

**SCREENING
FOR
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

**FOR
PROPOSED VARIATION No. 3
TO THE
WICKLOW COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028
(AS VARIED)**

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

for: Wicklow County Council



by: CAAS Ltd.



OCTOBER 2024

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied), has been prepared to assist the competent authority in assessing whether or not Stage Two AA is required. AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6 (3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

This Screening for AA report of Proposed Variation No. 3 is based on best scientific knowledge, has utilised ecological expertise and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre¹, the NPWS², and EPA³ mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for the Screening for AA report of the Proposed Variation No.2 comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of Proposed Variation No. 3 boundary;
- Examination of European sites hydrologically linked (via direct surface water connection or shared groundwater body) or other ecological link beyond 15 km of Proposed Variation No. 3 boundary;
- Examination of the NPWS Qualifying Interests (for SACs), Special Conservation Interests (for SPAs) and Conservation Objectives or the above identified sites with potential pathways to Proposed Variation No. 3 area; and
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant/necessary.

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

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

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of Proposed Variation No. 3 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 any likely significant effect on any European site could arise from Proposed Variation No. 3.

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Description of the Proposed Variation

The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The Plan has already been varied in 2023 with Variation No. 1⁵. A process to vary the Plan with Proposed Variation No. 2 is underway⁶.

The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington Local Area Plan with the County Development Plan 2022-2028 i.e. to ensure that the zoning and key development objectives of the Local Area Plan clearly form part of the County Development Plan.

Proposed Variation No. 3 includes amendments to Volume 1 of the Plan, sub-sections 1.2 "Structure of the Plan" and 3.5 "Zoning" and Map 17.09 "Wicklow Landscape Category Map" (to reflect revised LAP boundary), and the insertion into Volume 2 of "Part 5 Local Area Plans" which provides new text and various maps from the Blessington Local Area Plan (Land Use Zoning Map, Key Green Infrastructure Map, Indicative Flood Zones Map and Transport Strategy Map). These changes allow for the coherent and consistent integration of Blessington Local Area Plan into the County Development Plan.

For further detail, the Proposed Variation document should be referred to.

⁵ Variation No. 1 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 updated the Plan as follows: rezone 0.81ha of land at Ballygannon, Rathdrum, from 'RN – New Residential' to 'OS2 – Passive Open Space' and amend the written text of the Rathdrum Town Plan to reflect the changes consequent from the rezoning. Variation No. 1 was screened for the need to undertake Stage 2 AA and it was determined that Stage 2 AA was not required.

⁶ The aim of Proposed Variation No. 2 is to ensure consistence of the draft and final Wicklow Town-Rathnew Local Area Plan with the County Development Plan 2022-2028 i.e. to ensure that the zoning and key development objectives of the Wicklow Town-Rathnew Local Area Plan clearly form part of the County Development Plan. Proposed Variation No. 2 is being screened for the need to undertake Stage 2 AA and the emerging conclusion is that Stage 2 AA is not required.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to screening

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

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

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular 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 pathway consideration zone to be considered. All European sites within a 15km radius of the County Development Plan area to which Proposed Variation No. 3 relates were examined to assess potential connectivity corridors on a landscape scale, and assess potential interactions between Proposed Variation No. 3 and the Conservation Objectives of each of the sites.

Details of European sites that occur within the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone of, or have hydrological/groundwater connectivity with, Proposed Variation No. 3 area are listed in Table 3.1 and mapped in Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3.

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

- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ballyman Glen SAC [IE0000713] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Bray Head SAC [IE0000714] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Carriggower Bog SAC [IE0000716] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Deputy’s Pass Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000717] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Glen of the Downs SAC [IE0000719] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [IE0000725] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckronev-Brittass Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Vale of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC [IE0000733] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Slaney River Valley SAC [IE0000781] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Holdenstown Bog SAC [IE0001757] Version 1.

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.

- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Magherabeg Dunes SAC [IE0001766] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for The Murrrough Wetlands SAC [IE0002249] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA [IE0004063] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Head SPA [IE0004127] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for The Murrrough SPA [IE0004186] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC [IE0001742] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Red Bog, Kildare SAC [IE0000397] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Reef SAC [IE0002274] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Blackstairs Mountains SAC [IE0000770] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Pollardstown Fen SAC [IE0000396] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for North-west Irish Sea SPA [IE0004236] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Wexford Harbour and Slobbs SPA [IE0004076] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Seas off Wexford SPA [IE0004237] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for The Raven SPA [IE0004019] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000710] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Hook Head SAC [IE0000764] Version 1.

