

DRAFT 10 YEAR LONG-TERM PLAN

Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment

Prepared for Waterways Ireland
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WATERWAYS IRELAND

LONG TERM PLAN

SCREENING REPORT FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Waterways Ireland have prepared a 10-year plan to set out their strategic vision, purpose and values. Minogue Environmental Consulting (MEC) Ltd and JKW Environmental have undertaken to prepare a Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment for the 10-year Plan (hereafter referred to as “the Plan”).

The function of this report is to identify whether or not the Plan has the potential to result in likely significant effects to European Sites and to provide information so that Waterways Ireland can determine whether a Natura Impact Statement and Appropriate Assessment is required for the Waterways Ireland 10-year Plan.

1.2 HABITATS DIRECTIVE ASSESSMENT

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of the potential effects of a land use plan or project on one or more Natura 2000 (N2K) Sites. It is noted that a Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) is commonly referred to as an “Appropriate Assessment” (Dodd *et al*, 2007). However, “Appropriate Assessment” forms only one stage of the HDA process (all stages making up the assessment process are outlined in detail below). The EU Habitats Directive provides the legislative framework for the protection of habitats and species throughout Europe through the establishment of a network of designated conservation areas known as the N2K network. The N2K network includes sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), under the EU Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the EU Birds Directive. Under the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, as amended) SACs and SPAs are referred to as European Sites. SACs are designated in areas that support habitats listed on Annex I and/or species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. SPAs are designated in areas that support: 1% or more of the all-Ireland population of bird species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive; 1% or more of the population of a migratory species; and more than 20,000 waterfowl.

Articles 6(1) & (2) of the Habitats Directive set out provisions for the conservation management of European Sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of this Directive set out a series of procedural steps to test whether or not a plan or project is likely to affect a European Sites. Article 6(3) also establishes the requirement for a HDA:

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

Therefore, the objective of this Screening is to identify whether or not any land use measures that may be supported by the Plan will have the potential to negatively affect the Conservation Objectives of European Sites. Such a conclusion will be arrived at by assessing the implications of future land use activities that could be implemented or supported by the Plan on each European Site occurring within its zone of influence.

The HDA is underpinned by the precautionary principle. Therefore, if the risk of negative impacts to the conservation objectives of a European Site cannot be ruled out it is assumed that the potential for an adverse impact will exist. Where such uncertainties are identified during the assessment, measures will be proposed to avoid or mitigate the risk of adverse impacts occurring.

This Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment has been undertaken with reference to respective National and European guidance documents: A guide for competent authorities. Environment and Heritage Service, Sept 2002. Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (2010). DEHLG.

- The EC (2021) Guidelines: Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites – Methodological Guidance of the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/42/EEC.
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites – The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European commission (2018).
- OPR Practice Note PNo1 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (2021). Office of the Planning Regulator

The EC (2021) guidelines outline the stages involved in undertaking a Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment for projects. The methodology adopted during the preparation of this Screening Report is informed by these guidelines and was undertaken in the following stages:

1. Describe the project and determine whether it is necessary for the conservation management of Natura 2000 sites.
2. Identify Natura 2000 sites that could be influenced by the project.
3. Where Natura 2000 sites are identified as occurring within the zone of influence of the project identify potential effects arising from the project and screen the potential for such effects to negatively affect Natura 2000 sites identified under Point 2 above; and
4. Identify other plans or projects that, in combination with the project, have the potential to affect Natura 2000 sites.

In this Appropriate Assessment Screening Report (AASR), there is no reliance placed on:

(a) measures intended to avoid/reduce harmful effects on the Natura 2000 sites,

(b) construction management/best practice measures, or

(c) any other measures (such as SUDS) which are proposed with no relation to the intention of avoiding or reducing any potentially harmful effect of the Project on any European

1.3 STAGES OF THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE ASSESSMENT

The European Commission (2001) Guidance has outlined a staged process for the completion of a HDA.

- Stage 1 – Screening: This stage defines the proposed plan, establishes whether the proposed plan is necessary for the conservation management of the European Site and assesses the likelihood of the plan to have a significant effect, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, upon a European Site.
- Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment: If a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken. In this stage the impact of the plan or project to the Conservation Objectives of the European Site is assessed. The outcome of this assessment will establish whether the plan will have an adverse effect upon the integrity of the European Site.
- Stage 3 – Assessment of Alternative Solutions: If it is concluded that, subsequent to the implementation of mitigation measures, a plan has an adverse impact upon the integrity of a European Site it must be objectively concluded that no alternative solutions exist before the plan can proceed.
- Stage 4 – Where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain but imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist for the implementation of a plan or project an assessment of compensatory measures that will effectively offset the damage to the Natura site 2000 will be necessary.

2.0 SCREENING METHODOLOGY

The function of the Screening Assessment is to identify whether the Plan will have a likely significant effect on European Sites. In this context "likely" means a risk or possibility of effects occurring that **cannot** be ruled out based on objective information and "significant" means an effect that would undermine the conservation objectives of the European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects (Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR), 2021).

