<i>Cloghally</i>) SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Within	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Bog woodland (<i>Bog woodland</i>) [91D0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Within	Slender green feather-moss (<i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i>) [1393], European dry heaths [4030], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (<i>and submountain areas in Continental Europe</i>) [6230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Blanket bogs (<i>* if active bog</i>) [7130]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000979	Corratrim SAC	Within	Limestone pavements [8240]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Within	Blanket bogs (<i>* if active bog</i>) [7130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Within	Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	Within	Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Within	Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Within	Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Within	Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists along the County boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
0016603	Cullcagh Mountain SAC	Within/Directly Adjacent	Blanket bogs (<i>*if active bog</i>) [7130], 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
0016614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	Within/Directly Adjacent	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padlori, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
0030116	Cladagh (<i>Swanlinbar</i>) River SAC	Within/Directly Adjacent	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel Margaritifera margaritifera [1029]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
9020071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	Within/Directly Adjacent	Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002340	Moneybeg and Claisland Bogs SAC	Adjacent	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 1.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area with direct surface water hydrological connections via Lough Sheelin. Therefore, due to proximity and hydrological connectivity, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
0030212	Moninea Bog SAC	0.51	Active raised bogs [7110]	This site is sensitive to direct land use management and hydrodynamics. The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 500m of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area; however, an assessment of the hydrological connectivity of surface water pathways shows that this SAC is upstream of the CDP are and therefore there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. The site is isolated from groundwater interactions. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC	4.6km	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition -type vegetation [3150], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladanii) [8110], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifolii) [8120], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Limestone pavements [8240], Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines [9180], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	6.52	White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 7km of the County boundary but the sub-catchment containing this SAC is outside of the Plan area, and there are no direct surface water hydrological connections between this site and the Plan area. Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001976	Lough Gill SAC	7.3	Western acidic oak woodland (<i>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i>) [91A0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 7.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, due to proximity and hydrological connectivity, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	8.22	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140], White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 8.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area; however, an assessment of the hydrological connectivity of surface water pathways shows that this SAC is upstream of the CDP are	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC	8.47	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic stream crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	and therefore there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required. The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	8.66	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 9km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the County. Therefore, there are no surface water pathways identified. Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (ombrotrophic) and isolated from groundwater ¹¹ . There are no provisions in the plan that will alter any management practices of the SAC given the distance from the County. Thus, it is deemed that the Plan will not introduce any sources for effects to the habitats and species contained therein, or the land use of this SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	8.88	White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alkaline fens [7230], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 9km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, due to proximity and hydrological connectivity, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
9020302	Slieve Beagh - Mullaghfad - Lisnakea SPA	9.8km	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. The SCI species is sensitive to habitat transitions, direct land use management, disturbance effects and interaction with the trophic structure. There are no provisions in the plan that will alter any management practices of the SPA given the distance from the County. Similarly, there are no pathways for effects to the trophic structure of the site. Thus, it is deemed that the Plan will not introduce any sources for effects to the habitats and species contained therein, or the land use of this SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002121	Lough Lene SAC	10.92	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140], White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 11km of the County boundary but the sub-catchment containing this SAC is outside of the Plan area, and there are no direct surface water hydrological connections between this site and the Plan area. Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No

¹¹ Adapted from NPWS (2019), The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. CAAS for Cavan County Council

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
0016619	Monawilkin SAC	12.07km	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists within 12.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the County. Therefore, there are no surface water pathways identified. There are no provisions in the plan that will alter any management practices of the SAC given the distance from the County. Thus, it is deemed that the Plan will not introduce any sources for effects to the habitats and species contained therein, or the land use of this SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	12.92	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspetea rotundifolia</i>) [8120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 13km of the County boundary but the sub-catchment containing this SAC is outside of the Plan area, and there are no direct surface water hydrological connections between this site and the Plan area. Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	13.17	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 13.5km of the County boundary but the sub-catchment containing this SAC is outside of the Plan area, and there are no direct surface water hydrological connections between this site and the Plan area. Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (ombrotrophic) and isolated from groundwater ¹⁰ . Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	13.17	Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 13.5km of the County boundary but the sub-catchment containing this SAC is outside of the Plan area, and there are no direct surface water hydrological connections between this site and the Plan area. Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (ombrotrophic) and isolated from groundwater ¹¹ . Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	13.2	Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

¹⁰ Adapted from NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland.

¹¹ Adapted from NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	13.71	[A052], Great comorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106], Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and has surface hydrological links with the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of hydrological interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
0030045	Largalimny SAC	13.9km	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists within 12.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the County. Therefore, there are no surface water pathways identified. There are no provisions in the plan that will alter any management practices of the SAC given the distance from the County.	No	No
0030068	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs SAC	14.68km	Turloughs [3180]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Limestone pavements [8240], Western acidic oak woodland (<i>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i>) [91A0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Bog woodland (<i>Bog woodland</i>) [91D0], Alkaline fens [7230]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Estuaries [1130], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Atlantic salt meadows</i>) (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Estuaries [1130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes (<i>Erbionion shifting dunes</i>) [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Atlantic salt meadows</i>) (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	<i>Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130] Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Reefs [1170], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Coastal lagoons [1150], Subtidal sandbanks (<i>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</i>) [1110], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Estuaries [1130]	from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA. The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002241	Lough Derg, North-east Shore SAC	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Yew-dominated woodland (<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles) [9130], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) [A151], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004046	Lough Iron SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Sanderling (<i>Callidris alba</i>) [A144], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143],	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked		The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004091	Stabannon-Braganstown SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Tundra swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>) [A113], Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Corn crake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Beyond 15km but hydrologically linked	Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Great Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Purple sandpiper (<i>Callidris maritima</i>) [A148], Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002], Sandering (<i>Callidris alba</i>) [A144], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>) [A064], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists beyond the 15km buffer of the County boundary, but is hydrologically sensitive and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Thus, with due consideration of groundwater interactions at the catchment level for this Plan, the existence of pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above, cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European Sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European Sites. These plans / programmes / strategies were considered throughout the assessment.

The Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction up to 2040. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSEs for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the County Development Plan.

As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft County Development Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional Policy Objectives, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSEs for the Northern and Western Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as the Local Area Plans that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

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

All projects within the Plan area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Draft Plan, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level.

Additional information on the relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix II.

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The effects that could arise from the Plan have been examined in the context of several 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 the Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European Site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have adverse effects on the integrity on 37 (no.) European Sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Plan (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority is provided at Figure 3.3.

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Determination

under
the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended,
for the

Emerging Draft Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028 incorporating the Draft Local Area Plan for Cavan Town 2022-2028

In order to comply with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, this determination has been made by Cavan County Council relating to the potential for the emerging Draft Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028 incorporating the Draft Local Area Plan for Cavan Town 2022-2028 to have significant effects on European Sites.

In making the determination that Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required, the information on the likely significant effects on European Sites arising from the emerging Draft Plan and Draft LAP has been taken into account (this information will be placed on public display in the Natura Impact Report alongside the emerging Draft Plan and Draft LAP). The process of screening for AA began at an early stage in the drafting of the Plan and LAP. The screening process assessed whether the emerging Draft Plan and Draft LAP had the potential to have significant effects on any European Sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The screening process concluded that an AA of the emerging Draft Plan and Draft LAP would be required, as the Plan: is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites; and may, on the basis of objective information, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, if unmitigated have adverse effects on the integrity of 37 (no.) European Sites.

Factors that could potentially affect the integrity of European Sites include:

- Provisions, such as those relating to settlement, housing, sustainable communities, economic development, transport and infrastructure, environment, water and drainage, tourism, built and cultural heritage and rural development, which introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, recreational and tourism developments.

Therefore, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of the Natura Impact Report) is required for the emerging Draft Plan and Draft LAP.

The undersigned, having carefully considered the information referred to above agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented above. The undersigned hereby determines pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive that it could not be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the emerging Draft Plan and Draft LAP, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects would have a likely adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site and therefore an AA is required.

Signatory:



Date:

March 2021

Figure 3.3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination

Section 4 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the Plan alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 37 European Sites brought forward from screening (those considered on Table 3.1 for which there is "Potential Pathway for Significant Effects" and/or "Potential for In-Combination Effects"), with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives.

4.2 Characterisation of European Sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified 37 (no.) European Sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Plan. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the 37 (no.) European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS¹² and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)¹³ websites.

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects¹⁴

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts¹⁵:

Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project.

Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.

Extent - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.

Duration - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.

- Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
- Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
- Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
- Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
- Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.

Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.

- Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
- Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
- Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
- Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

Ecologically Significant Impact - An impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area.

Integrity of a Site - The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a number of European Sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes that define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a species can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be

¹² Last accessed 26th May 2022 <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

¹³ Last accessed 26th May 2022 <https://jncc.gov.uk/>

¹⁴ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

¹⁵ These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) "Guidelines for ecological impact assessment"; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) "Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements"; and National Roads Authority (2009) "Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes".

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.'

Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that 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'.

Generic Conservation Objective for SACs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species that the SAC has been selected.

Generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

Assessment of potential effects on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3). The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (e.g. water quality); and climate change. Each of these potential changes are considered below and in Table 4.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).

4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Plan provides for development across the County with specific settlements identified to facilitate more intensive development in these areas.

As identified above County Cavan has several European Sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European Sites as a result of the Plan; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Plan to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European Site, such as NH6¹⁶, NH8¹⁷, NHDS1¹⁸, NHDS2¹⁹, NHDS3²⁰, NHDS4²¹, NHDS5²², NHDS7²³, NHND1²⁴, NHND2²⁵ and WTHS7²⁶.

These Policy Objectives will ensure that there will be no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites throughout the lifetime of the Plan.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

As previously stated, the Plan provides for developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss and/or removal of stepping stone habitats, for example. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European Site.

¹⁶ Ensure the protection of species of flora and fauna afforded legal protection under Irish and European Legislation.

¹⁷ Promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.

¹⁸ Protect and conserve Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas.

¹⁹ Ensure an Appropriate Assessment is carried out in respect of any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of a European Site(s), either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, in view of the site's conservation objectives.

²⁰ Ensure that any plan or project that could have an adverse impact on a NHA, pNHA, SAC, SPA (either by themselves or in combination with other plans and projects) or upon the conservation objectives of the site or would result in the deterioration of any habitat or any species reliant on that habitat will be subject to the requirements of Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.

²¹ Ensure an Appropriate Assessment (AA) in accordance with Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, and in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009 and relevant EPA and European Commission guidance documents, is carried out in respect of any Plan or Project likely to have significant effect on a Natura 2000 site(s), either individually or in combination.

²² Require an ecological appraisal for development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of Natura Sites, or a proposed Natura Site and which are likely to have significant effects on that site either individually or cumulatively.

²³ Promote the maintenance and as appropriate, achievement of favourable conservation status of habitats and species and to improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, by maintaining and where appropriate, developing features in the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.

²⁴ Support the protection of non-designated sites and acknowledge the need to protect non-designated habitats and landscapes and to conserve biological diversity.

²⁵ Conserve the existing wide range of flora, fauna and wildlife habitats in the county through the preservation of ecological corridors and networks vital to the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. To designate County Biodiversity Sites within the lifetime of this plan and to protect the ecological integrity of these sites.

²⁶ Encourage the retention of hedgerows and stone walls and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas and prevent loss and fragmentation, where possible. Where removal of a hedgerow or stone wall is unavoidable, mitigation by provision of the same type of boundary will be required.

The Plan recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European Sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Plan provides Policy Objectives to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones through mitigation such as mitigation measures such as : NHND2²⁷, IW5²⁸ and IW1²⁹ (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Inappropriate lighting will be minimised through the implementation of Policy Objectives such as LP 01³⁰ and LP 03³¹.

Further to these provisions there are policy objectives related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands. These policies apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft Plan and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation, including barrier effects, will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Draft Plan.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European Sites. In this regard, Policy Objectives such as T 06³², T 07³³, T 10³⁴, T 09³⁵ and GCW 09³⁶ ensure that the integrity of European Sites and sensitive areas that contribute to the site, are protected.

The Draft Plan accounts for noise pollution effects through Policy Objectives such as: N 01³⁷ and N 02³⁸, thereby affording protection to European Sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Draft Plan avoid or minimise noise - in accordance with the EPA Noise Regulations (2006) and the Cavan County Council Noise Action Plan 2018-2023. The Plan also provides for measures for lighting and air. Other disturbance effects could relate to a reduction in habitat quality due to anthropocentric sensitivities for species such as the hen harrier (which is known to occur within Cavan). Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the Draft Plan; identified above, further details see Section 5).