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

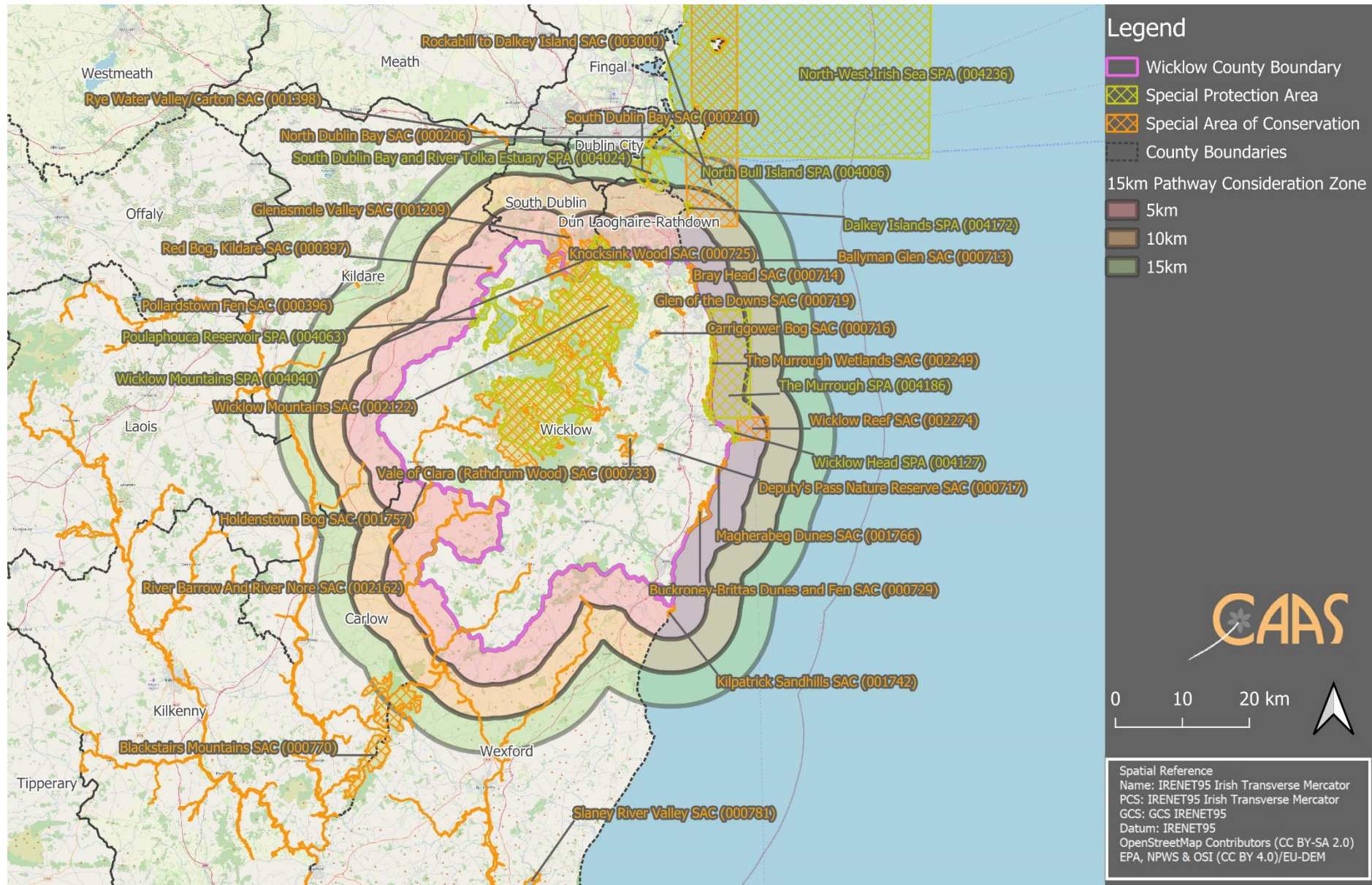


Figure 3.1 European sites within a 15km radius of the County boundary⁹

⁹ Source: NPWS
 CAAS for Wicklow County Council

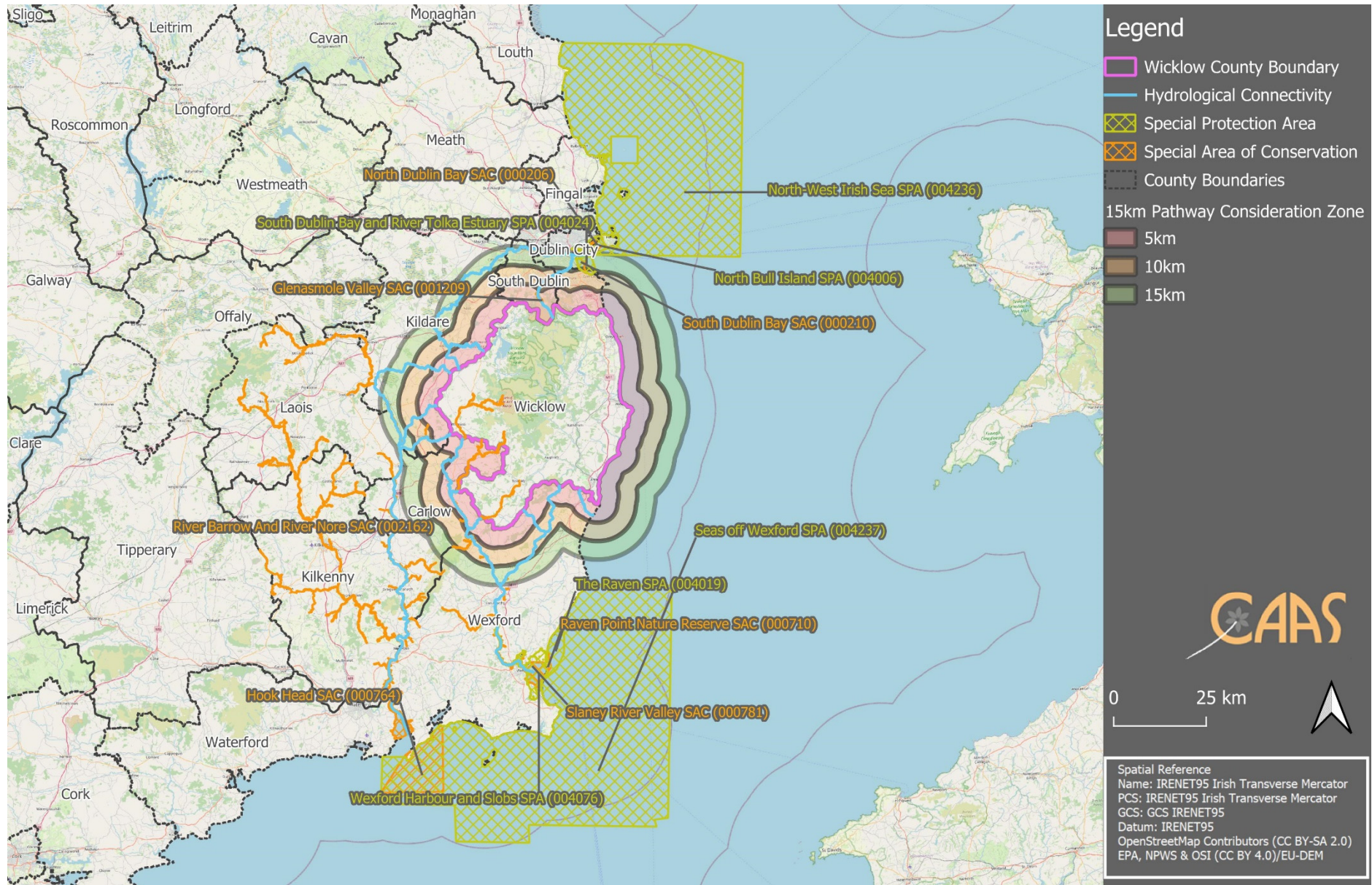


Figure 3.2 European sites with hydrological connectivity¹⁰

¹⁰ Source: NPWS
 CAAS for Wicklow County Council

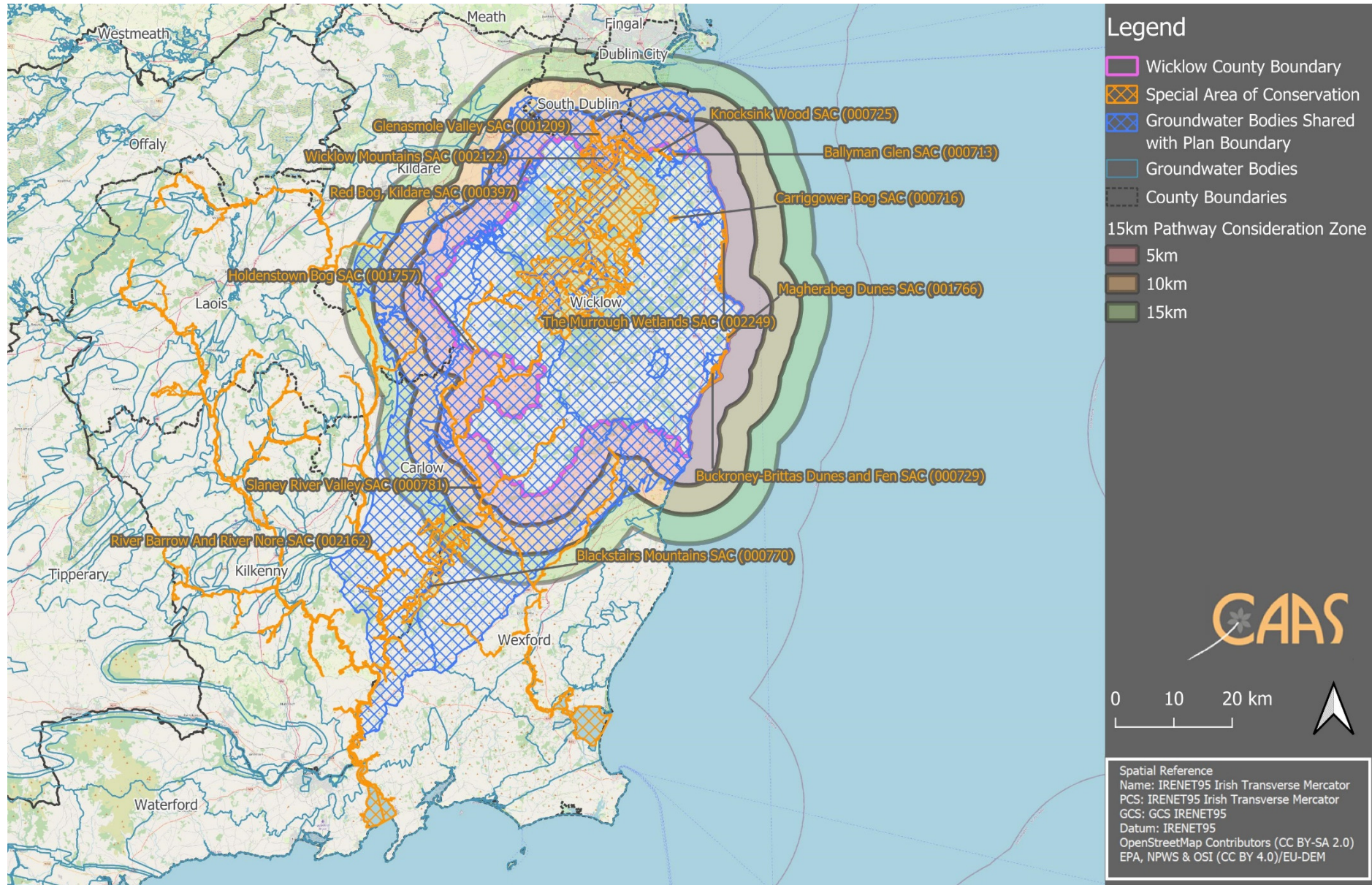


Figure 3.3 European sites¹¹ with shared groundwater bodies¹² with the Draft Plan area

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

¹² Source: EPA datasets – accessed at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

3.3 Assessment Criteria

All provisions of Proposed Variation No. 3 are considered in this report with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities, threats and pressures of the QIs in relation to all potential sources for effects identified, and potential pathways for such effects identified above are then examined by the Screening for AA in Table 3.1. If/where sources within Proposed Variation No. 3 and pathways for potential significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned will proceed to Stage 2 AA (where a Natura Impact Report is then required).