The nature of the likely interactions between the Plan and the Conservation Objectives of European Sites will depend upon the:

- the ecological characteristics of the species or habitat, including their structure, function, conservation status and sensitivity to change; *and/or*
- the character, magnitude, duration, consequences and probability of the impacts arising from land use activities associated with the plan, in combination with other plans and projects.

The European Commission Guidelines (2001) outline the stages involved in undertaking a Screening assessment of a plan or project that has the potential to have likely significant effects on European Sites. The methodology adopted for the Screening of the Plan is informed by these guidelines and was undertaken in the following stages:

- A brief description of the Plan is provided and determine whether it is necessary for the conservation management of European Sites.
- Identification of European Sites occurring within the zone of influence of the Plan.
- Identification of potential likely significant effects to European Sites; and
- Identification of other plans or projects that, in combination with the Plan, have the potential to affect European Sites.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAFT 10 YEAR LONG TERM PLAN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Waterways Ireland have prepared a Ten-Year Long-Term Plan. An overview of the plan is provided below and a detailed presentation on key elements of the Plan is provided in Table 6.1.

3.2 OVERVIEW OF WATERWAYS IRELAND 10 YEAR PLAN

Waterways Irelands strategic priorities are the long-term aspirational priorities for the organisation over the next ten years. The six strategic priorities are shown below in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3-1 Six strategic priorities of ten-year long-term Plan



Objectives, outcomes and key activities are grouped around the Priorities above. These are detailed in Section 6 (Table 6.1) of this report and are accompanied by a commentary in relation to potential environmental effects.

4.0 EUROPEAN SITES

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF THE PLAN

This Screening Report has been prepared to comply with the legislative requirements outlined in Section 1.2 above and aims to establish whether or not the proposed Plan, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would be likely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites in view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of European Sites. In this context “likely” means a risk or possibility of effects occurring that cannot be ruled out based on objective information and “significant” means an effect that would undermine the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects (Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR), 2021).

Current guidance on undertaking EU Habitats Directive Article 6 Assessments recommends that all European Sites that could be connected to a plan or project directly or via pathways should be included within a Screening Assessment. The SPR framework is relied upon to identify pathways connecting the Plan to Natura 2000 sites.

As a first step in identifying the European Sites that could be connected to the project via SPR pathways all European Sites occurring in the zone of influence of the project were identified. The zone of influence is defined as follows:

"The zone of influence of a proposed development is the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have significant effects on the Qualifying Interests of a European site. This should be established on a case-by-case basis using the Source Pathway-Receptor framework and not by arbitrary distances (such as 15 km)".¹

The example of water dependent habitats and species is provided in the guidelines to highlight the need for considering the full extent of upstream and/or downstream catchments at significant distances from a plan or project area. In light of such pathways, the following approach has been undertaken in this screening report:

¹ Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, OPR, 2021

¹ Of all bird species that are reliant on terrestrial/freshwater habitats and that can be listed as special conservation interest bird species of SPAs, lesser-black backed gull has the greater foraging range at 70km as per Thaxter et al. (2012).

Special Areas of Conservation: – SACs identified within a catchment of waterways under Waterways Ireland scope. This approach identifies hydrological (surface and groundwater) connections between Waterways Ireland waterbodies and qualifying interests of SACs, that could conceivably be within the source pathway receptor framework. 179 SACs (Republic of Ireland 160, SACs and 19 SACs in Northern Ireland) are identified through this method and are included in Appendix A of this report.

Special Protection Areas: A maximum foraging distances for special conservation interest bird species of SPAs that are reliant on freshwater and associated fringing habitats has been used to identify SPAs that could be conceivably within the zone of influence of the Plan. This maximum foraging distance is 70km, as per Thaxter, et al (2012). This maximum foraging distance of 70km relates to the potential foraging distance of lesser-black backed gulls², as specified by Thaxter et al. Using this 70km threshold all SPAs occurring within this distance of Irish Water Inland Waterways have been included within the list of European Sites to be examined as part of this screening exercise. A total of 131 SPAs, consisting of 126 SPAs (Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland), as well as 5 SPAs in Scotland are identified through this method and are included in Appendix A of this report.

Table 4.1 lists the number of SACs and SPAs occurring in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and the number of Annex 1 habitats and Annex 2 species listed as qualifying interests of these SACs and the number of bird species listed as special conservation interests for these SPAs. Figure 4.1 and 4.2 shows the distribution of SACs and SPAs within the zone of influence of the Plan based on the source-pathway-receptor framework.

Table 4.2 enlists the Annex 1 habitats and Table 4.3 lists out the Annex 2 species along with their conservation status for European Sites within the Plan's zone of influence.