4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Plan introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment and trampling. However, the Draft Plan contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within County Cavan with development objectives such as: T 09³⁹, NH7⁴⁰ and GP6⁴¹. Overall, this Plan identifies the rigorous approach that will be taken when

²⁷ Conserve the existing wide range of flora, fauna and wildlife habitats in the county through the preservation of ecological corridors and networks vital to the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. To designate County Biodiversity Sites within the lifetime of this plan and to protect the ecological integrity of these sites.

²⁸ Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and conserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county.

²⁹ Protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the Waterways and to maintain it free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites.

³⁰ Control lighting in urban, rural areas and sensitive areas in accordance with Euronats and Darksky Circular, in order to minimise impacts on residential amenity, habitats and species of importance.

³¹ Ornamental lighting of public buildings, bridges, monuments and public spaces must not fall beyond the area intended or directed skywards. Architecturally sensitive tones such as passive, warm coloured lights should be considered before blue or rich white lights and only used where necessary.

³² Protect and conserve the natural, built and cultural heritage features which add value to the visitor experience in Cavan and seek to restrict developments which would damage or detract from the quality of scenic areas and identified natural and cultural heritage assets.

³³ Support actions to increase access to state and semi-state lands such as National Parks, Forest Parks, Waterways, together with Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes, subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive, National Monuments Act and other provisions and policies to protect and safeguard these resources and subject to the ability of local infrastructure to support the resulting increased tourism.

³⁴ Monitor and manage any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour in order to avoid significant effects, including loss of habitat and disturbance. Visitor/Habitat Management Plans will be required for proposed projects as relevant and appropriate.

³⁵ Ensure all tourism developments shall integrate climate change adaptation, the enhancement of nature and biodiversity measures into their activities, plans and proposals.

³⁶ Promote the principles of 'Leave no Trace' in all trail information panels, promotional materials and events and use all statutory procedures to deter negative environmental impact resulting from use of our trails and outdoor recreation amenities.

³⁷ Support the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and all associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006.

³⁸ Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels having regard to relevant national guidelines and in the absence of national guidelines, to relevant international standards, where appropriate. Seek identification and implementation of noise mitigation measures, where warranted, for developments proposed in the vicinity of existing or proposed national roads.

³⁹ Ensure all tourism developments shall integrate climate change adaptation, the enhancement of nature and biodiversity measures into their activities, plans and proposals.

⁴⁰ Assess the impact on biodiversity of proposals for large developments, particularly those on greenfield sites, or in environmentally sensitive areas. Such developments must include measures for the enhancement and protection of biodiversity.

⁴¹ Enhance the geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environments of the region including additional measures to conserve geosites and natural habitats where appropriate.

assessing the ecological impacts of a proposed development and the precautions surrounding this approach.

Furthermore, the Plan contains provisions to protect and management of biodiversity, including non-designated biodiversity. Similarly, the Plan recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of species diversity overall through connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources in developments. Further to these provisions there are Policy Objectives related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as: rivers under WQG 03⁴²; peatlands under CC 10⁴³; and hedgerows under WTHS 7⁴⁴. These Objectives apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5). In addition to this the Plan identifies Policy Objectives to protect and improve water quality interactions, which can influence species densities. There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards. Further details in relation to relevant mitigation measures are in Section 5 below.

4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The Plan contains many robust Policy Objectives to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. Groundwater quantity is also a potential issue as most of the drinking water in the County comes from groundwater sources. Interactions between agriculture and soil, water, biodiversity and human health – including phosphorous and nitrogen deposition would have the potential to occur in the absence of mitigation as a result of agricultural activities and the production of secondary inorganic particulate matter. Abstractions for drinking water could individually and/or cumulatively could impact upon ecology, including European Sites. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependant European Sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant impact upon the groundwater or surface water supply to the European Sites. Policy Objectives that specifically relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European Sites include GW 01⁴⁵ and GW 04⁴⁶.

Similarly, emissions to air and hazardous waste have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European Sites; however, the Plan contains Policy Objectives such as LCC05⁴⁷ and AQ01⁴⁸, which accounts for this. Increased development pressures could place additional loadings onto the existing waste water treatment plant facilities. Section 4 of the SEA identifies the currently loadings for Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs) in the County, indicating there is additional capacity within the existing infrastructure at various locations with upgrades identified for others (see Table 4.4 of the associated SEA Environmental Report for further details). Various provisions have been integrated into the Plan to ensure that new development is served by adequate waste water services.

Several development objectives for the county and across smaller towns such as and also provide for action for pollinators in Cavan, which are increasingly necessary indicators of ecological health and

⁴² Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC). The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same).

⁴³ Support collaboration between local authorities and relevant stakeholders regarding integrated peatland management and support for rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats, in particular the Geopark and Cullagh Carbon sequestration potential.

⁴⁴ Encourage the retention of hedgerows and stonewalls and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas and prevent loss and fragmentation, where possible. Where removal of a hedgerow or stone wall is unavoidable, mitigation by provision of the same type of boundary will be required.

⁴⁵ GW 01 Ensure that groundwater is protected by ensuring compliance with the following:

- o The appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability.
- o Implementation of the Programme of Measures as required in the River Basin Management Plans
- o Licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010)

o Implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (S.I. No. 610 of 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ('the Nitrates Directive'), dangerous substances in water and protection of groundwater.

⁴⁶ Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC). The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same, to have cognisance of, where relevant, the EUs Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and No. 36 which provide guidance on exceptions to the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive).

⁴⁷ Support the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 – 2022.

⁴⁸ Promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards as out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).

conservation value.

4.3.1.6 Climate change

The Plan includes provisions that potentially conflict with climate mitigation and provisions that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation. Objective NHDS 13 provides that "Projects giving rise to adverse effects on the integrity of European sites (cumulatively, directly or indirectly) arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall not be permitted except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive. Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: (a) no alternative solution available, (b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and (c) adequate compensatory measures in place". Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European Sites considered.

Table 4.1 Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the Plan⁴⁹

Site Code	Site Name ⁵⁰	Characterisation of Potential Effects ⁵¹ (Refer to Section 5 for mitigation)
000006	Killyconny Bog (<i>Claghbally</i>) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Off-road motorized driving, mining and quarrying, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fences, game or bird breeding station, intensive cattle grazing, garbage and solid waste, fire and fire suppression, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, forest planting on open ground, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, vandalism, fertilisation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, marshes or pits, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, artificial planting on open ground (<i>non-native trees</i>), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, other point source pollution to surface water, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding and rising precipitations, dispersed habitation, forest planting on open ground (<i>native trees</i>)</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive grazing, flooding, modification of hydrographic functioning, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, predation, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry clearance, trampling, overuse, abandonment or lack of mowing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p>
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, marshes or pits, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, artificial planting on open ground (<i>non-native trees</i>), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, other point source pollution to surface water, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding and rising precipitations, dispersed habitation, forest planting on open ground (<i>native trees</i>)</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive grazing, flooding, modification of hydrographic functioning, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, predation, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry clearance, trampling, overuse, abandonment or lack of mowing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p>
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive grazing, flooding, modification of hydrographic functioning, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, predation, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry clearance, trampling, overuse, abandonment or lack of mowing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive grazing, flooding, modification of hydrographic functioning, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, predation, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry clearance, trampling, overuse, abandonment or lack of mowing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p>

⁴⁹ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

⁵⁰ For qualifying features for each European Site (QIs and SCIS), please refer to Table 3.1

⁵¹ Informed by, inter alia, The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland, Overview Volume 1 (NPW5, 2019)

Site Code	Site Name ⁵⁰	Characterisation of Potential Effects ⁵¹ (Refer to Section 5 for mitigation)
000584	Culcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Cultivation, trampling, overuse, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, peat extraction, taking from nest (<i>e.g. falcons</i>), fences, fencing, roads, motorways, intensive sheep grazing, fire and fire suppression, intensive horse grazing, problematic native species, non-intensive horse grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, silviculture, forestry, forest replanting, garbage and solid waste, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, off-road motorized driving, artificial planting on open ground (<i>non-native trees</i>).</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Removal of stone walls and embankments, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, intensive goat grazing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, stock feeding, forest planting on open ground, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, forest replanting (<i>non-native trees</i>), diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), invasive non-native species, water abstractions from surface waters, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing, sport and leisure structures, agricultural intensification, disposal of inert materials.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as: LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, interpretative centres, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), removal of sediments (<i>mud</i>), infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, other human intrusions and disturbances, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, bridge, viaduct, vandalism, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, biocenic evolution, succession, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, storage of materials, storms.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8,</p>
000979	Corratirrin SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Removal of stone walls and embankments, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, intensive goat grazing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, stock feeding, forest planting on open ground, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, forest replanting (<i>non-native trees</i>), diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), invasive non-native species, water abstractions from surface waters, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing, sport and leisure structures, agricultural intensification, disposal of inert materials.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as: LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, interpretative centres, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), removal of sediments (<i>mud</i>), infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, other human intrusions and disturbances, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, bridge, viaduct, vandalism, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, biocenic evolution, succession, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, storage of materials, storms.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8,</p>
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), invasive non-native species, water abstractions from surface waters, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing, sport and leisure structures, agricultural intensification, disposal of inert materials.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as: LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, interpretative centres, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), removal of sediments (<i>mud</i>), infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, other human intrusions and disturbances, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, bridge, viaduct, vandalism, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, biocenic evolution, succession, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, storage of materials, storms.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8,</p>
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, interpretative centres, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), removal of sediments (<i>mud</i>), infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, other human intrusions and disturbances, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, bridge, viaduct, vandalism, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, biocenic evolution, succession, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, storage of materials, storms.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8,</p>

Site Code	Site Name ⁵⁰	Characterisation of Potential Effects ⁵¹ (Refer to Section 5 for mitigation)
001976	Lough Gill SAC	<p>NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing in forests or woodland, modifying structures of inland water courses, silviculture, forestry, continuous urbanisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, dispersed habitation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, motorized nautical sports, disposal of inert materials, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p>
002032	Boley/brack Mountain SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Silviculture, forestry, non-intensive cattle grazing, surface water abstractions for public water supply, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel quarries, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, roads, paths and railroads, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, pipe lines, burning down, taking from nest (<i>e.g. falcons</i>), parasitism (<i>fauna</i>), restructuring agricultural land holding, intensive sheep grazing, problematic native species, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive sheep grazing, forest planting on open ground, predator control, forest and plantation management & use, wind energy production.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Wind energy and other renewable energy developments will be implemented and managed with specific regard to biodiversity and appropriate locations for the natural environment via development objectives such as: EDO 01, WE 02, SE 01, SE 02 and GED 01. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p>
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Discharges, marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, fertilisation, eutrophication (<i>natura</i>), hand cutting of peat, silviculture, forestry, removal of beach materials, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, hunting, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via</p>

Site Code	Site Name ⁵⁰	Characterisation of Potential Effects ⁵¹ (Refer to Section 5 for mitigation)
002241	Lough Derg, North-east Shore SAC	<p>Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Hunting, fertilisation, nautical sports, leisure fishing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Disposal of industrial waste, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, other sport or leisure complexes, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), stock feeding, sand and gravel extraction, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, artificial planting on open ground (<i>non-native trees</i>), mowing or cutting of grassland, invasive non-native species, roads, motorways, other human intrusions and disturbances, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other discharges, storage of materials, cultivation, other patterns of habitation, industrial or commercial areas, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, bridge, viaduct, fertilisation, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in watercourses, pollution, forestry, land management, intensive development (<i>i.e., motorways</i>). No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Other sport or leisure complexes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, burning down, forestry clearance, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of OJ/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Disposal of industrial waste, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, other sport or leisure complexes, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), stock feeding, sand and gravel extraction, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, artificial planting on open ground (<i>non-native trees</i>), mowing or cutting of grassland, invasive non-native species, roads, motorways, other human intrusions and disturbances, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other discharges, storage of materials, cultivation, other patterns of habitation, industrial or commercial areas, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, bridge, viaduct, fertilisation, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in watercourses, pollution, forestry, land management, intensive development (<i>i.e., motorways</i>). No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Other sport or leisure complexes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, burning down, forestry clearance, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of OJ/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002340	Moneybeg and Claisland Bogs SAC	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Other sport or leisure complexes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, burning down, forestry clearance, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes in peatlands, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of OJ/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

Characterisation of Potential Effects⁵¹ (Refer to Section 5 for mitigation)