3.3.1 Is Proposed Variation No. 3 Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of Proposed Variation No. 3 is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to update the County Development Plan to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan. Therefore, Proposed Variation No. 3 is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of Proposed Variation No. 3 with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The Plan has already been varied in 2023 with Variation No. 1. A process to vary the Plan with Proposed Variation No. 2 is underway. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington Local Area Plan with the County Development Plan 2022-2028 i.e. to ensure that the zoning and key development objectives of the Local Area Plan clearly form part of the County Development Plan. Proposed Variation No. 3 includes amendments to Volume 1 of the Plan, sub-sections 1.2 "Structure of the Plan" and 3.5 "Zoning" and Map 17.09 "Wicklow Landscape Category Map" (to reflect revised LAP boundary), and the insertion into Volume 2 of "Part 5 Local Area Plans" which provides new text and various maps from the Blessington Local Area Plan (Land Use Zoning Map, Key Green Infrastructure Map, Indicative Flood Zones Map and Transport Strategy Map). These changes allow for the coherent and consistent integration of Blessington Local Area Plan into the County Development Plan.

Thus, the elements of Proposed Variation No. 3 that were identified as having the potential to affect European Sites include:

- Provisions, including those relating to town centre regeneration, housing, development, economic development, tourism development, community development, heritage, biodiversity and green infrastructure development and infrastructure development, which introduce sources for potential effects through construction phase such as habitat loss, light pollution, disturbance effects and hydrological interactions through surface hydrological connectivity and/or shared groundwater sources;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss/fragmentation, light pollution, disturbance effects and interactions with water quality (surface and/or groundwater); and
- Increases in visitor numbers to ecologically sensitive areas during the operational phase of developments which have potential to introduce sources for significant effects, such as recreational and tourism developments.