Table 4.1: Number of European Sites, Annex 1 Habitats & Annex 2 Species in the Plan’s sphere of influence

Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
160 SACs	19 SACs
112 SPAs	19 SPAs (5 of which are located in Scotland but included due to foraging ranges)
50 Annex 1 Habitats, of which 12 are Priority Annex 1 Habitats	14 Annex 1 Habitats
34 Annex 2 Species	14 Annex 2 species

Table 4.2: Annex 1 Habitats & their conservation status

Habitat	Conservation status
Sandbanks	Stable
Estuaries	Deteriorating
Tidal mudflats and sandflats	Deteriorating
Coastal lagoons	Deteriorating
Large shallow inlets and bays	Deteriorating
Reefs	Stable
Annual vegetation of drift lines	Deteriorating
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Stable

Habitat	Conservation status
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Stable
<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Stable
Atlantic salt meadows	Deteriorating
Mediterranean salt meadows	Deteriorating
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	Deteriorating
Embryonic shifting dunes	Stable
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	Stable
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation	Deteriorating
Humid dune slacks	Deteriorating
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorellatalia uniflorae</i>)	Stable
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Deteriorating
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.	Deteriorating
Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation	Stable
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Stable
Turloughs	Stable
Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Deteriorating
Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodion rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation	Stable
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Deteriorating
European dry heaths	Stable

Habitat	Conservation status
Alpine and Boreal heaths	Improving
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcereous grasslands	stable
Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>	Deteriorating
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcereous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites)	Deteriorating
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) *	Stable
<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcereous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	Deteriorating
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Deteriorating
Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	Deteriorating
Active raised bogs	Deteriorating
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Deteriorating
Blanket bogs (*if active bog)	Deteriorating
Transition mires	Stable
Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Deteriorating
Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> *	Stable
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)*	Deteriorating
Alkaline fens	Deteriorating
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	Stable
Calcareous and clacshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)	Stable

Habitat	Conservation status
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Stable
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Stable
Limestone pavements	Stable
Caves not open to public	Stable
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Stable
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Deteriorating
Bog woodland	Stable
Alluvial forest with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) *	Deteriorating
<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*	Stable

Table 4.3: Annex 2 Species & their conservation status

Species	Conservation status
Killarney fern (<i>Vandenboschia speciosa</i>)	Stable
Slender Green Feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>)	Stable
Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	Stable
White Cushion Moss (<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>)	
Lycopodium group	
Sphagnum genus	Stable
Cladonia subgenus Cladina	Stable
Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Deteriorating
Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Deteriorating
Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	Deteriorating

Species	Conservation status
Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Deteriorating
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	Deteriorating
Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	Improving
Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Stable
Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Stable
River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	N/A
Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	Stable
Pollan (<i>Coregonus pollan</i>)	Stable
Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Stable
Common Frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	Stable
Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	Deteriorating
Common Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	Improving
Soprano Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	Improving
Nathusius' Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	N/A
Natterer's Bat (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	Stable
Daubenton's Bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	Improving
Whiskered Bat (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	Stable
Brown Long-eared Bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	Improving
Leisler's bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>)	Improving
Mountain/Irish Hare (<i>Lepus timidus</i>)	Stable
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Improving
Pine Marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	Improving
Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Stable
Brandt's bat (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>)	N/A