Site Code	Site Name ⁵⁰	Characterisation of Potential Effects ⁵¹ (Refer to Section 5 for mitigation)
004026	Dundaik Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports, leisure fishing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, roads, motorways, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, discharges, shipping lanes, invasive non-native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QJ/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, animal breeding, hunting, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, pollution, agricultural forestry and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QJ/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004046	Lough Iron SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Silviculture, forestry, grazing, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, forestry, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QJ/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Silviculture, forestry, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation, hunting, animal breeding.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, agriculture, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Hunting, fertilisation, nautical sports, leisure fishing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

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004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	<p>03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Animal breeding, hunting, fertilisation, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, agriculture, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species, nautical sports, hunting, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p>
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, animal breeding.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, agriculture, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p>
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Marine and freshwater aquaculture, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, shipping lanes, fertilisation, industrial or commercial areas, discharges.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p>

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004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<p>possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Leisure fishing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, urbanised areas, human habitation, golf course, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, marine and freshwater aquaculture, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NHS, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTH56 and WTH57. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004091	Stabannon-Braganstown SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Cultivation, grazing, modification of cultivation practices, roads, motorways, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: waste, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NHS, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTH56 and WTH57. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fertilisation, bridge, viaduct, mowing or cutting of grassland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, leisure fishing, hunting.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity activities, extraction, agriculture, waste, pollution, forestry, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NHS, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTH56 and WTH57. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management are provided in the Plan such as: FDW 02, WM 02, WM 03, WM 04, WM 05, WM 06, WM 09 and WM 11. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Roads, motorways, continuous urbanisation, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation, nautical sports, marine and freshwater aquaculture.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, agriculture, waste, anthropogenic hydrology changes, pollution, land management. No direct land take or habitat loss or take of QI/SCI species will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NHS, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTH56 and WTH57. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Several development objectives concerning waste management</p>

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0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	<p>local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance provided for development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p> <p>The know threats to this site are: Forest and plantation management & use, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, pollution, forestry, extraction, renewables, fishing, invasive species, anthropogenic hydrology changes, agriculture and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07. The plan provides policies for the sustainable management of the extractive industry in Cavan via development objectives such as: Q 02, Q 04, Q 08 and LC3. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	<p>The know threats to this site are: Grazing, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession, threats and pressures from outside the member state.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, pollution, fishing, invasive species, anthropogenic hydrology changes, agriculture and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Fishing is to be regulated and controlled for sustainability in Cavan via development objectives such as LW 02 and LW 05. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC	<p>The know threats to this site are: Grazing, forest and plantation management & use, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession, interspecific floral relations.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity activities, pollution, fire, invasive species, anthropogenic hydrology changes, agriculture and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NH5, NH6, NH8, NHDS1, NHDS2, NHDS3, NHDS4, NHDS5, NHDS7, NHDS9, NHND1, NHND2, NHND3, AS 01, WTHS6 and WTHS7. The protection, preservation and where possible restoration of peatlands and wetlands is provided for in the Plan through development objectives such as: CC 10 and LCC 01. The local amenity use of sites will be restricted where necessary and supplied with consideration for local biodiversity and ecology through development objectives such as: TV 04, T 06, T 07, T 10, GCW 09, LW 04, HHAS 03, WL 13, WL 23, WL33 and WL53. Similarly, tourism is strongly encouraged throughout the plan but only where developments do not adversely affect protected areas and area of ecological importance through development objectives such as: TV 03, TV 04, TV 02, T 05, TC 06, LW 04, LW 05 and LW 07. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Pollution into waterways is adequately mitigated against and protection of watercourse quality is adequately provided for via development objectives such as: IW2, IW4, IW5, LW 05, WL53, GW 01 and GW 04. Non-native invasive species are thoroughly addressed in the Plan via development objectives such as: IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 and IN5. Agricultural practices are underpinned by sustainable methods and supported by renewable technologies where possible in the Plan via Development Objectives such as: AF 04, AF 06, AF 09, ABS 01 and H 01. Development objectives for the appropriate and sustainable management of the forestry sector in Cavan are provided for within the Plan, such as: F 01, F 02, F 03, F 06 and F 07.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures / development objectives incorporated into the plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

Section 5 Mitigation Measures

This section outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Draft Plan in order to mitigate against potential effects to European Sites as identified above. The Plan was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. These mitigation measures ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European Site from implementation of the Plan. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European Sites are identified in Table 5.1 below. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current 2014 Plan through the SEA and AA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

All mitigation measures apply to all developments and European sites, as relevant, to be determined at project level, when the nature, location, size, layout and operational processes associated with individual and combinations of projects are known.

Table 5.1 Mitigation Measures that will contribute towards the protection of European Sites^{52, 53}

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
Various	<p>Core Strategy - Ecosystems Services Approach and Natural Capital In preparing the Draft Plan and developing policy objectives, the Council have followed these Ecosystem Services⁵⁴ Approach principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of natural systems - by using knowledge of interactions in nature and how ecosystems function. Taking into account of the services that ecosystems provide - including those that underpin social and economic well-being, such as flood and climate regulation, resources for food, fibre or fuel, or for recreation, culture and quality of life. Involving people - those who benefit from the ecosystem services and those managing them need to be involved in decisions that affect them. Public consultation has informed the preparation of the Draft Plan which will be further refined before adoption, taking into account submissions/observations made on the Draft Plan during public display. <p>The Council shall promote an Ecosystem Services Approach, following the above principles, in its decision-making processes, including those relating to the preparation of statutory land use plans.</p> <p>In recognition of the need to manage natural capital⁵⁵, provisions have been integrated into the Plan that will contribute towards management of air quality, noise pollution, light pollution, water quality and integrated river basin management.</p> <p>United Nations Sustainability Goals Contribute, as practicable, towards achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which came into force in 2016.</p> <p>Various other Objectives GR 09 New roads and other transport infrastructure projects that are not already provided for by existing plans/programmes or are not already permitted, are subject to the undertaking of feasibility assessment, taking into account planning need, environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environment Report and the objectives of the Plan relating to sustainable mobility. Where feasibility is established, a Corridor and Road Selection Process will be undertaken where appropriate, for relevant new road infrastructure in two stages: Stage1 – Router Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Sections; and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection. RCWM-05 All relevant development proposals shall include a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with planning application documentation⁵⁶.</p>

⁵² For a complete assessment of the Plan, against all environmental components (These components comprise biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors), refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.

⁵³ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

⁵⁴ Ecosystems are multifunctional communities of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment. Ecosystems provide a series of services for human well-being (ecosystem services) either directly or indirectly contributing towards human well-being

⁵⁵ Renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals)

⁵⁶ Construction Environment Management Plans shall be prepared in advance of the construction of relevant projects and implemented throughout. Such plans shall incorporate relevant mitigation measures which have been integrated into the Plan and any lower tier Environmental Impact Statement or Appropriate Assessment. CEMPs typically provide details of intended construction practice for the proposed development, including:

- location of areas for construction site offices and staff facilities;
- details of site security fencing and hoardings;
- details of on-site car parking facilities for site workers during the course of construction;
- details of the timing and routing of construction traffic to and from the construction site and associated directional signage;
- measures to obviate queuing of construction traffic on the adjoining road network;
- measures to prevent the spillage or deposit of clay, rubble or other debris;
- alternative arrangements to be put in place for pedestrians and vehicles in the case of the closure of any public right of way during the course of site development works;
- details of appropriate mitigation measures for noise, dust and vibration, and monitoring of such levels;
- containment of all construction-related fuel and oil within specially constructed bunds to ensure that fuel spillages are fully contained (such bunds shall be roofed to exclude rainwater);
- disposal of construction/demolition waste and details of how it is proposed to manage excavated soil, including compliance with 2006 Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government;
- a water and sediment management plan, providing for means to ensure that surface water runoff is controlled such that no silt or other pollutants enter local water courses or drains;
- details of a water quality monitoring and sampling plan;
- if peat is encountered - a peat storage, handling and reinstatement management plan;

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
<p>Biodiversity and flora and fauna</p>	<p>GE 08 Where undergrounding and/or overgrounding of cables is being pursued, proposals should demonstrate that environmental impacts including the following are minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat loss as a result of removal of field boundaries and hedgerows (right of way preparation) followed by topsoil stripping (to ensure machinery does not destroy soil structure and drainage properties). - Short to medium term impacts on the landscape where, for example, hedgerows are encountered; - Impacts on underground archaeology; - Impacts on soil structure and drainage; - Impacts on surface waters as a result of sedimentation and Visual impacts. <p>Lighting Development Objectives</p> <p>LP 01 Control lighting in urban, rural areas and sensitive areas in accordance with Euronats and Darksy Circular, in order to minimise impacts on residential amenity, habitats and species of importance.</p> <p>LP 03 Ornamental lighting of public buildings, bridges, monuments and public spaces must not fall beyond the area intended or directed skywards. Architecturally sensitive tones such as passive, warm coloured lights should be considered before blue or rich white lights and only used where necessary in accordance with Eurobats and Darksy Circular.</p> <p>Natural Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>NH1 Conserve, protect and manage the County's natural heritage assets for future generations while encouraging appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the amenity value for the present generation.</p> <p>NH2 Maximise the social, economic and environmental benefits that may be derived from the conservation and management of Cavan's Natural Heritage and green infrastructure.</p> <p>NH3 Support the implementation of relevant actions in the National Biodiversity Plan, the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and the National Peatlands Strategy.</p> <p>NH4 Implement, in partnership with Cavan County Heritage Forum, relevant stakeholders and the wider community, Cavan County Heritage and Biodiversity Plans and any revisions thereof.</p> <p>NH5 Integrate biodiversity consideration into all Cavan County Council activities through the County Biodiversity Action Plan process.</p> <p>NH6 Ensure the protection of species of flora and fauna afforded legal protection under Irish and European Legislation.</p> <p>NH7 Assess the impact on biodiversity of proposals for large developments, particularly those on greenfield sites, or in environmentally sensitive areas. Such developments must include measures for the enhancement and protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>NH8 Promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Designated Sites</p> <p>NHDS1 Protect and conserve Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas.</p> <p>NHDS2 Ensure an Appropriate Assessment is carried out in respect of any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of a European Site(s), either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, in view of the site's conservation objectives.</p> <p>NHDS3 Ensure that any plan or project that could have an adverse impact on a NHA, pNHA, SAC, SPA (either by themselves or in combination with other plans and projects) or upon the conservation objectives of the site or would result in the deterioration of any habitat or any species reliant on that habitat will be subject to the requirements of Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>NHDS4 Ensure an Appropriate Assessment (AA) in accordance with Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, and in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009 and relevant EPA and European Commission guidance documents, is carried out in respect of any Plan or Project likely to have significant effect on a Natura 2000 site(s), either individually or in combination.</p> <p>NHDS5 Require an ecological appraisal for development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of Natura Sites, or a proposed Natura Site and which are likely to have significant effects on that site either individually or cumulatively.</p> <p>NHDS6 Support the development of a Strategic Habitat Map for the Cullcagh Lakelands UNESCO Global Geopark in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>NHDS7 Promote the maintenance and as appropriate, achievement of favourable conservation status of habitats and species and to improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, by maintaining and where appropriate, developing features in the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>NHDS8 Ensure that new development proposals affecting designated sites have regard to the sensitivities identified in the SEA Environmental Report prepared in respect of this plan.</p> <p>NHDS9 Have regard to the views of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in respect of proposed development where such development may have an impact on a designated National or European site or proposed site for designation.</p> <p>NHDS10 Consult with National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) in regard to any developments (those requiring planning permission and those not requiring planning permission) which the council proposes to carry out within pNHAs, NHAs, SACs, SPAs, SPAs and other important ecological sites.</p> <p>NHDS11 Maintain the conservation value of Council owned land within NHAs and pNHAs and promote the conservation value of Council owned land adjoining NHAs.</p> <p>NHDS12 Continue to undertake surveys and collect data that will assist Cavan County Council in building its knowledge base and meeting its obligations under Article 6 of the Habitat Directives.</p> <p>NHDS 13 Projects giving rise to adverse effects on the integrity of European sites (cumulatively, directly or indirectly) arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall not be permitted except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz there must be: (a) no alternative solution available, (b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and (c) adequate compensatory measures in place.</p> <p>NHDS 14 Contribute towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological connectivity where these form part of the ecological network and/or may be considered as ecological corridors or stepping stones.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Non- Designated Sites</p> <p>NHND1 Support the protection of non-designated sites and acknowledge the need to protect non-designated habitats and landscapes and to conserve biological diversity.</p> <p>NHND2 Conserve the existing wide range of flora, fauna and wildlife habitats in the county through the preservation of ecological corridors and networks vital to the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. To designate County Biodiversity Sites within the lifetime of this plan and to protect the ecological integrity of these sites.</p> <p>NHND3 Implement the actions of Cavan County Biodiversity Plan and any subsequent revisions in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Biodiversity Plan.</p> <p>NHND4 Continue habitat mapping of the county to enable planning for the future development in a sensitive and sustainable manner and this mapping to inform the development management policy.</p>

- measures adopted during construction to prevent the spread of invasive species (such as Japanese Knotweed);
- appointment of an ecological clerk of works at site investigation, preparation and construction phases; and
- details of appropriate mitigation measures for lighting specifically designed to minimise impacts to biodiversity, including bats.