These elements are considered by the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The emerging conclusions of that Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).

The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The LAP requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with.

Taking into account all of the above, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3, that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

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

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

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

These include effects from the following activities:

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

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

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

Assessment of potential impacts on European sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Section 1 and Section 3). Proposed Variation No. 3 is considered in Table 3.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites identified.

Table 3.1 Screening for AA

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	0.00	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000714	Bray Head SAC	0.00	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	0.00	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000717	Deputy's Pass Nature Reserve SAC	0.00	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	0.00	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	0.00	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	0.00	Alkaline fens [7230], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000733	Vale of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC	0.00	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	0.00	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Estuaries [1130], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Twaité shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001757	Holdenstown Bog SAC	0.00	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	0.00	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	0.00	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002249	The Murrrough Wetlands SAC	0.00	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

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			the Caricion davallianae [7210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	0.00	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	0.00	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004127	Wicklow Head SPA	0.00	Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004186	The Murrough SPA	0.00	Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	0.02	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	0.28	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002274	Wicklow Reef SAC	0.50	Reefs [1170]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	1.77	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	4.15	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	4.70	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-</i>	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

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			<p><i>Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Estuaries [1130], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Reefs [1170], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Twaité shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], European dry heaths [4030], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p>	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	6.50	<p>Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]</p>	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	8.54	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	8.54	Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	10.71	European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				<p>adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	13.73	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	13.98	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Wetland and	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.		
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	13.98	Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	14.00	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001398	Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC	14.33	Desmoulin`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Petrifying springs	The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	21.12	<p>Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037], Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus</i></p>	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			<i>ridibundus</i> [A179], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]			
004237	Seas off Wexford SPA	21.73	Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016], Mediterranean Gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) [A176], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004019	The Raven SPA	31.19	Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	35.44	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of	The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			drift lines [1210], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Humid dune slacks [2190]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000764	Hook Head SAC	54.91	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Common Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]	<p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. The aim of Proposed Variation No. 3 is to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.2, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, alongside the Conservation Objectives and known threats and pressures relating to this European site; the Proposed Variation does not introduce any additional source that has a pathway for a likely significant effect on this European site that was not already considered by either the existing County Development Plan AA process or the emerging Blessington LAP AA process. Consequently, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely impact upon European sites. There is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP (refer also to the detail provided under Section 3.3). Therefore, no likely significant in combination effect would result from the implementation of Proposed Variation No. 3.

Section 4 Screening for AA Concluding Advice

The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied) provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. Proposed Variation No. 3 seeks to ensure consistency of the draft and final Blessington LAP with the County Development Plan.

The Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to Stage 2 AA, which identified sources for likely significant effects on European Sites and facilitated the integration of measures into the Plan to ensure the appropriate protection and management of European Sites with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. The Blessington LAP, which itself is being subject to Stage 2 AA, requires compliance with these measures and includes additional such measures that must be complied with. The emerging conclusions of the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for the LAP are in alignment with no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site as a result of the implementation of the LAP, either alone or in combination with the wider planning framework, including the existing County Development Plan (as varied).

Therefore, following the source-pathway-receptor model, the relevant attributes of European sites were assessed. There is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3 that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the County Development Plan and/or the emerging Stage 2 AA being undertaken for the Blessington LAP. The findings of each assessment are provided in a Natura Impact Report accompanying each Plan. As there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by Proposed Variation No. 3, there is no likely significant in combination effect that would result from the implementation of Proposed Variation No. 3.

Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for AA to inform the competent authority carrying out the AA Screening, that Proposed Variation No. 3 is not foreseen to have any likelihood for any significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for a significant effect to any European site as a result of implementing Proposed Variation No. 3 can be ruled out.

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

This report will be referred to Wicklow County Council in order to inform the making of a Screening for AA determination in advance of public display of the Proposed Variation and Draft Local Area Plan. The Screening for AA process will consider any future amendments to the Proposed Variation or Draft Local Area Plan and such consideration may require subsequent determination by the Council, where amendments are proposed.