Figure 4-1 SACs within the zone of influence of the plan

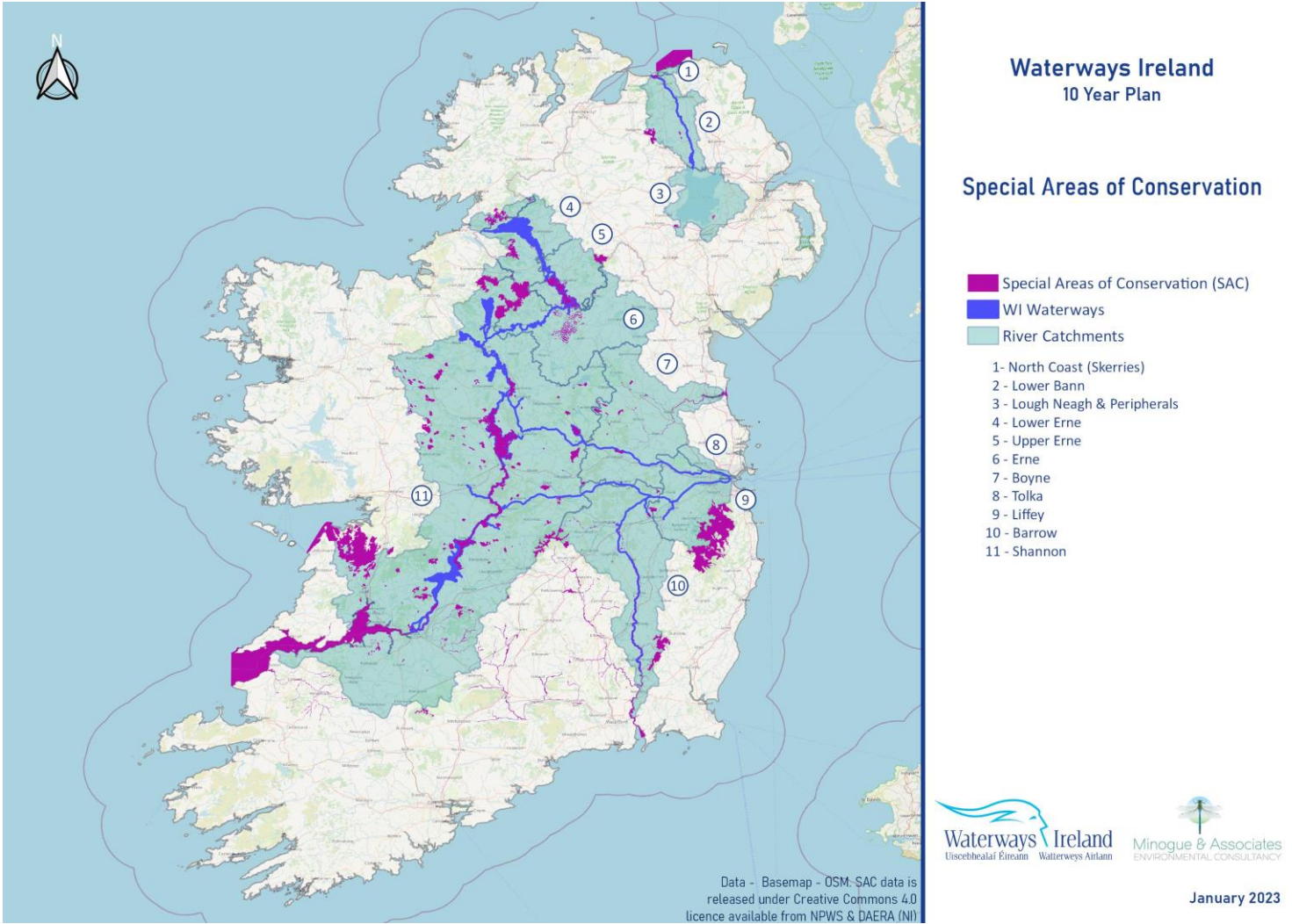
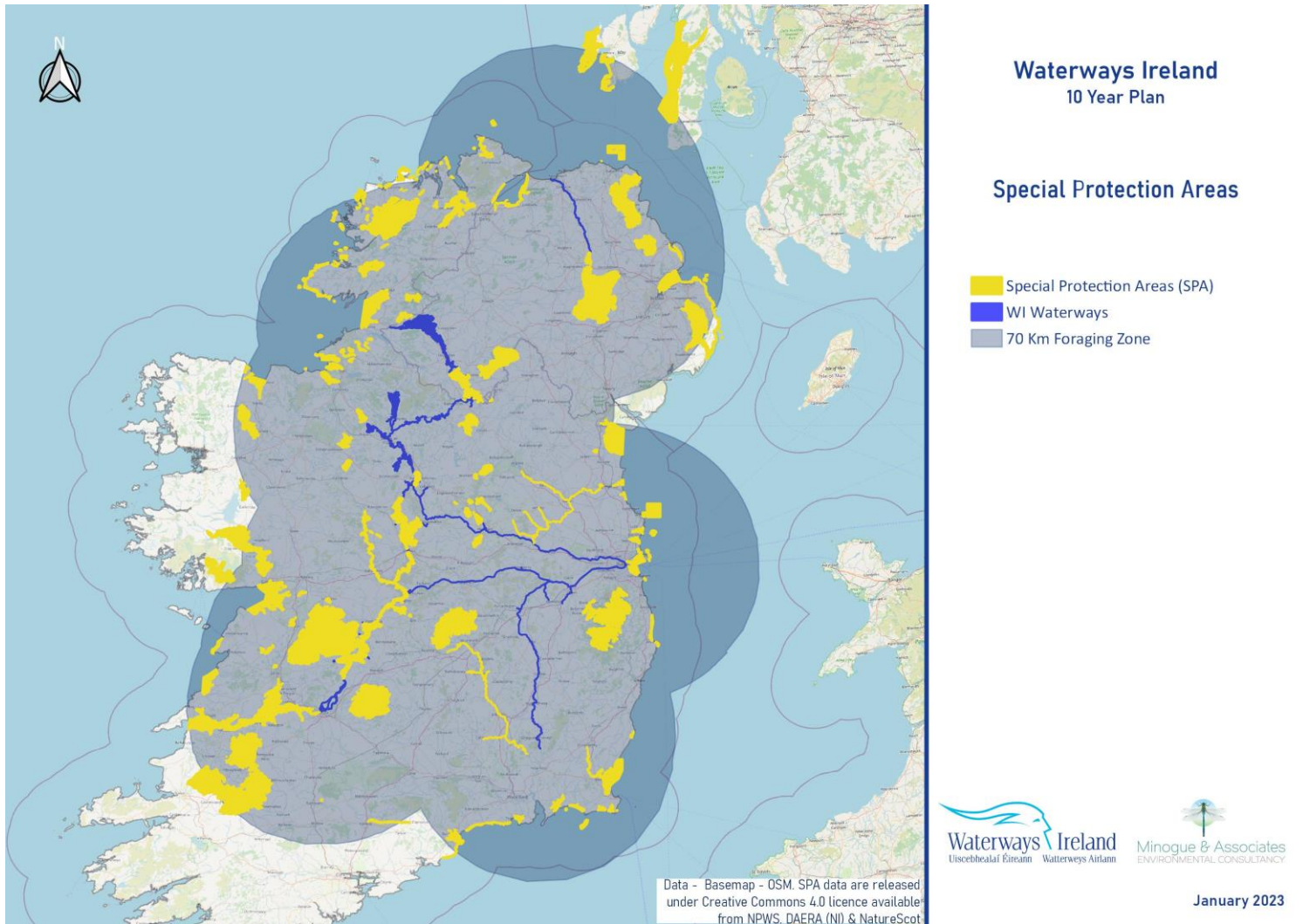