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
NHND5	Require an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) for any proposed development which may have a significant impact on rare, threatened and or protected species and non designated habitats of biodiversity value.
Development Objectives for Invasive Species	Support initiatives, which reduce the risk of invasions, help control and manage new and established invasive species, monitor impacts and raise public awareness.
IN1	Encourage the use of native species in amenity planting and related community actions to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species.
IN2	Prevent the spread of invasive species within the plan area, including requiring landowners and developers to adhere to best practice guidance in relation to the control of invasive species.
IN3	Ensure proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicant will be required to submit a control and management programme for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 4777/2011)
IN4	Support the National Parks and Wildlife Service's efforts to seek to control and manage the spread of non-native invasive species on land and water.
IN5	Support the National Parks and Wildlife Service's efforts to seek to control and manage the spread of non-native invasive species on land and water.
Development Objectives for Wetlands	Development that would negatively impact upon any wetland including fragmentation or degradation will be resisted in the County.
WL 1	Review and update the 2008 Wetlands Survey for County Cavan with a view to mapping the extent and condition of wetland sites in the county as a comprehensive GIS Layer. This review will also identify information gaps and inform future wetland policy.
WL 2	Where it is intended to fill or reclaim or carry out a development proposal on a wetland area, the minimum level of assessment on a site above 0.1ha shall be an ecological impact assessment and an Appropriate Assessment where necessary.
WL3	Protect wetlands, floodplains and watercourses for biodiversity and flood protection value.
WL4	Ensure land zonings carefully consider appropriate riparian setback distances that support high ecological status of water bodies, the conservation of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems and buffer zones from flood plains.
WL5	Implement parts of the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2011 and the European Communities (Amendment to Planning and Development) Regulations 2011 which require planning permission to be applied for where the area impacted exceeds 0.1 hectares or where such works may have a significant effect on the environment. Such planning applications would need to be supported by an Appropriate Assessment where necessary.
WL6	Continue to co-operate with relevant stakeholders to improve public access to State forests for amenity purposes and consider development which will enhance the amenity provided by existing trees and woodlands.
WTHS1	Promote awareness, understanding and best practice in the management of Cavan's woodland, tree, hedgerow and stone wall resource.
WTHS2	Encourage the retention of mature trees and the use of tree surgery rather than felling where possible when undertaking, approving or authorising development.
WTHS3	Protect Champion and Heritage Trees where identified on the Tree Register of Ireland and Heritage Tree Database, when undertaking, approving, or authorising development.
WTHS4	Encourage the use of native species wherever possible in Cavan County Council's own landscaping work, and on Council property.
WTHS5	Promote and encourage planting of native hedgerow species of local provenance.
WTHS6	Encourage the retention of hedgerows and stone walls and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas and prevent loss and fragmentation, where possible. Where removal of a hedgerow or stone wall is unavoidable, mitigation by provision of the same type of boundary will be required and where removal is proposed which may affect bat species it shall be subject to regime of protection under the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations, 2011, as amended.
WTHS7	Carry out a review of the Cavan Hedgerow Survey undertaken in 2006 during the lifetime of this plan.
WTHS8	Carry out a review of the Cavan Hedgerow Survey undertaken in 2006 during the lifetime of this plan.
Landscape Character / Natural Heritage Climate Change Development Objectives	Within the lifetime of the plan, undertake a survey and vector mapping exercise to identify exemplar wetlands, bogs, individual trees and/or stands of trees and/or woodlands throughout the county worthy of protection and preservation.
LCC 01	Encourage the potential community woodlands areas in urban/urban fringe areas and the development of community woodlands throughout rural Cavan.
LCC 02	Promote the use in public spaces of hot water, foam stream, flame weeding and/or concentrated vinegar in favour of glyphosate weedkillers.
LCC 03	Prepare a Peatland Strategy that shall encourage the rewinding, restoration and protection of peat bogs after turf cutting and/or peat extraction has ceased.
LCC 04	Support the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 – 2022.
LCC 05	Promote the roll-out of renewables and stringent protection and enhancement of carbon pools, such as forests, peatlands and permanent grasslands.
LCC06	Explore the opportunity of engaging the services of a full-time Ecologist on a shared basis amongst neighbouring Local Authorities.
LCC 07	Install and promote the installation of bird, bat, and owl boxes, and bee bricks and insect hotels or equivalent, at all relevant locations and developments, where possible.
LCC 08	Actively participate and seek to adopt recommendations originating out of the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Northern and Western Climate Action Region.
LCC 09	Fracking and the industrial extraction of fossil fuels will not be encouraged within Cavan's functional area.
LCC 10	Develop a strategy to support an active native Tree Planting programme in the context of climate adaptation.
LCC 11	Develop a strategy to support an active native Tree Planting programme in the context of climate adaptation.
Various Other Objectives	Facilitate increased access to Cavan's waterways, from towns and villages where visitor services are located, with an emphasis on providing a strong visitor experience associated with the lakes and waterways and their heritage and amenity value, including trails, bird hides, and water sports facilities, subject to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.
LW 04	Ensure all tourism developments shall integrate climate change adaptation, the enhancement of nature and biodiversity measures into their activities, plans and proposals.
T 09	Support collaboration between local authorities and relevant stakeholders regarding integrated peatland management and support for rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats, in particular the Geopark and Cullcagh Carbon sequestration potential.
CC 10	Support collaboration between local authorities and relevant stakeholders regarding integrated peatland management and support for rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats, in particular the Geopark and Cullcagh Carbon sequestration potential.
Tourism Development Objectives	Promote the development and strengthening of the overall value of Cavan as a tourist destination by encouraging the enhancement and development of sustainable and high-quality visitor attractions, activities and infrastructure, enabling an increase in the overall capacity and long-term development of the county's tourism industry, subject to appropriate siting and design criteria and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.
T 01	Promote the development and strengthening of the overall value of Cavan as a tourist destination by encouraging the enhancement and development of sustainable and high-quality visitor attractions, activities and infrastructure, enabling an increase in the overall capacity and long-term development of the county's tourism industry, subject to appropriate siting and design criteria and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	<p>Engage and collaborate with key stakeholders; relevant agencies, sectoral representatives and local communities to develop the tourism sector in Cavan, to ensure that the economic potential of the tourism sector is secured for the local economy.</p> <p>T 02 Support the implementation of the County's Tourism Strategy in line with national and regional policy, tourism trends and identified challenges, in collaboration with Fáilte Ireland, Waterways Ireland, tourism businesses and communities and other supporting agencies.</p> <p>T 03 Continue to work closely with Fáilte Ireland to maximise the benefit of national and regional initiatives/plans/strategies for the county, with a particular emphasis on initiatives which will increase the economic benefit from tourism, support local business development and encourage new enterprise opportunities.</p> <p>T 04 Utilise the county's natural and heritage resources to foster the development of tourism as a viable sector of the economy in a sustainable manner which complements the scale, quality and unique features of the location and county.</p> <p>T 05 Protect and conserve the natural, built and cultural heritage features which add value to the visitor experience in Cavan and seek to restrict developments which would damage or detract from the quality of scenic areas and identified natural and cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>T 06 Support actions to increase access to state and semi-state lands such as National Parks, Forest Parks, Waterways, together with Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes, subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive, National Monuments Act and other provisions and policies to protect and safeguard these resources and subject to the ability of local infrastructure to support the resulting increased tourism.</p> <p>LW 04 Facilitate increased access to Cavan's waterways, from towns and villages where visitor services are located, with an emphasis on providing a strong visitor experience associated with the lakes and waterways and their heritage and amenity value, including trails, bird hides, and water sports facilities, subject to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan's waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>LW 07 Support the provision of walking and cycling links between lakes, rivers, bogs and nearby towns, villages and visitor attractions, provided such developments do not negatively impact on sensitive environments.</p> <p>GCW 09 Promote the principles of 'Leave no Trace' in all trail information panels, promotional materials and events and use all statutory procedures to deter negative environmental impact resulting from use of our trails and outdoor recreation amenities.</p> <p>TC 03 Support opportunities for increased tourism within limits of existing infrastructure and sensitive habitats.</p> <p>TC 07 Support, implement and require best-practice environmental management and climate proofing of tourism related developments and activities, such as accommodation, restaurants, activity providers, festivals and events and tourism enterprises, to include zero climate impact, energy efficiency, waste management, and recycling.</p> <p>HAS 03 Support enhanced access to state, semi-state and private lands such as bogs, forests, waterways, together with National Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes. Access should be planned and managed in a sustainable manner that protects heritage, environmental sensitivities, ecological corridors, and the ability of local infrastructure to support increased tourism.</p> <p>T 10 Monitor and manage any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour in order to avoid significant effects, including loss of habitat and disturbance. Visitor/Habitat Management Plans will be required for proposed projects as relevant and appropriate.</p>
Soil	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Water.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Geological Heritage</p> <p>GH1 Protect and enhance the County Geological Heritage Audit of Cavan</p> <p>GH2 Support the implementation of recommendations in the Geological Audit of Cavan</p> <p>GH3 Provide safe and sustainable access to geological sites where appropriate and subject to requirements of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive.</p> <p>GH4 Consult Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) when undertaking, authorising developments likely to impact on the County Geological Sites or involve significant ground excavations.</p> <p>GH5 Continue to promote the unique geological heritage of the Cullcagh Lakelands Global Geopark (UNESCO Geopark). Individual notable sites within the Cullcagh Lakelands Global Geopark include Cullcagh Mountain and Mid-Cavan Drumlinised Ribbed Moraines. These sites should be valued for their scientific and educational value to the community.</p> <p>GH6 Have regard to the geological and geomorphological heritage values of County Cavan geological heritage sites and to avoid inappropriate development, through consultation with the Geological Survey of Ireland.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Marble Arch Caves, UNESCO Global Geopark</p> <p>GP1 Conserve and manage the geological resources of a discrete area to develop sustainable tourism, enterprise and community life.</p> <p>GP2 Build on the existing progress and achievements of the Cullcagh Lakelands UNESCO Global Geopark in supporting the ten-year Development Plan 2020-2030.</p> <p>GP3 Support the development of geotourism and the recreational potential of Cavan Burren, the Shamon Pot, Killykeen, Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs, Cullcagh and other Geopark sites through increased social use of the landscape, with attendant conservation, economic, social and community benefits within the region.</p> <p>GP4 Support the continuing development of strategic walking routes, trails and other countryside recreational opportunities within the Geopark such as the cross-border 'Smuggler's Route'.</p> <p>GP5 Continue to support the CANN cross-border environmental project restoring blanket bog habitat on Cullcagh summit.</p> <p>GP6 Enhance the geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environments of the region including additional measures to conserve geosites and natural habitats where appropriate.</p> <p>GP7 Develop knowledge and understanding of geology, related Earth Sciences, endangered habitats and associated environmental issues through education and research programmes.</p> <p>GP8 Encourage enquiry through fieldwork and inspire scientific research through education and research programmes.</p> <p>GP9 Recognise the strategic location of Blacklion at the heart of the Geopark and other Geopark towns, villages and communities and seek to promote the development of appropriate ancillary facilities like interpretation, accommodation and social outlets.</p> <p>GP10 Support Swanlinbar and other Geopark towns, villages and communities as hubs for appropriate outdoor recreational activities.</p> <p>Waste Management Development Objectives</p> <p>WM 14 Treatment and/or management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit), as amended, and under the EPA Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste), as amended. These measures will ensure that contaminated material will be managed in a manner that removes any risk to human health and ensures that the end use will be compatible with any risk.</p>
Water	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets and various settlement specific measures provided for under Chapter 2 Settlement Strategy.</p> <p>Groundwater Development Objectives</p> <p>GW 01 Ensure that groundwater is protected by ensuring compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability. o Implementation of the Programme of Measures as required in the River Basin Management Plans