Appendix I Background information on European sites

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralsifii</i>) [1395], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	J01.01, K03.06, A04, H01.09, G01.01, E02, G05.05, G02.01, E03, E01, F02.03, F02.03.01, G01.02, H01.03, I01	Burning down, antagonism with domestic animals, grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas, intensive maintenance of public parks or cleaning of beaches, golf course, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, bait digging or collection, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, other point source pollution to surface water, invasive non-native species
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	G01.02, E03, G01.01, D01.02, G01.01.02, J02.01.02, E02, K02, H03, E01, F02.03.01, K02.02, M01, D01.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, discharges, nautical sports, roads, motorways, non-motorised nautical sports, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, industrial or commercial areas, biocenotic evolution, succession, marine water pollution, urbanised areas, human habitation, bait digging or collection, accumulation of organic material, changes in abiotic conditions, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	J01, F03.01, E01.03, F02.03, E03.01, B, A04, D02.01, C01.01	Fire and fire suppression, hunting, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, silviculture, forestry, grazing, electricity and phone lines, sand and gravel extraction
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	F02.03, E01.03, A08, F03.01, A04, C01.01	Leisure fishing, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, hunting, grazing, sand and gravel extraction
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC	Humid dune slacks [2190], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	I02, B02, G02.08, X, K01.03, H05.01, K02, G01.02, I01, J01.01, A04.03, J01, G01.03	Problematic native species, forest and plantation management & use, camping and caravans, no threats or pressures, drying out, garbage and solid waste, biocenotic evolution, succession, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, burning down, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fire and fire suppression, motorised vehicles
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230]	A01, B01, D01.02, E01.02, A08, H02.01, A10.01, E03.01, E01.01, H01.03, A04, C01.01	Cultivation, forest planting on open ground, roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation, fertilisation, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, continuous urbanisation, other point source pollution to surface water, grazing, sand and gravel extraction
000714	Bray Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	J01.01, A10.01, G01.03, K01.01, E01, K02.01, A04.02.01, G05.04, D01.01	Burning down, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, motorised vehicles, erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation, species composition change (succession), non-intensive cattle grazing, vandalism, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A08, A04.03, B01, E01.03, K02.01, J02.01, J02.08, A04.02.03	Fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, forest planting on open ground, dispersed habitation, species composition change (succession), landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, non-intensive horse grazing
000717	Deputy's Pass Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	E03.01, G02.06, G01.02, B, I01, B06, A04, G05.04, B02.01.01	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, attraction park, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, silviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, grazing in forests or woodland, grazing, vandalism, forest replanting (native trees)
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	G02.06, G05.07, J01.01, G05.04, A04, G02.01, I01, G01.02, G05.06, D01.02	Attraction park, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, burning down, vandalism, grazing, golf course, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, roads, motorways
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	A04, B01, G01.02, G05.07, E03.01, E01.02, B02.03, D01.01, B01.02, G05.04, I01, G05.06, G02.08, D01.02, D05, G03	Grazing, forest planting on open ground, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, discontinuous urbanisation, removal of forest undergrowth, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), vandalism, invasive non-native species, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, camping and caravans, roads, motorways, improved access to site, interpretative centres
000729	Buckroneys-Brittans Dunes and Fen SAC	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ullicetea</i>) [2150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Alkaline fens [7230], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	G01.02, A05.02, G05.04, A04.02, K01.01, A03.02, J01, J02, E03.01, A04.01.01, K02.01, A08, H02.07, G02.01, G02.08, E01.02, G05.01, D04.01, I01, F03.01, A10.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, stock feeding, vandalism, non-intensive grazing, erosion, non-intensive mowing, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, intensive cattle grazing, species composition change (succession), fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, golf course, camping and caravans, discontinuous urbanisation, trampling, overuse, airport, invasive non-native species, hunting, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
000733	Vale of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	E01.03, F05.04, B04, G01.02, F04.02, B02.01.01, I01, F03.01.01, F03.02	Dispersed habitation, poaching, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), forest replanting (native trees), invasive non-native species, damage caused by game (excess population density), taking and removal of animals (terrestrial)
000764	Hook Head SAC	Reefs [1170], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Common Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	G01.07, K01.01, X, J02.11.01, F02	Scuba diving, snorkelling, erosion, no threats or pressures, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	J01.01, K02.01, A04.01.02, B02, G01.02, E03, A04.02, K01.01, G01.03.02	Burning down, species composition change (succession), intensive sheep grazing, forest and plantation management & use, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, discharges, non-intensive grazing, erosion, off-road motorized driving
000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Estuaries [1130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	B02, D03.01.03, H01.08, J02.12.02, A10.01, A01, A09, H01.01, J02.06.01, H01, C01.01, I01, E03, E05, D01.05, J02.11, J02, D01.01, J02.05.02, F03.02.04, K01.01, A08, H01.05, F01.03, J02.06, F02.03.01	Forest and plantation management & use, fishing harbours, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, cultivation, irrigation, pollution to surface waters by industrial plants, surface water abstractions for agriculture, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), sand and gravel extraction, invasive non-native species, discharges, storage of materials, bridge, viaduct, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, modifying structures of inland water courses, predator control, erosion, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, bottom culture, water abstractions from surface waters, bait digging or collection
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	A08, F02.03, B01.01, C01.03, D01, B02.01.02, D01.03, E01.02, H01.08, I01, A03, B01.02, A04.02.01, A04.02.02, A04.02.03, H01.05, A04, J02, B02.02, H02.07, A03.03	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, forest planting on open ground (native trees), peat extraction, roads, paths and railroads, forest replanting (non-native trees), car parks and parking areas, discontinuous urbanisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, invasive non-native species, mowing or cutting of grassland, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), non-intensive cattle grazing, non-intensive sheep grazing, non-intensive horse grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, grazing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry clearance, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, abandonment or lack of mowing
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016]	D01.02, A08, E01.03, A04, E01.01, J02.05.02, B, A10.01	Roads, motorways, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, grazing, continuous urbanisation, modifying structures of inland water courses, silviculture, forestry, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	J02, E03.01, G01.03.02, K01.01, G01, K02.01, J02.12.01, X, J01.01	Problematic native species, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, off-road motorized driving, erosion, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, species composition change (succession), sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, no threats or pressures, burning down
001757	Holdenstown Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	J02.01.03, D02.01.01, J02, A01, X, A04, B01	Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, suspended electricity and phone lines, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, cultivation, no threats or pressures, grazing, forest planting on open ground
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	G05.04, A04.02, H01.01, G05.07, K02.01, A04.03, K01.01, H01.04, G01.02	Vandalism, non-intensive grazing, pollution to surface waters by industrial plants, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, species composition change (succession), abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban runoff, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	E03.01, G01.04, G01.03.02, G02.09, F03, L05, G01, G05.01, B06, I01, G05.09, F04.02, D01.01, J01.01, G05.07, G05.04, K01.01, K04.05, A04, G04.01, A05.02, F03.02.02, C01.03, G01.02, B02.05, G05.06, E01	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, off-road motorized driving, wildlife watching, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), collapse of terrain, landslide, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, trampling, overuse, grazing in forests or woodland, invasive non-native species, fences, fencing, collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), paths, tracks, cycling tracks, burning down, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, vandalism, erosion, damage by herbivores (including game species), grazing, military manoeuvres, stock feeding, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), peat extraction, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, urbanised areas, human habitation
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	European dry heaths [4030], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Estuaries [1130], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Reefs [1170], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]	J02.02.01, E02, B02, F02, J02.05.02, I01, F02.01.02, K01.01, B02.01.01, C01.03, A02.01, J03.02.01, C01.01.01, M01, B05, A04.01.01, D03.01, J02.12.02, J02, H01, F01.01, J02.06, F02.03, A10.01, B07	Dredging or removal of limnic sediments, industrial or commercial areas, forest and plantation management & use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, modifying structures of inland water courses, invasive non-native species, netting, erosion, forest replanting (native trees), peat extraction, agricultural intensification, reduction in migration or migration barriers, sand and gravel quarries, changes in abiotic conditions, use of fertilizers (forestry), intensive cattle grazing, port areas, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), intensive fish farming, intensification, water abstractions from surface waters, leisure fishing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, forestry activities not referred to above
002249	The Murrrough Wetlands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	B, K01.01, J02.12.01, G01.02, D01.04, A08, A04, J02.05.01, C01.01, D01.01, E03.02	Silviculture, forestry, erosion, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, railway lines, tgv, fertilisation, grazing, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), sand and gravel extraction, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, disposal of industrial waste
002274	Wicklow Reef SAC	Reefs [1170]	J02.11.01, F02.01.01, G01.07, F02.01.02, F02.02.05, F02.02.01, F02.03, F05.02	Dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, potting, scuba diving, snorkelling, netting, benthic dredging, benthic or demersal trawling, leisure fishing, date mussel-fishing