Figure 4-2 SPAs within the zone of influence of the Plan



4.2 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site. The maintenance of habitats and species within European Sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level. Site-specific conservation objectives have been published by the NPWS for 356 SACs and 37 SPAs in the Republic of Ireland. Given the number of European Sites occurring within the zone of influence of the Plan and the level of detail outlined in the site-specific conservation objectives for each European Sites it is not practical to reproduce the site-specific conservation objectives for each site within this screening report. Instead, the generic conservation objectives for European Sites, which represent the overarching aims of site-specific conservation objectives, that is to maintain and restore the favourable conservation condition of qualifying habitats and species are presented below.

The favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

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

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- 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.

5.0 IS THE PLAN NECESSARY FOR THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT OF EUROPEAN SITES?

The project has been described in Section 3 of the Screening Report and it is clear from the description provided that the project is not directly connected with or necessary for the future conservation management of any European Sites.

6.0 SCREENING OF WATERWAYS IRELAND 10 YEAR PLAN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The next step of this report is to identify whether or not the plan has the potential to damage, disturb or result in the loss of qualifying habitat or qualifying species of European Sites and undermine the conservation objectives of the European Sites.

Table 6.1 identifies the background, outcome and key outputs of the plan and evaluates the potential for each to result in likely significant effects to European Sites. Where objectives and actions have the potential to result in positive implications for European Sites, such implications are recognised in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Screening of Waterways Ireland Draft 10 Year Long Term Plan

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 - ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE		
Background	Success Statement	Key Outputs
<p>The Body has endured many years of under-resourcing with consequent gaps in capacity and capabilities as the external environment has changed immeasurably. The Environment in which the Body now operates has changed dramatically over the last 20 plus years. Customer expectations, Health & Safety and Environmental legislation as well as technological advances necessitate a different structure and new approach to resource allocation. The Organisation Structure agreed for the Body in 2000 is no longer fit for purpose.</p> <p>There is no history of a people strategy incorporating developmental or succession planning. Technology systems are legacy-based with a financial management package approaching end of life. Key people and organisational principles are prescribed from formation in 2000 resulting in inflexibility, limiting organisational and people development opportunities.</p> <p>Waterways Ireland works within robust governance structures and legislative frameworks. One example of this is the enforcement of the Canal Bye Laws and Shannon Navigation Bye Laws. The changing use of the waterways alongside amendments to the primary legislation has resulted in outdated Bye Laws. It is our intention to proceed with a planned revision of the current Bye Laws.</p>	<p>Waterways Ireland is a fit for purpose organisation with appropriate governance systems, digitally enabled with capabilities and capacity, aligned to the ambition and challenges of the strategy. Measured on a balanced scorecard with a People First focus and evidenced through Well Being and 'Great Places to Work' initiatives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A fit for purpose organisation structure with clarity on the functions and responsibilities of the leadership and wider management teams to deliver on our Purpose and Vision. 2. A learning and development strategy. 3. A target operating model. 4. Project management capabilities within Asset Management & CEO Office. 5. Research and planning capabilities. 6. Digital transformation strategy in two Phases. 7. Robust governance structures and legislative framework. 8. Fit for purpose Health & Safety Management Systems.
<p><i>Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation</i> No land use effects, or likely significant effects are identified for Strategic Priority 1 as the activities relate to Organisation Development and Governance. The implementation of Strategic Priority 1 does not have any foreseeable adverse impacts on the Conservation Objectives of any Natura 2000 site or their Features of interest.</p>		

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 - SUSTAINABLE FUNDING MODEL

Background	Success Statement	Key Outputs
<p>The funding model is based on an annual disbursement of grants for use for current (resource) and capital purposes. The grant of current funding from Ireland follows publication of the annual Budget and is then matched by the NI Executive in 85:15 apportionment. Capital funding is allocated based on project works within each jurisdiction. There is no multi-year budgetary planning. An Estimates process occurs in Ireland in early summer and the Body seeks 'to do better' in a future funding year.</p> <p>In Ireland pension costs are included in the allocation of current (resource) funding in any given year. As pension costs continue to rise on foot of an ageing workforce (average age 52) the current (resource) funding will decline in relative terms. This is not an issue in NI as pension costs are granted separately from the current (resource) allocation.</p> <p>Similarly, provision for liability claims is included in current (resource) funding but if high value claims cannot be covered a funding request from our Sponsor Departments is sought.</p> <p>Our analysis indicates we need to address four specific challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rising pension costs and the impact on current (resource) funding. (ii) Proportionality of current and capital funding – adequate capital funding drives more projects and more activities which leads to scaling-up or capacity issues if current (resource) funding is inadequate. (iii) From an international perspective we lag significantly behind other navigation authorities in terms of total expenditure and number of employees per kilometre. We need to position our 	<p>Waterways Ireland is appropriately funded with both the investment and working capital required to effectively execute the strategy.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long term funding plan with clarity on capital expenditure and working capital needs. 2. Additional sustainable income streams developed through active management of our existing asset portfolio and identification and/or creation of new opportunities to grow income for further investment. 3. Explore opportunities to align our funding with international comparators to support the achievement of the objectives set out in our asset management strategy, and deliver social, economic, and environmental benefit. 4. A robust framework to measure the social, economic, and environmental capital delivered by the organisation.