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	<p>o Licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010)</p> <p>o Implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (S.I. No. 610 of 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ('the Nitrates Directive'), dangerous substances in water and protection of groundwater.</p> <p>GW 02 Protect ground water resources and abstraction points, and as ensures such sources and their zones of contribution are protected and safeguarded in the interests of common good and public health.</p> <p>GW 03 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on water quality, the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands species and wetlands, in County Cavan and in any areas that are hydrologically or hydrogeologically linked, including areas in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>GW 04 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same, to have cognisance of, where relevant, the EUs Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and No. 36 which provide guidance on exceptions to the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive).</p> <p>GW 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2019 publication 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2018 (and any subsequent update)' in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County.</p> <p>GW 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021, and any subsequent local or regional plans.</p> <p>GW 07 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>GW 08 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>GW 09 Protect both ground and surface water resources including taking account of the impacts of climate change, and to support Irish Water in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and the National Water Resources Plan.</p> <p>GW 10 Promote water conservation and demand management measures among all water users and to support Irish Water in implementing water conservation measures such as leakage reduction and network improvements.</p> <p>GW 11 Promote measures to prevent siltation of water courses from developments including planting and clear felling of commercial forests.</p> <p>GW 12 Promote measures to prevent acidification of water courses.</p> <p>Water Development Objectives</p> <p>W 01 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2019 publication 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2018' (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County.</p> <p>W 02 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, consideration is GIVEN to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any subsequent local or regional plans.</p> <p>W 03 Ensure that development would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p> <p>W 04 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>W 06 Support the development in the County of green infrastructure, river walkways (in accordance with the principles of Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment, A guideline Developed by Inland Fisheries) and access from amenities, residential areas and community services to the town centre</p> <p>Agri-Food Development Objectives</p> <p>AF 06 Support agricultural development as a contributory means of maintaining population and sustaining the rural economy, whilst maintaining and enhancing the standing of the rural environment through application of the EU Water Framework Directive and EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>AF 09 Facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities, whereby natural waters and watercourses, wildlife habitats, conservation areas and areas of ecological importance and other environmental assets are protected from the threat of pollution, and where development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside.</p> <p>Agricultural Buildings and Structures Development Objectives</p> <p>ABS 01 Facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities, whereby watercourses, habitats, areas of ecological importance and environmental assets are protected and development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside.</p> <p>Forestry Development Objectives</p> <p>F 01 Encourage the development of a well-managed sustainable forestry sector, which is compatible with the protection of the environment including the avoidance of likely significant effects on European Sites (SACs and SPAs); and is planted, managed and harvested in accordance with the 'Forest Service Guidelines for Landscape, Forest Harvesting and Environmental, Archaeology, Biodiversity and Water Quality'.</p> <p>F 02 Promote forestry development of appropriate scale and character while ensuring that such development does not have a negative impact on the residential amenity or the countryside, (including public access/rights of way, traditional walking routes and recreational facilities), or cause pollution or degradation of wildlife habitats, natural waters or areas of ecological importance.</p> <p>Horticulture Development Objectives</p> <p>H 01 Encourage the development of environmentally sustainable horticultural practices, to ensure that development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside and that watercourses, wildlife habitats and areas of ecological importance are protected from the threat of pollution.</p> <p>Water Quality and Groundwater Policy Objectives</p> <p>WQG 01 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands.</p> <p>WQG 02 Collaborate with Irish Water in contributing towards compliance with the S.I. No. 122/2014 - European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2014 and any regulations made thereunder. and compliance of water supplies with the parameters identified in these Regulations.</p> <p>WQG 03 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), the European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities</p>

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	<p>Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same).</p> <p>WQG 04 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2020 'Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2019' (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County.</p> <p>WQG 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, support recommendations made by the EPA arising from any failures to meet drinking water standards and any enlistment on the EPA's Remedial Action List.</p> <p>WQG 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any subsequent local or regional plans.</p> <p>WQG 07 Ensure that development would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p> <p>WQG 08 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>WQG 09 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Various Other Objectives</p> <p>IW1 Protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the County's Waterways and to maintain them free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>IW2 Protect the biodiversity of rivers, streams and other water courses and maintain them in an open state and to discourage the culverting or realignment thereof.</p> <p>IW3 Consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats.</p> <p>IW4 Consult with Waterways Ireland and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the DEC/LG and the Inland Waterways Association on the development proposals that may affect inland waterways, rivers, lakes, canals or watercourses.</p> <p>IW5 Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and conserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county.</p> <p>CP12 Encourage the use of materials and engineering solutions that optimise natural surface water drainage as part of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) associated with large scale car parks.</p> <p>GED 02 Engage with all relevant government stakeholders, enterprise agencies and sectoral representatives in pursuing green approaches to economic development, and actively collaborate with key industry and educational bodies to promote Cavan based initiatives the economic sectors.</p> <p>RIC 21 Require the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Schemes (SuDS) for all future developments with an identified need.</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan's waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>NH8 Promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.</p> <p>WL4 Protect wetlands, floodplains and watercourses for biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>WL5 Ensure land zonings carefully consider appropriate riparian setback distances that support high ecological status of water bodies, the conservation of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems and buffer zones from flood plains.</p>
<p>Air and Climatic Factors</p>	<p>Also refer to detailed measures for Climate Action to Section Error! Reference source not found. of this SEA Environmental Report "Error! Reference source not found.".</p> <p>Air Quality Development Objectives</p> <p>AQ 01 Promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards, as set out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p> <p>Noise Development Objectives</p> <p>N 01 Support the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and all associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006.</p> <p>N 02 Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels having regard to relevant national guidelines and in the absence of national guidelines, to relevant international standards, where appropriate. Seek identification and implementation of noise mitigation measures, where warranted, for developments proposed in the vicinity of existing or proposed national roads.</p> <p>Human Health Development Objectives</p> <p>HH 01 Ensure new developments will not have significant adverse effects on the amenities of an area through pollution by noise, fumes, odours, dust, grit or vibration or cause pollution of air, water and or soil unless mitigation measures eliminate adverse environmental impacts or reduce them to an acceptable operating level.</p> <p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air, various Land Use and Phasing provisions and various settlement specific measures provided for under Chapter 2 Settlement Strategy.</p> <p>LUR 09 Require all major developments to submit Traffic Impact Assessments and Mobility Management Plans.</p> <p>Groundwater Development Objectives</p> <p>GW 01 Ensure that groundwater is protected by ensuring compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability. o Implementation of the Programme of Measures as required in the River Basin Management Plans o Licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) o Implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (S.I. No. 610 OF 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ('the Nitrates Directive'), dangerous substances in water and protection of groundwater. <p>GW 02 Protect ground water resources and abstraction points, and as ensures such sources and their zones of contribution are protected and safeguarded in the interests of common good and public health.</p> <p>GW 03 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on water quality, the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands species and wetlands, in County Cavan and in any areas that are hydrologically or hydrogeologically linked, including areas in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>GW 04 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwaters and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC). The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended)</p>
<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air, various Land Use and Phasing provisions and various settlement specific measures provided for under Chapter 2 Settlement Strategy.</p> <p>LUR 09 Require all major developments to submit Traffic Impact Assessments and Mobility Management Plans.</p> <p>Groundwater Development Objectives</p> <p>GW 01 Ensure that groundwater is protected by ensuring compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability. o Implementation of the Programme of Measures as required in the River Basin Management Plans o Licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) o Implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (S.I. No. 610 OF 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ('the Nitrates Directive'), dangerous substances in water and protection of groundwater. <p>GW 02 Protect ground water resources and abstraction points, and as ensures such sources and their zones of contribution are protected and safeguarded in the interests of common good and public health.</p> <p>GW 03 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on water quality, the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands species and wetlands, in County Cavan and in any areas that are hydrologically or hydrogeologically linked, including areas in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>GW 04 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwaters and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC). The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended)</p>

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	<p>and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same, to have cognisance of, where relevant; the EUs Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and No. 36 which provide guidance on exceptions to the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive).</p> <p>GW 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2019 publication 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2018 (and any subsequent update)' in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County.</p> <p>GW 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021, and any subsequent local or regional plans.</p> <p>GW 07 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>GW 08 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>GW 09 Support both ground and surface water resources including taking account of the impacts of climate change, and to support Irish Water in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and the National Water Resources Plan.</p> <p>GW 10 Promote water conservation and demand management measures among all water users and to support Irish Water in implementing water conservation measures such as leakage reduction and network improvements.</p> <p>GW 11 Promote measures to prevent siltation of water courses from developments including planting and clear felling of commercial forests.</p> <p>GW 12 Promote measures to prevent acidification of water courses.</p> <p>Foul Drainage and Wastewater Development Objective</p> <p>FDW 01 Collaborate with Irish Water in contributing towards compliance with the relevant provisions of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations 2001 and 2004 and the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007, as amended</p> <p>FDW 02 Ensure that development will only be permitted in instances where there is sufficient capacity for appropriate collection, treatment and disposal (in compliance with the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan) of wastewater.</p> <p>FDW 03 Liaise with and work in conjunction with Irish Water during the lifetime of the plan for the provision, extension and upgrading of wastewater collection and treatment systems in all towns and villages and Rural Community Nodes of the County, to serve existing populations and facilitate sustainable development of the County, in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Strategy and associated Core Strategy.</p> <p>FDW 04 Support strategic wastewater treatment infrastructure investment and provide for the separation of foul and surface networks to accommodate future growth in the County</p> <p>FDW 05 Ensure new developments provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate in new development and the public realm.</p> <p>FDW 06 Incorporate the requirement for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems where appropriate in local authority projects and private development sites.</p> <p>FDW 07 Prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing collection for foul water. Support the Assessment of the need for upgrades of drainage systems, including separation of sewer and surface water required to reduce risk of capacity pressure on drainage systems.</p> <p>FDW 08 Ensure all new developments connect to the public wastewater infrastructure, where available, and to encourage existing developments that are in close proximity to a public sewer to connect to that sewer, subject to connection agreements with Irish Water. New developments connecting to Irish Water network shall be assessed through Irish Water's New Connection Process.</p> <p>FDW 09 Protect against development proposals, involving individual treatment systems, which would increase effluent loading within existing housing clusters located within areas of high groundwater vulnerability.</p> <p>FDW 10 Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), or any updates thereafter.</p> <p>FDW 12 Incorporate considerations of the impact of climate change into proposals submitted under the OPW Minor Works Programme.</p> <p>FDW 13 Support appropriate options for the extraction of energy and other resources from sewerage sludge in the County.</p> <p>FDW 14 Support the servicing of rural villages (serviced sites) to provide an alternative to one-off housing in the countryside in line with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.</p> <p>FDW 15 Support the development of group water supplies and public drinking water supplies throughout the county.</p> <p>FDW 16 Liaise with Irish Water with regard to the installation of a wastewater treatment facility in Miltown.</p> <p>FDW 17 Ensure new developments provide adequate storm water infrastructure in order to accommodate the planned levels of growth and ensure there is appropriate flood management measures implemented to protect property and infrastructure.</p> <p>FDW18 Support Irish Water in the promotion of effective management of trade discharges to sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing sewer networks and minimise detrimental impacts on sewerage treatment works.</p> <p>Waste Management Development Objectives</p> <p>WM 01 Support the implementation of the Connacht-Ulster Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and any updates made thereto.</p> <p>WM 02 Implement EU and national waste and related environmental policy, legislation, guidance and codes of practice to improve management of material resources and wastes.</p> <p>WM 03 Prioritise waste prevention through behavioural change activities to decouple economic growth and resource use.</p> <p>WM 04 Encourage the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources</p> <p>WM 05 Promote sustainable waste management treatment in keeping with the waste hierarchy and the move towards a circular economy and greater self sufficiency.</p> <p>WM 06 Encourage and support waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste.</p> <p>WM 07 Facilitate the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.</p> <p>WM 08 Encourage and support the provision of separate collection of waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations, 2011 and other relevant legislation.</p> <p>WM 09 Promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives, that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>WM 10 Ensure that the Council fulfils its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 524 of 2008) including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p> <p>WM 11 Encourage and promote technologies, for example anaerobic digestion, that will contribute positively and grow the Circular and Bio-economy to promote sustainable rural and urban economic development, as part of the overall aim of transitioning to a low carbon economy with reduced green house gases.</p> <p>WM 12 Ensure that the local authority is cognisant of targets under EU Circular Economy proposals, landfill capacity limitations and proper management of soil, stone and C&D materials</p>