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) [1351]	J02.11, F02.02, D03.02, H06.01, J02.02, D02, E03, X	Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, professional active fishing, shipping lanes, noise nuisance, noise pollution, removal of sediments (mud...), utility and service lines, discharges, no threats or pressures
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	D03.02, D01.05, D01.02, E02, G01.01, G01.02, F02.03.01, E01.01, G03, E01.04, E03, G02.01	Shipping lanes, bridge, viaduct, roads, motorways, industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, bait digging or collection, continuous urbanisation, interpretative centres, other patterns of habitation, discharges, golf course
004019	The Raven SPA	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	B, G01.02, G01.01	Sylviculture, forestry, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	G01.02, J02.01.02, G01.01, E02, K02.03, F02.03, D01.02, E01, F02.03.01, E03	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas, eutrophication (natural), leisure fishing, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, bait digging or collection, discharges
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	G01.02, A04, C01.03, G03, D01.01, B	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, peat extraction, interpretative centres, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sylviculture, forestry
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	G01.01, F03.01, F02.03, D01.05, B01	Nautical sports, hunting, leisure fishing, bridge, viaduct, forest planting on open ground
004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA	Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]	J02.12, G01.02, D01.02, A01, E01, A08, B, F03.01, A04, F01, J02.01.01, G03	Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, roads, motorways, cultivation, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, sylviculture, forestry, hunting, grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, polderisation, interpretative centres
004127	Wicklow Head SPA	Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	G01.02	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]	G01.02, G01.01, A04, E01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation
004186	The Murrough SPA	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	D01.04, A08, G01.02	Railway lines, tgw, fertilisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004236	North-West Irish Sea SPA	Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>) [A177], Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>) [A187], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199]	N/A	N/A
004237	Seas off Wexford SPA	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001], Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Mediterranean Gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) [A176], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016]	N/A	N/A