<p>longer-term funding requirements closer to international comparators rather than rely on a 'do better' future year.</p> <p>(iv) Internationally, we also lag other navigation authorities in generating income to support our expenditure profile and needs. We need to develop alternative and new sources of income to improve the financial sustainability of the Body.</p>		
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Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation

No land use effects, or likely significant effects are identified for Strategic Priority 2 as the activities relate to funding. The implementation of **Strategic Priority 2** does not have any foreseeable adverse impacts on the Conservation Objectives of any Natura 2000 site or their Features of interest.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - ASSET PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Background	Success Statement	Key Outputs
<p>Waterways Ireland initiated an Asset Management Strategy review in late 2019 to address gaps in our long-term planning and deployment. A strategy was defined in 2020 and an Asset Management Improvement Plan (AMIP) was launched. There has been good progress and the AMIP is on target to provide insights and inform ongoing, and future, investment decisions across our 18 principal asset categories.</p>	<p>Waterways Ireland has a portfolio of valued assets in both Jurisdictions that are sustainably maintained, developed, restored, and managed to maximise the navigability, accessibility, and value of the network for users, local communities, and visitors.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of Asset Management framework. 2. Long term capital and maintenance planning and deployment. 3. Realising value from our assets. 4. Integration of natural capital accounting

Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation

No land use effects, or likely significant effects are identified for Strategic Priority 3 as the activities relate to asset management namely planning and deployment. The implementation of **Strategic Priority 3** does not have any foreseeable adverse impacts on the Conservation Objectives of any Natura 2000 site or their Features of interest.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4 - CORPORATE REPUTATION & BRAND EQUITY

Background	Success Statement	Key Outputs
<p>In 2020 Waterways Ireland conducted a major research project across both Jurisdictions. One of the goals of the research project was to determine awareness from the representative sample of 1,300 respondents of who we are and what we do. In addition to this quantitative survey, we also conducted qualitative research with a stakeholder audience active in complementary activities. Spontaneous and prompted brand awareness from Waterways Ireland was low. Prompted brand awareness was 38%.</p> <p>48% of adults across the island of Ireland are interested in finding out more about Waterways Ireland, and 50% are interested in visiting and exploring Waterways. This is an immediate opportunity to develop the Waterways Ireland brand among circa 2.6 million adults. Following the research findings Waterways Ireland committee to developing a brand strategy as part of a broader marketing strategy for the Body.</p> <p>Separately, there has been an absence, historically, of good reputation management. Lack of planning and consideration of the importance of a good reputation has led, on occasions, to reactivity and increased reputational risk. We have, over time, acquired through experience the understanding that a good reputation is easily lost and hard to restore.</p>	<p>Waterways Ireland has strengthened its corporate reputation and stakeholder relationships, and enhanced brand awareness and esteem amongst citizens of Ireland and Northern Ireland.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Marketing Strategy incorporating brand and identity, customer, and commercial strategies. 2. A Corporate Affairs function to deliver the Body's reputation and stakeholder management objectives to its target segments. 3. In our foundation years programmes to match to our competencies and capabilities as we build expertise and insights.
<p><i>Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation</i> No land use effects, or likely significant effects are identified for Strategic Priority 4 as the activities relate to Corporate Reputation & Brand Equity. The implementation of Strategic Priority 4 does not have any foreseeable adverse impacts on the Conservation Objectives of any Natura 2000 site or their Features of interest.</p>		

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5 - DEVELOPMENT

Background	Success Statement	Key Outputs
<p>Development has been a much-debated word within Waterways Ireland over many years. It is understandable that is the case. In its infancy stage the Body was engineering-led with a focus on navigations and critical infrastructure. It was a start-up entity amalgamating staff from several designated bodies to a portfolio of assets historically lacking in investment.</p> <p>Proposals to invest in ancillary infrastructure or activities were generally perceived as diverting funding away from the core needs. There was little understanding of the concept of attracting different types of users to the on-water and off-water navigational portfolio.</p> <p>Post-economic crisis the Body was also severely underfunded with both current (resource) and capital funding declining to 40-50 percentiles versus year 2010. To survive, the organisation cut costs and availed of funding available from new government schemes. Funding was unavailable for the operational-necessity critical infrastructure on our navigations, but funding became available for trails, greenways, and blueways. So began the internal debate 'are we a waterway or a walkway'. It is not a binary debate. They can be mutually inclusive.</p> <p>What is Development? In its simplest infrastructural interpretation, it is anything outside of our 18 principal asset categories referenced. It includes the restoration of the Ulster Canal; regeneration of Tullamore Harbour with our council stakeholder; and a transformation of our Dublin canal and docklands assets. Importantly, development is also 'soft' projects such as product development, place naming, interpretation, VEDPs (visitor experience development plans), feasibility studies, and much more.</p>	<p>Waterways Ireland has collaborated with all our stakeholders on the development and delivery of existing and future waterway development projects that meet the emerging needs and expectations of local communities and users throughout the navigational network.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development Strategies for all our Navigations to build a pipeline of future projects. 2. Identify iconic / transformative development projects which 'make a difference' at scale nationally and internationally. 3. Implementation of good practice development principles 4. Explore the feasibility of extending the scope of our navigational network.