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	<p>WM 13 To require developers to prepare construction and demolition waste management plans for new construction projects over certain thresholds which shall meet the relevant recycling/recovery targets for such waste in accordance with the national legislation and national and regional waste management policy.</p> <p>WM 14 Treatment and/or management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit), as amended, and under the EPA Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste), as amended. These measures will ensure that contaminated material will be managed in a manner that removes any risk to human health and ensures that the end use will be compatible with any risk.</p> <p>Wastewater Treatment in Rural Areas Development Objectives</p> <p>WTR 01 Ensure proposals involving the installation of an on site wastewater treatment system are in accordance with the requirements of the EPA Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses; (2009) or any subsequent Code of Practice which supersedes it.</p> <p>WTR 02 Ensure proposals shall be accompanied by a Site Characterisation Form which has been properly completed by a suitably qualified person.</p> <p>WTR 03 Proposals for significant extensions will be required to ensure that existing effluent treatment systems are adequate to cater for any additional loading that may result from the extension.</p> <p>WTR 04 Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), as may be amended.</p> <p>WTR 05 Protect against development proposals, involving individual treatment systems, which would increase effluent loading within existing housing clusters located within areas of high groundwater vulnerability.</p> <p>Private Wells Development Objectives</p> <p>PW 01 Support householders, through advice and guidance, to ensure that private wells are to acceptable drinking water standards.</p> <p>Environment, Water and Waste Water Climate Context and Development Objectives</p> <p>EWC 01 Require in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Protects (2006), the submission of a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (CDWMP) for any project in excess of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aggregate floor area in excess of 1250 sq. m; - demolition or refurbishment of 100 m3 of Construction of Demolition waste; or - civil engineering projects in excess of 500 m3 of waste. <p>Fisheries</p> <p>LW 02 Continue to engage with Inland Fisheries Ireland on the delivery of the National Strategy for Angling Development in Cavan</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan's waterways, including boating, marinas/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>Also refer to measures under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna and Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Landscape Character Areas</p> <p>LC1 Ensure the preservation of the unique landscape character type by having regard to the character, value and sensitivity of a landscape when determining a planning application.</p> <p>LC2 Ensure development reflects and reinforces the distinctiveness and sense of place of the landscape character areas. This should include the retention of important features or characteristics which contribute to their distinctiveness such as geology and landform, habitats, settlement patterns, historic and vernacular heritage.</p> <p>LC3 Resist development such as houses, forestry, masts, extractive operations, landfills, caravan parks and large agricultural /horticulture units which would interfere with the character of highly sensitive areas or with a view or prospect of special amenity value.</p> <p>LC4 Ensure that new development does not impinge in any significant way on the character, integrity and distinctiveness of highly sensitive areas and does not detract from the scenic value of the area such as visual harm, not in keeping elements of the landscape, causes loss or disturbance of the landscape elements contributing to the local distinctiveness, historic elements that contribute to landscape character and quality, vegetation which is characteristic of a particular landscape and visual conditions of a landscape.</p> <p>LC5 Ensure new development meets high standards of siting and design.</p> <p>LC6 Protect skylines and ridgelines from development</p> <p>LC7 Ensure necessary assessments including visual impact assessments are prepared prior to approving development in highly sensitive areas.</p> <p>LC8 Commence the preparation of a Landscape Character Assessment within 6 months of the adoption of the development plan.</p> <p>LCC 12 Support the aims of the National Peatlands Strategy and the implementation of the National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan 2017-2022 and Peatlands Climate Action Scheme.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Areas of High Landscape Value or Special Landscape Interest</p> <p>SLPA1 Maintain the scenic and recreation value of these areas by restricting all adverse uses and negative visual impacts.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Scenic Viewing Points</p> <p>SVP1 Restrict development that would obstruct views and to minimise visual intrusion by only permitting compatible uses.</p> <p>SVP2 Ensure the location, design and visual prominence of developments are examined, including possible effects on views from the public realm toward sensitive or vulnerable landscape features.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Scenic Routes</p> <p>SR1 Regulate development that would seriously obstruct and detract from views of high scenic value from designated Scenic Routes.</p> <p>SR2 Maintain and protect the natural landscapes visual character which is recognised to be of an exceptional high amenity value. Development Objectives for Forest Parks and Other Parks</p> <p>FP1 Regulate development within Forest Parks and other Parks to maximise recreational, amenity and community uses</p> <p>Development Objectives for Major Lakes and Lake Environs</p> <p>ML&LE1 Maintain major lake and lake environment amenity value within a landscape recreational and ecological context by restricting and regulating development that would prejudice use and enjoyment of the areas, give rise to adverse visual impacts or threaten habitats through disposal of effluents.</p> <p>ML&LE2 Maintain and protect shorelines of lakes and their immediate area adjoining including skyline development on surrounding hill crests. Development Objectives for Lakeside Amenity Areas</p> <p>LAA 1 Regulate development of adjoining lands to Lakeside Amenity Areas to ensure that public use is not prejudiced by incompatible use or adverse visual impact.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Riverside Amenity Areas</p> <p>RAA1 Regulate all development on lands adjoining Riverside Amenity Areas in order to maintain their amenity value.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Inland Waterways</p>
Landscape	

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
IW1	Protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the County's Waterways and to maintain them free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites.
IW2	Protect the biodiversity of rivers, streams and other water courses and maintain them in an open state and to discourage the culverting or realignment thereof.
IW3	Consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats.
IW4	Consult with Waterways Ireland and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the DECLG and the Inland Waterways Association on the development proposals that may affect inland waterways, rivers, lakes, canals or watercourses.
IW5	Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and conserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county.
IW6	Support the development of blueways in County Cavan.
Landscape Character / Natural Heritage Climate Change Development Objectives	
LCC 01	Within the lifetime of the plan, undertake a survey and vector mapping exercise to identify exemplar wetlands, bogs, individual trees and/or stands of trees and/or woodlands throughout the county worthy of protection and preservation.
LCC 02	Encourage the potential community woodlands areas in urban/urban fringe areas and the development of community woodlands throughout rural Cavan.
LCC 03	Promote the use in public spaces of hot water, foam stream, flame weeding and/or concentrated vinegar in favour of glyphosate weedkillers.
LCC 04	Prepare a Peatland Strategy that shall encourage the rewilding, restoration and protection of peat bogs after turf cutting and/or peat extraction has ceased.
LCC 05	Support the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 – 2022.
LCC 06	Promote the roll-out of renewables and stringent protection and enhancement of carbon pools, such as forests, peatlands and permanent grasslands.
LCC 07	Explore the opportunity of engaging the services of a full-time Ecologist on a shared basis amongst neighbouring Local Authorities.
LCC 08	Install and promote the installation of bird, bat, and owl boxes, and bee bricks and insect hotels or equivalent, at all relevant locations and developments, where possible.
LCC 09	Actively participate and seek to adopt recommendations originating out of the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Northern and Western Climate Action Region.
LCC 10	Fracking and the industrial extraction of fossil fuels will not be encouraged within Cavan's functional area.
LCC 11	Develop a strategy to support an active native Tree Planting programme in the context of climate adaptation.

Section 6 Conclusion

Implementation of the Plan⁵⁷ to be adopted has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of any European Sites, if unmitigated.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European Sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Plan will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects was considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Plan, are seen to be robust to ensure there will be no significant effects as a result of the implementation of the Plan either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028, incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028, is not foreseen to give rise to any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁵⁸. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

The AA process is ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan.

⁵⁷ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations and any Chief Executive's Recommendations from 2022 included in Section 5 "Mitigation Measures" in this report; any other further modification considered by the AA process; and any other Chief Executive's Recommendations from 2022. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

⁵⁸ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appendix I Background information on European Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Conservation Interests and Special Interests or	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000006	Killycomny Bog (Caghbally) SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		G01.03.02, C01, D01.01, G01, G05.09, F06.01, A04.01.01, H05.01, J01, J02.01, B01, J02, G05.04, A08	Off-road motorized driving, mining and quarrying, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fences, fencing, game or bird breeding station, intensive cattle grazing, garbage and solid waste, fire and fire suppression, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, forest planting on open ground, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, vandalism, fertilisation
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0]		J02.01.03, H01.05, I01, B01.02, G01, H01.04, H01.03, A10.01, M01.03, E01.03, B01.01	Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, other point source pollution to surface water, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding and rising precipitations, dispersed habitation, forest planting on open ground (native trees)
000428 / 0030047	Lough Melvin SAC	Other (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [64.10]		A04, B02, I01, A08, H01.05, A10.01	Grazing, forest and plantation management & use, invasive non-native species, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
000584	Cullcagh Anerin Uplands SAC	Slender green feather-moss (<i>Drepanocladus hamatocaulis</i>) vernicosus [1393], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ledani</i>) [8110], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (<i>and submountain areas in Continental Europe</i>) [6230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], European dry heaths [4030]		A01, G05.01, D01.01, G05.07, C01.03, F03.02.02, G05.09, D01.02, A04.01.02, J01, A04.01.03, I02, A04.02.03, A04.01.03, A07, B, B02.01, H05.01, G01.02, K01.01, G01.03.02, B01.02	Cultivation, trampling, overuse, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, peat extraction, taking from nest (e.g. <i>Falcons</i>), fences, fencing, roads, motorways, intensive sheep grazing, fire and fire suppression, intensive horse grazing, problematic native species, non-intensive horse grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, silviculture, forestry, forest replanting, garbage and solid waste, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, off-road motorized driving, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees)
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]		I02, I01, A04.02.01, J02.15, C01.03.02, J01.01	Problematic native species, invasive non-native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, mechanical removal of peat, burning down
000979	Corratrim SAC	Limestone pavements [8240]		A10.02, I01, A10.01, G01, A04.01.04, A07, A05.02, B01, I02, A10, G05.07, B02.01.02, H02.06	Removal of stone walls and embankments, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, intensive goat grazing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, stock feeding, forest planting on open ground, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, forest replanting (non-native trees), diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous and calcisther screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolia</i>) [8120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]		B02, I01, L05, C01.03.02, D01.01, C01.03.01, J01.01, K01.01, A04.02.02, C01.01.01, G01.03.02	Forest and plantation management & use, invasive non-native species, collapse of terrain, landslide, mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, hand cutting of peat, burning down, erosion, non-intensive sheep grazing, sand and gravel quarries, off-road motorized driving
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], White-clawed (<i>or Atlantic stream</i>) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]		H01, I01, J02.06, E01.03, F02.03, G02, A02.01, E03.03	Pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), invasive non-native species, water abstractions from surface waters, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing, sport and leisure structures, agricultural intensification, disposal of inert materials
001810	White Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	White-clawed (<i>or Atlantic stream</i>) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140]		F03.02.03, E03.03, A11, J02.01, A04.03, A08, G01	Trapping, poisoning, poaching, disposal of inert materials, agriculture activities not referred to above, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fertilisation, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Western acidic oak woodland (<i>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i>) [91A0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Other (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], White-clawed (<i>or Atlantic stream</i>) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]		B06, J02.05.02, B, E01.01, D01.01, I01, E01.03, A10.01, G01.01.01, E03.03, J02.10	Grazing in forests or woodland, modifying structures of inland water courses, silviculture, forestry, continuous urbanisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, dispersed habitation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, motorized nautical sports, disposal of inert materials, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]		B, A04.02.01, J02.06.02, A04.03, C01.01.01, A07, D01, G01.02, D02.02, J01.01, F03.02.02, K03.02, A10, A04.01.02, I02, C01.03.02, A04.02.02, B01, F03.02.04, B02, C03.03	Silviculture, forestry, non-intensive cattle grazing, surface water abstractions for public water supply, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel quarries, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, roads, paths and railroads, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, pipe lines, burning down, taking from nest (e.g. <i>Falcons</i>), parasitism (<i>fauna</i>), restructuring agricultural land holding, intensive sheep grazing, problematic native species, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive sheep grazing, forest planting on open ground, predator control, forest and plantation management & use, wind energy production
002120	Lough Bare and Lough Glass SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140], White-clawed (<i>or Atlantic stream</i>) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]		A10.01, J02.06.02	Removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, surface water abstractions for public water supply
002121	Lough Lene SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140], White-clawed (<i>or Atlantic stream</i>) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]		A08, A04.03, D03.01.02, H01.08, A11	Fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, agriculture activities not referred to above