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

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1016]	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat.	A07, A10, L01, L02	Abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, Xo	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1103]	Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	There are a number of pressures related to this species, mainly relating to pollution, alteration of flow patterns, and habitat disturbance/	A19, A20, D02, E03, G01, G06, G12, I02, N01, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[1106]	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster (<i>Magalana gigas</i>) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1351]	Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1365]	Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1395]	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[1421]	Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes (<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2150]	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Uliceteta</i>)	The majority of pressures of this habitat are due to land abandonment, recreational activities and also bracken encroachment.	A06, F07, I04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub (<i>Salix repens ssp. argentea and Salicion arenariae</i>)	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks (<i>Humid dune slacks</i>)	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[6130]	Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa (<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	Pressures on this habitat are associated with abiotic natural processes (leaching of metals) and succession, as well as impacts from recreational activities (walking/hiking).	F07, L01, L02	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater,	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

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

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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A001	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	I02, F07, C05, G06, L06, N03, A11, B01, I05, N05, G01, D01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), sports, tourism and leisure activities, peat extraction, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A003	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	G01, D01	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A004	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	x	X
A005	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	E02, N01	Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A009	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	I02, N06, N07, F22, F23, G12, D01, G01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A013	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	A09, F22, F23, G12, I02, N07, G01, N06	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change
A016	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	G12, D01, F07, G10, J02, N06, N07, N01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, I02, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A028	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	x	X
A037	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	N01	Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A038	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	D01, D06, F07, F28	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A043	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	F07, G07, A02, D06, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), transmission of electricity and communications (cables), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A046	Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	F07, D06, F01, F08, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A048	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F07, G19, N01, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A050	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F08, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A052	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	G07, F07, D01, F28	Hunting, sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A053	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	F07, G07, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A054	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A056	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	I02, I05, F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A062	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	F07, G07, G19, J01, D01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A065	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	L06, A06, I02, I04, A26, F07, G12, G01, D01, E02	Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, sports, tourism and leisure activities, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations
A067	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	F07, G07, J01, N01, N04, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A069	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	E02, G01, D01	Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A082	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	B01, B03, A05, D01, A13, A02, B16, A11, A07, I04, A03, A31, A21, A15	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and gmos), removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, reseeding of grasslands and other semi-natural habitats, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), wood transport, burning for agriculture, abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), problematic native species, conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production, drainage for use as agricultural land, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture, tillage practices (e.g. ploughing) in agriculture
A098	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	B03, B09, A01, C05, D01	Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and gmos), clear-cutting, removal of all trees, conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A103	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Xxp, H08	No pressures, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above
A125	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	J01, N01	Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A130	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A137	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A140	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	B01, I04, I02, A02, A11, A09, D01, H04, A31, G07, N01, F07, F28	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), burning for agriculture, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, vandalism or arson, drainage for use as agricultural land, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A142	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A08, A21, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, N01, F07, F28	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A143	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	G01, G19, D01, F08, N04, F07	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	F07, G19, G01, F08, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A160	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	A08, B01, I04, I02, A31, A02, C05, D01, A06, A11, F07, G01, G19, F08	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), burning for agriculture, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A162	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	A08, A09, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, F07, F08, N04	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A169	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	F07, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A176	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	I02, I04	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species
A177	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	D01	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A179	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	F22, F23, I02, I04, D01, M08	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, flooding (natural processes)
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A09, I02, I04, D01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A184	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus argentus</i>	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A187	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A188	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, L06, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A191	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	G12, I02, A09, D01, F07, I04, M08, N06, N07	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species, flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A192	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	G12, N07, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, D01, F07, G01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, J02, L06, M08, D01, F07, G01, N06, N07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, N07, D01, F07, G01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change,

Screening for AA Report for Proposed Variation No. 3 to the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as varied)

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A195	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, D01, N06, N07, F07, L06, N04	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A199	Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A200	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	F22, F23, G01, G12, J02, N06, N07, D01, F07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A204	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	F22, F23, G12, I02, D01, F07, N07, G01, N06	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change
A395	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	F07, G10, A02, B01, D01, D06, E01, F01, J02, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species