<p>Development includes a shift in mindset to realise we also have a unique, intangible asset – our core inherent competency working in and along our waterways. This competency will enable us, over time, explore the feasibility of extending the scope of our navigational network and to acquire new navigations across both Jurisdictions. We refer to this as New Markets.</p> <p>A key output from this strategic priority is the creation of development plans for all our navigations. Each navigation has its uniqueness, and it should be central to the developmental planning for the future. Finally there is a need to understand, and manage, the impact of development on our climate action, environment, and heritage objectives. Achieving our objectives in harmony, rather than conflict, is our goal.</p>		
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Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation

Output 1. Relates to the creation of Development Strategies that in and of itself will not result in significant effects; the ten-year Plan does not identify or define the location, type and nature of strategy and at this stage no likely significant effects are identified. The strategy that results from action 1 will be subject to AA as appropriate.

Output 2: Relates to identification of potential projects at national/regional scale. This relates to strategic decision to engage in identification and not development at this juncture. In and of itself this action does not give rise to LSE as the location, type and nature of potential projects is not identified. Any projects or actions that result from this output will be subject to statutory consenting and licensing processes including AA.

Output 3: This output relates to the implementation of good practice principles and integration of international and national policy including environmental, climate change policy to drive good practice principles. In and of itself this action does not give rise to LSE as the location, type and nature of potential projects is not identified. Any projects or actions that result from this output will be subject to statutory consenting and licensing processes including AA.

Output 4: This output relates to exploration and feasibility in relation to extending scope of navigational network. However, it is noted that individual projects that will arise on foot of this action will be subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment and where necessary Appropriate Assessment at the project level. This will ensure that localised short-term impacts associated with the implementation of projects supported by this action will not undermine the conservation status of qualifying features of interest/special conservation interests and that the overall positive implications of this action to contribute to the overall favourable conservation condition of qualifying features of interest is achieved.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 6 - CLIMATE ACTION, ENVIRONMENT & HERITAGE

Background	Success Statement	Key Outputs
<p>Throughout this and our other planning documents, there are a multitude of references to the importance of our role of 'custodianship', within our purpose 'to sustain communities, environment, and heritage', and within our vision 'through conservation and sustainable development'. Our governments have pledged to 'match our collective ambition for nature, climate and people with the scale of the crisis at hand'. Covid-19 has made many people re-evaluate their relationship with the natural world.</p> <p>Consequently, we will reflect a shift in emphasis in our financial and human resource allocation on policies supporting sustainability, climate action, biodiversity, and heritage over the duration of Corporate Plan 2023-2025. Importantly, we are in 2023 starting with a fully formed, post public consultation Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>We have also revisited first principles and considered how we should manage the most precious resource in our portfolio – water. Our revisited water management strategy will be revisited in 2023 and as with our climate action plans will move to implementation phases with supporting funding.</p> <p>We strongly believe, despite our relatively small size, we can become exemplars within the public sector and build further on our accomplishments of recent years</p>	<p>Waterways Ireland has fulfilled its duty to be custodians of our inland waterways for future generations by ensuring our activities protect and conserve the natural, built, and cultural heritage of the waterways.</p> <p>We strive to be an exemplar among public bodies in meeting, and where possible exceeding, targets relating to the environment, sustainability, climate action and biodiversity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Environmental Management System. 2. A sustainable Water Management Strategy. 3. Embed the UN Sustainable Development Goals. 4. Implement the Climate Action Plan. 5. A new Heritage Plan 2030.

Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation

Strategic Priority 6 relates to Climate Action, Environment & Heritage and proposes the creation of a sustainable Water Management Strategy, an Environmental Management System, a new Heritage Plan 2030, and the implementation of the Climate Action Plan. The Climate Action Plan for Waterways Ireland was approved in 2022 and was subject to AA Screening and a finding of no likely significant effects was identified.

The implementation of Key Outcomes 1-5 will have the potential to result in land use activities that represent positive implications for the European Sites and qualifying features of interest.

It is noted that individual projects that will arise on foot of this action will be subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment and where necessary Appropriate Assessment at the project level. This will ensure that localised short-term impacts associated with the implementation of projects supported by this action will not undermine the conservation status of qualifying features of interest/special conservation interests and that the overall positive implications of this action to contribute to the overall favourable conservation condition of qualifying features of interest is achieved.

6.1 EXAMINATION OF THE PLAN'S POTENTIAL TO RESULT IN NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF THE PLAN

European Sites and their associated qualifying features and associated conservation objectives are likely to be compromised by the Plan only where the actions of the plan have the potential to result in land use activities than could result in damage or disturbance to qualifying habitat and qualifying species and the processes that they rely upon to maintain their favourable conservation status. As identified in table 6.1 above, given the strategic nature of the Plan and the absence of actions with land use effects at this juncture, no land use effects are identified.