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002299	River Boyne and Blackwater SAC	Other (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]	A05.02, A10.01, G02.10, H01, A05.02, C01.01, J02.05.02, A07, B01.02, A03, I01, D01.02, G05, J02.15, G01, E03.04, E05, A01, E01.04, E02, J02.10, J02, D01.05, A08, J02.11, G05.06	Disposal of industrial waste, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, other sport or leisure complexes, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), stock feeding, sand and gravel extraction, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, artificial planting on open ground (<i>non-native trees</i>), mowing or cutting of grassland, invasive non-native species, roads, motorways, other human intrusions and disturbances, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other discharges, storage of materials, cultivation, other patterns of habitation, industrial or commercial areas, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, bridge, viaduct, fertilisation, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees
004232	River Boyne and Blackwater SPA	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	D01.02, J02, E01, E01.03	Roads, motorways, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, urbanised areas, human habitation, dispersed habitation
002340	Moneybeg and Cierisland Bogs SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	G02.10, J02.15, E03.01, F03.01, J01.01, B02.02, C01.03.02, I01	Other sport or leisure complexes, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, burning down, forestry clearance, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species
002341	Ardaquillon Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J02.15	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	A08, A05.01, F03.01, F02.03, B	Fertilisation, animal breeding, hunting, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]	B, G01.01, F02.03, A08, F03.01, A05.01	Silviculture, forestry, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation, hunting, animal breeding
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	A05.01, F03.01, A08, F02.03, B	Animal breeding, hunting, fertilisation, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]	F02.03, A08, B, A05.01	Leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, animal breeding
004102	Garriskill Bog SPA	Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	J01, D01.04, A04, A10, J02.05.02, B01	Fire and fire suppression, railway lines, grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, modifying structures of inland water courses, forest planting on open ground
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	D01.01, A07, A08, J02.04.01, G01, A04.03, J02.05, K03.04, A10.01, J02.01, J02.11, J02.05.02, A04.02.05, B02.02, A03.03, A04.01, B06, G05.01, F03.01, C01.03.02, A03	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation, flooding, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, predation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, modifying structures of inland water courses, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, forestry clearance, abandonment or lack of mowing, intensive grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, trampling, overuse, hunting, mechanical removal of peat, mowing or cutting of grassland
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Limestone pavements [8240], Western acidic oak woodland (<i>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i>) [91A0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* <i>imporant orchid sites</i>) [6210], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Bog woodland (<i>Bog woodland</i>) [91D0], Alkaline fens [7230]	A04, K03.05, G01.01, G01.02, E01.03, B02, H02.06, H01.08, A08, J02.11.02, A03.03, G02.09, F03.01, D03.01.02, F02.03, L08, I01, J02.04, H06.03	Grazing, antagonism arising from introduction of species, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, dispersed habitation, forest and plantation management & use, surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, fertilisation, other siltation rate changes, abandonment or lack of mowing, wildlife watching, hunting, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, leisure fishing, inundation (<i>natural processes</i>), invasive non-native species, flooding modifications, thermal heating of water bodies
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Black (<i>common</i>) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	F02.03, F03.01, G01.02, A04, G01.01, A08, I01, B	Leisure fishing, hunting, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, nautical sports, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Estuaries [1130], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	H05, I01, H04.02, G02.09, J02.04.01, J03.01, J03.02, J02.01.03, H02.06, J02.04, H05.01, J02.12.01, E03.03, G01, E03.01, J02.01.02, H01, F05, G01.01.01, K04.01, F02.03.01, G02, G05.02, K01.01, K02, H01.06, M02.04	Soil pollution and solid waste (<i>excluding discharges</i>), invasive non-native species, nitrogen-input, wildlife watching, flooding, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, flooding modifications, garbage and solid waste, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), illegal taking or removal of marine fauna, motorized nautical sports, competition (<i>flora</i>), bait digging or collection, sport and leisure structures, shallow surface abrasion or mechanical damage to seabed surface, erosion, biocenotic evolution, succession, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to transport and infrastructure without connection to canalization or sweepers, migration of species (<i>natural/newcomers</i>)
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Estuaries [1130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes (<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>) [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>) [2130]	J02, J02.12, G03, H01, J02.02, J02.01.03, G05, D01.01, E03.01, G01.03.02, I01, D01.05, G05.04, J02.12.01, E03.03, E01, G01.02, K02, J03.03, E05, L07	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, interpretative centres, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), removal of sediments (<i>rud.</i>), infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, other human intrusions and disturbances, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, off-road motorized driving, invasive non-native species, bridge, viaduct, vandalism, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, biocenotic evolution, succession, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, storage of materials, storm, cyclone
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1089], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Reeds [1170], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Coastal lagoons [1150], Subtidal sandbanks (<i>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</i>) [1110], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Estuaries [1130]	C01.01.02, F01, G01.01, I01, D01.01, H04, A08, E01, B, J02.10, F03.01, C01.03.01, F02.03, J02.01.02, J02.12.01, E03, A04, K02.03, J02.01.01	Removal of beach materials, marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, silviculture, forestry, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, hunting, hand cutting of peat, leisure fishing, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, discharges, grazing, eutrophication (<i>natural</i>), polderisation
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Yew-dominated woodland (<i>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</i>) [9110], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	M01.02, G01, A08, J02.01.03, A10.01, M01.01, H01, B02.01.01, J02, I01, D03.01.02, K02.03, K02.01, A04.01, A04.02.05, J02.10, G02.09, M01.03, I02, C01, H01.08, D01.01	Droughts and less precipitations, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, temperature changes (<i>e.g. rise of temperature & extremes</i>), pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), forest replanting (<i>native trees</i>), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, eutrophication (<i>natural</i>), species composition change (<i>succession</i>), intensive grazing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, wildlife watching, flooding and rising precipitations, problematic native species, mining and quarrying, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
004026	Dundalk SPA	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ruf. (<i>Phibomachus pugnax</i>) [A151], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	J02.12, E02, G01.01, F02.03, J02.11, A08, E01.03, E01, A04, D01.02, G01.02, E03, D03.02, I01	Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports, leisure fishing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, roads, motorways, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, discharges, shipping lanes, invasive non-native species
004046	Lough Iron SPA	Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas dyppeata</i>) [A056], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	B, A04, A08	Silviculture, forestry, grazing, fertilisation
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	A08, F02.03, G01.01, F03.01	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, nautical sports, hunting

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004077	River Shannon and Estuaries SPA	Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]	F01, E01, G01.01, D03.02, A08, E02, E03	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, shipping lanes, fertilisation, industrial or commercial areas, discharges
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	F02.03, J02.11, E01, G02.01, J02.01.02, F01, G01.02, I01, J02.05	Leisure fishing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, urbanised areas, human habitation, golf course, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, marine and freshwater aquaculture, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
004091	Slabannan-Breganstown SPA	Tundra swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	A01, A04, A02, D01.02, A08	Cultivation, grazing, modification of cultivation practices, roads, motorways, fertilisation
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>) [A113], Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Corn crane (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	G01.02, D01.05, F02.03, D01.01, A04, A04.03, G01.01, F03.01, A08, E01, A03	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, bridge, viaduct, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, nautical sports, hunting, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, mowing or cutting of grassland
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148], Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>) [A064], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]	D01.02, E01.01, A04, G01.02, A08, G01.01, F01	Roads, motorways, continuous urbanisation, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation, nautical sports, marine and freshwater aquaculture
0030068	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Turloughs [3180]	A03, A04, B03, H01, H02, J02, K02	Mowing / cutting of grassland, grazing, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
0016603	Cullcagh Mountain	Blanket bogs (with active bog) [7130], 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	A04, D01, G01, G03, H04, I02, J01, J02, K02	Grazing, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, interpretative centres, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, problematic native species, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
0016614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355]	B02, B06, F03, G01, G02, H01, H04, I01, J02	Forest and plantation management & use, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, sport and leisure structures, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
9020071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	A02, A04, D02, G01, H01, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, utility and service lines, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions
0030116	Cladagh (Svanlinbar) River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Freshwater pearl mussel Margaritifera margaritifera [1029]	B02, C01, C03, F02, H01, I01, J02, M01	Forest and plantation management & use, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions
0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic stream crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092]	A04, B03, G01, H01, H04, I01, J02, K02, X0	Grazing, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession, threats and pressures from outside the member state

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletta uniflora and/or of the Isoetes-Nanojuncetea [3130], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamon or Hydrocharition -type vegetation [3150], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinietum caeruleae) [6410], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopssetalia ladani) [8110], Calcareous and calcistric scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspieteta rotundifolii) [8120], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Limestone pavements [8240], Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines [9180], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	A04, B02, B03, B06, F03, G01, H01, H02, H04, I01, J01, J02, K02, K04	Grazing, forest and plantation management & use, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession, interspecific floral relations
0030212	Moninee Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110]	A04, H04, J01, J02, K02	Grazing, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
0016619	Monawilkin SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	A04, B02, B03, B06, G01, H04, I01, K02	Grazing, forest and plantation management & use, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, grazing in forests/ woodland, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, biocenotic evolution, succession
0030045	Largallym SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	B02, B06, F03, H04, I01	Forest and plantation management & use, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species
9020302	Slieve Beagh - Mullaghfad - Lisnakea SPA	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	A04, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, J01, J03, M01, M02	Grazing, forest and plantation management & use, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fire and fire suppression, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions

List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Active raised bogs	[7110]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Bog woodland	[91D0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Calcareous and calcistric scree of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspieteta rotundifolii</i>)	[8120]	Overgrazing, mining and quarrying, sport and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes, air pollution	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species, human activities.
Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Carex diwalliana</i>)	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Mixed source marine water pollution, modification of hydrological flow, drainage. Extraction activities generating marine pollution, Sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	Changes in hydrological dynamics and pollution
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	[7120]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	[7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Slender Green Feather Moss (<i>Drepanozadus verticosus</i>)	[1393]	Pollution, land use, climate change and invasive species.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing/aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass (<i>Chara spp.</i>)	[3140]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent highly sensitive to hydrological change.
Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent highly sensitive to hydrological change.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving, and is based on more detailed information.	Appropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Limestone pavements	[8240]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> ; <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	[6510]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); unting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due to urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Mollinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	[3150]	Hydrological changes; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-health species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletta uniflora</i> and/or <i>Isoetes macrospora</i>)	[3130]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletta uniflora</i>)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes; caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g., weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1130]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime.
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	Climate change, wind farms, benthic dredging	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Disturbance to structure and composition
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunescens</i>).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	[8110]	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.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	[9110]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Transition mires and quaking bogs	[7140]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Tursiops truncatus	[1349]	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (<i>professional, recreational</i>) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, geotechnical surveying	Interference with surrounding environment via light, noise, pollution

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests	Vulnerabilities of species of conservation interest
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.	
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranuncullion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Betraction</i>)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.	

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

Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km.	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.	Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities.	Vegetation composition, structure and functionality
<p>Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]</p> <p>Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i> [Iceland/UK/Ireland]) [A043]</p> <p>Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]</p> <p>Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]</p> <p>Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]</p> <p>Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]</p> <p>Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]</p> <p>Northern shoveler (<i>Anas cypeata</i>) [A056]</p> <p>Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]</p> <p>Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]</p> <p>Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]</p> <p>Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>) [A064]</p> <p>Black (<i>Common</i>) scoter (<i>Meleagris nigra</i>) [A065]</p> <p>Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]</p> <p>Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]</p> <p>Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]</p> <p>Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]</p> <p>Common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>) [A113]</p> <p>Corn crane (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]</p> <p>Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125]</p> <p>Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]</p> <p>Tundra swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037]</p> <p>Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]</p>	<p>European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]</p> <p>Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]</p> <p>Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Sanderling (<i>Callidris alba</i>) [A144]</p> <p>Purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148]</p> <p>Ruff (<i>Phalaropus pugnax</i>) [A151]</p> <p>Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153]</p> <p>Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p> <p>Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]</p> <p>Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164]</p> <p>Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]</p> <p>Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p> <p>Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]</p> <p>Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</p> <p>Little tern (<i>Sterna albibronis</i>) [A195]</p> <p>Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]</p> <p>Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001]</p> <p>Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002]</p> <p>Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003]</p> <p>Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]</p> <p>Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]</p>	<p>European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]</p> <p>Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]</p> <p>Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Sanderling (<i>Callidris alba</i>) [A144]</p> <p>Purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148]</p> <p>Ruff (<i>Phalaropus pugnax</i>) [A151]</p> <p>Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153]</p> <p>Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p> <p>Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]</p> <p>Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164]</p> <p>Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]</p> <p>Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p> <p>Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]</p> <p>Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</p> <p>Little tern (<i>Sterna albibronis</i>) [A195]</p> <p>Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]</p> <p>Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001]</p> <p>Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002]</p> <p>Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003]</p> <p>Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]</p> <p>Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]</p>	<p>Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds using it.</p>	

Appendix II Relationship Other Plans and Programmes

This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Legislation, Plan, etc. International/European Level	Summary of high-level aim / purpose / objective	Summary of lower-level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out and environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, a “screening procedure” is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species’ habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and – preventing further such pollution. 	<p>Ireland’s Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland’s third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State’s NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim / purpose / objective	Summary of lower-level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions. 	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integrated approach • best available techniques, • flexibility; and • public participation 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. • Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. • The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. • EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans. • Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; • Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; • Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; • Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures • EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs • The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services • Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; The Security Union Agenda including CBRNE and Protection of critical infrastructure; Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; Safety of offshore oil and gas operations. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry Sustainable management of fish stocks Reducing invasive alien species Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<p>Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. Supporting EU-level GI projects. Improving access to finance for GI projects. Improving information and promoting innovation. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific, and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UN (1992). The Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>The Convention has three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.</p>	<p>The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and</p>

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<p>UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</p>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. • Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. • Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. • Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package</p>	<p>Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. • Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. • Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. 	<p>Four pieces of complementary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. • Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. • Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. • Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. • Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). • New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. • First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). • Sets new air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. • Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO_x, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. • The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. • Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. • Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. • Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. • Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. • Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; • Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and • Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks • Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment • Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and</p>

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<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain "good status" of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex I of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and 2013/30/EU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with</p>

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<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	<p>other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competences among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-</p>

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<p>The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)</p>	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)</p>	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Bali Road Map (2007)</p>	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation adaptation technology financing 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Cancun Agreements (2010)</p>	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	<p>Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Doha Climate Gateway (2012)</p>	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which paved the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Common Agricultural Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. <p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	<p>Combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Stockholm Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner To target additional POPs Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention</p>	<p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p>	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European 2020 Strategy for Growth</p>	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Parliament resolutions, including: The European Green Deal (EGD) 2020</p>	<p>The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU (2020) Biodiversity Strategy	A long-term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems across the European Union.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework and the National Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people. 	<p>National Strategic Outcomes as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services <p>In preparation</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In preparation]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; 2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, 3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower-level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment – commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Environmental Objectives) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To amend the European Communities (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and</p>

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<p>European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3rd Nitrate Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrates and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established. <p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy. 	<p>When considering a plan or framework for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective; The policy of the Government on climate change; Climate justice; Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Climate Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Climate Action Plan is an all of Government plan to tackle climate change and bring about a step change in Ireland's climate ambition over the coming years. The plan sets out an ambitious course of action over the coming years to address the diverse and wide-ranging impacts climate disruption is having on Ireland's environment, society, economic and natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Action Plan sets out clear 2030 targets for each sector with the ultimate objective of achieving a transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient, and environmentally sustainable society and economy by 2050. The Action Plan deals with both mitigation and adaptation. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Plan provides an 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes an 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs; Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes; and further develop national implementation of the Goals; Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)</p>	<p>These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in European sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers. Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs. 	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.</p>	<p>2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. 	<p>National climate policy in Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity; Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future; Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]</p>	<p>The Clean Air Strategy will provide the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022</p>	<p>EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland; "Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy. Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to update the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>All Island Grid Study 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system. 	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO₂ emissions compared to portfolio 1 All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. 	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater <p>General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-2020)</p>	<p>Vision: "Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU."</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development: Strategy for Ireland (1997)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i> 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025</p>	<p>The Policy sets out new targets to tackle waste and move towards a circular economy.</p>	<p>The plan includes halving our food waste by 2030, the introduction of a deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and cans, a ban on certain single use plastics from July 2021, and a levy on disposable cups. Other measures include applying green criteria and circular economy principles in all public procurement, a waste recovery levy to encourage recycling, and ensuring all packaging is reusable or recyclable by 2030.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020</p>	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	<p>The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention Collection Self-sufficiency Regulation Legacy issues North-south cooperation Guidance and awareness Implementation 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i> 	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012</p>	<p>A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce overall travel demand. To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. To reduce transport emissions. To improve accessibility to transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades. 	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and To the extent within the Authority remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of Supply Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply 	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production Being prepared for energy supply disruptions 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
2030 Climate and Energy Framework	Adopted October 2014, includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030.	<p>Key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels). At least 32% share for renewable energy. This was revised upwards in 2018. At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency. This was revised upwards in 2018. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021 – 2030	Ireland's National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 takes into account energy and climate policies developed up to 2019, the levels of demographic and economic growth identified in the National Planning Framework - Project 2040 and includes all of the climate and energy measures as set out in the National Development Plan 2018-2027.	The planned policies and measures that were identified up to the end of 2019, collectively deliver a 30% reduction by 2030 in non-Emission Trading Systems greenhouse gas emissions (from 2005 levels). Ireland is committed to achieving a 7% annual average reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2021 and 2030. The NECP was drafted in line with the current EU effort-sharing approach, before the Government committed to this higher level of ambition, and therefore does not reflect this higher commitment. Ireland is currently developing those policies and measures and intends to integrate the revision of the NECP into the process which will be required for increasing the overall EU contribution under the Paris Agreement.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Broadband Plan (2012)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland. 	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</p> <p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</p> <p>European Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on River Basin Districts (RBDs). Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Environmental (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division. 	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Services Act 2007</p> <p>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise.</p>

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<p>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive. Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER. 	<p>Arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2014-2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term. 	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Waste water. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Food Harvest 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</p>	<p>Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment</p>	<p>not applicable</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with</p>

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<p>Legislation, Plan, etc.</p> <p>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</p> <p>National Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; • Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; • and • Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	
<p>Realising our Rural Potential: The Action Plan for Rural Development 2017</p>	<p>The Plan aims to unlock the potential of rural Ireland through a framework of supports at national and local level which will ensure that people who live in rural areas have increased opportunities for employment locally, and access to public services and social networks that support a high quality of life.</p>	<p>The Plan contains 276 actions across five key pillars. The five pillars are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Sustainable Communities, • Supporting Enterprise and Employment, • Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential, • Fostering Culture and Creativity in Rural Communities, and • Improving Rural Infrastructure and Connectivity. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	
<p>National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020. 	<p>Measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation and Creation of Woodland • Neighbourhood Scheme • Forest Roads • Reconstitution Scheme • Woodland Improvement Scheme • Native Woodland Conservation Scheme • Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions • Producer Groups • Innovative Forest Technology • Forest Genetic Reproductive Material • Forest Management Plans 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	
<p>River Basin Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive. • Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. • Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. • Involve the public through consultations. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	
<p>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</p>	<p>This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.</p>	<p>Objectives of the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. • To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. • To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. • To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. • To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	
<p>Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive. 	<p>CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>	

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<p>Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020</p>	<p>The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner. 	<p>Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016</p>	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030</p>	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)</p>	<p>Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.</p>	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020 Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2030, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. 	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstones of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021</p>	<p>The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.</p>	<p>The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Context Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination Enhancing the Visitor Experience Research in the Irish Tourism Sector Supporting Local Communities in Tourism Wider Government Policy International Context Co-ordination Structures 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025</p>	<p>The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.</p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE)</p>	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC. On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DITAS) 2017-2030</p>	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>People Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025, (DITAS, 2014)</p>	<p>Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country.</p>	<p>The framework establishes the overall tourism goal of Government;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 at present. There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025. <p>The Government's ambition is that overseas tourism revenue will reach €5 billion in real terms by 2025.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020</p>	<p>The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations"</i>.</p>	<p>Four objectives of the Plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022, (Fáilte Ireland, 2016)</p>	<p>This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country's competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Regional, County, Local Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2020-2032</p>	<p>The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Northern and Western Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.</p>	<p>The Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council; Leitrim County Council; Cavan County Council; Monaghan County Council; Cavan County Council; Mayo County Council; Sligo County Council; Galway City Council; Galway County Council.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</p>	<p>The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Greater Dublin Transport Strategy 2016-2035, focused on improving public and sustainable transport. While the bulk of the Plan relates solely to the Greater Dublin Area, certain areas such as public transport services and activities related to small public service vehicles are dealt with on a national basis.</p>	<p>The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus Light Rail; Heavy Rail; Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment; Integrated Service Plan; and Integration and Accessibility. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland. <p>Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>NI Regional Landscape Character Assessment</p>	<p>In recognising the importance of sustaining local identity, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) has commissioned Landscape Character Assessments of Northern Ireland from environmental consultants, which resulted in the identification of distinct character areas within Northern Ireland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment provides a strategic overview of the landscape in Northern Ireland and subdivides the countryside into 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas based upon information on people and place and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>NI Regional Seascape Character Assessment</p>	<p>The aim of this study is to provide a strategic understanding of different areas of regional seascape character along the entire Northern Ireland coast, complementing similar assessments undertaken elsewhere in the UK. This will contribute to the aims of the European Landscape Convention through promoting the protection, management and planning of the seascape, and to support the European cooperation in landscape issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and map the different regional seascape character areas. Describe the key features and characteristics of each seascape character area. Relate the description of each seascape character area to its neighbouring terrestrial landscape character areas (as described in the NI Landscape Character Assessment, 2000) and take account of boundaries identified in relation to neighbouring seascape areas for the British and Irish coastline. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs</p>	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Groundwater Protection Schemes</p>	<p>A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Land Use Plans including those in force in County Cavan, in other adjoining planning authorities and in adjoining planning authorities in Northern Ireland including Fermanagh and Omagh District Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development. Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the relevant area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protect and enhance amenities and environment. Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Cavan LECP 2016-2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>County Cavan Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining counties</p>	<p>Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim / purpose / objective	Summary of lower-level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Cavan County Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>The Cavan County Local Biodiversity Action Plan translates International, European and National legislation and obligations in relation to biodiversity at a local level. The preparation and adoption of this plan will provide a framework for the conservation of biodiversity. It will assist sustainable planning and development and raise public awareness of biodiversity through engaging a number of people from wide ranging sectors.</p>	<p>The over main aims of the Cavan County Local Biodiversity Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve, protect and manage biodiversity throughout County Cavan in line with the Cavan County Heritage Plan To sustain the rich and diverse natural heritage of County Cavan for present and future generations To enable the people of the County to cherish and celebrate their natural heritage To ensure that natural heritage related matters are communicated effectively to all sectors. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Cavan Noise Action Plan 2019</p>	<p>Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.</p>	<p>The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Cavan County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 and Local Authority Climate Action Charter</p>	<p>Response to the impact that the climate change is having and will continue to have on the County of Cavan and its citizens. It addresses how Cavan County as an organisation responds to the impacts of Climate Change. The Climate Action Charter, of which, Cavan County Council is a signatory place a commitment on the Local Authority to provide a framework for carbon-proofing major decisions, programmes and projects such as investment in infrastructure and energy. Accordingly, the Climate Action Charter signed by Cavan County Council has informed the preparation of this Plan and the commitments therein are reflected in the various climate, energy and environmental related policy objectives throughout this document.</p>	<p>The Plans' objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a proper comprehension of the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change; Bring forward the implementation of climate resilient actions in a planned and proactive manner; and Ensure that climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all plans and policies and integrated into all operations and functions of the local authority. <p>In line with the Local Authority Climate Action Charter, Cavan County Council committed to deliver a 50% improvement in energy efficiency in the operations of the Local Authority by 2030.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Cavan Renewable Energy Strategy (RES)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out the framework for the delivery of sustainable and renewable energies throughout the County.</p>	<p>Cavan County Council is committed to implementing the strategic aims set out in the RES, to ensure that Cavan delivers upon its commitment to tackle climate change, through facilitating appropriate renewable energy development proposals throughout the county. The RES recognises the significant contribution renewable technologies can make by reducing County Cavan's reliance on traditional fossil fuels and contributing towards achieving binding national energy efficiency and emission reduction targets. The RES identifies areas most suitable for strategic energy developments, such as windfarms, in order ensure that development is steered to the most appropriate locations within the county, having regard to considerations such as landscape sensitivity and environmental designations e.g. proximity to Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Connacht-Ulster Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021</p>	<p>These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.</p>	<p>To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>County Cavan Tourism Statement of Strategy and Work Programme 2017-2022</p>	<p>This statement of strategy sets out a clear roadmap to grow the tourism sector in Cavan in the years ahead.</p>	<p>The objectives for the Tourism Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Tourism Marketing Fund Develop Cavan Tourism Network Rebrand/Remarket the County Build on the Capacity and Engagement of Stakeholders (State, Regional & Community) Development/Investment in Flagship Projects Development of Blueway/Shannon Corridor Maximise potential for transport link including IWAK (Ireland West Airport Knock) Support Flagship Festival through Festival Funding 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower-level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating to Ireland's Hidden Heartland</p>	<p>Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Hidden Heartland and other brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.</p>	<p>Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes</p>	<p>These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.</p>	<p>These projects will contribute towards the development of the area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>



Cavan

Comhairle Contae an Chabháin
Cavan County Council