Any physical development, works programs, or elements of programs arising as a result of the implementation of the Plan and outcomes will be at specific locations, at a scale and in arrangements beyond the intended scope of this Plan. Where physical development or works activities are to be implemented at specific locations yet to be determined, each will become a project for the purposes of environmental assessment and be individually initially appraised to determine development consent and/or other type of license or permit (e.g., emissions, discharge, waste) and then screened for environmental assessment, including Appropriate Assessment. Depending on those outcomes, projects may be subject to consent and/or competent authority assessments.

6.2 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS WITH OTHER PLANS & PROJECTS

As part of the Habitats Directive Article 6(3) assessment process consideration must be given to the potential for the Plan to combine with other plans or projects to result in cumulative negative effects to European Sites. The Waterways Ireland 10 Year Plan sets out key deliverables for the organisation over this period.

Furthermore, it is noted that should projects arise from the Waterways Ireland 10 Year Plan, these will be subject to full planning and environmental assessment consent. At this strategic, national scale no potential for negative cumulative effects to European Sites are identified.

7.0 SCREENING CONCLUSION

Following detailed review and assessment it is considered that the Waterways Ireland 10 Year Long Term Plan will not result in likely significant effects to European Sites. This assessment is derived from consideration of the following factors:

The plan is a non-statutory Plan and relates to the organisation and corporate activities of Waterways Ireland over a ten-year period. Five of the six strategic priorities and outcomes relate to non-land use activities including, *inter alia*, asset management, marketing and governance and do not give rise to any land use effects. Where potential land use effects could arise from Strategic Priority 5, at this strategic scale, the nature, type and location of potential activities are not identified. These are beyond the scope of the 10 year long term plan.

Should projects arise at specific locations yet to be determined, each will become a project for the purposes of environmental assessment. These in turn will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent granting framework. Depending on those outcomes, projects may be subject to consent and/or competent authority assessments.

The Plan will sit alongside other plans and programs of Waterways Ireland. In addition, the waterways and/or their uses under the remit of Waterways Ireland are transboundary and are located in national, regional and local authority administrative areas. These authorities have statutory plan making responsibilities that depict and direct physical development and activity patterns and therefore have the potential to impact the qualifying interests of the Natura 2000 network. Having regard to the source-pathway-receptor model of impact assessment, the absence of development or activity with specific spatial characteristics also absents potential for significant effects on the qualifying interest of European sites by the Plan's Priorities and outcomes. It is further assessed that no in combination impacts arise for the same reason.

In light of the findings of this report it is the considered view of the authors of this Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment that it can be concluded by Waterways Ireland that the 10 Year long term plan is not likely, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, to have a significant effect on any European Sites in view of their Conservation Objectives.

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APPENDIX A: SACS WITHIN ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF THE PLAN

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
000007	Lough Oughter And Associated Loughs SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Bog woodland [91D0] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240] Bog woodland [91D0] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140] Turloughs [3180] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240] Caves not open to the public [8310] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> (Marsh Fritillary) [1065] <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
002120	Lough Bane And Lough Glass SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140] <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	<p>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110]</p> <p>Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]</p> <p>European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p>Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]</p> <p>Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130]</p> <p>Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]</p> <p>Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]</p> <p>Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110]</p> <p>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]</p> <p>Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p>Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]</p>
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<p>Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) [1330]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410]</p> <p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]</p> <p>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430]</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]</p> <p>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0]</p> <p>Margaritifera margaritifera (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029]</p> <p>Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]</p> <p>Petromyzon marinus (Sea Lamprey) [1095]</p> <p>Lampetra planeri (Brook Lamprey) [1096]</p> <p>Lampetra fluviatilis (River Lamprey) [1099]</p> <p>Alosa fallax fallax (Twaité Shad) [1103]</p> <p>Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106]</p> <p>Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]</p>

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<p>Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Reefs [1170] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] European dry heaths [4030] Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] 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] <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (<i>Desmoulin's Whorl Snail</i>) [1016] <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (<i>Freshwater Pearl Mussel</i>) [1029] <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (<i>White-clawed Crayfish</i>) [1092] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (<i>Sea Lamprey</i>) [1095] <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (<i>Brook Lamprey</i>) [1096] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (<i>River Lamprey</i>) [1099] <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> (<i>Twaite Shad</i>) [1103] <i>Salmo salar</i> (<i>Salmon</i>) [1106] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (<i>Otter</i>) [1355] <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (<i>Killarney Fern</i>) [1421] <i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i> (<i>Nore Pearl Mussel</i>) [1990]</p>
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Coastal lagoons [1150] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] 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] <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (<i>Freshwater Pearl Mussel</i>) [1029] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (<i>Sea Lamprey</i>) [1095] <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (<i>Brook Lamprey</i>) [1096] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (<i>River Lamprey</i>) [1099] <i>Salmo salar</i> (<i>Salmon</i>) [1106] <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (<i>Common Bottlenose Dolphin</i>) [1349] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (<i>Otter</i>) [1355]</p>
002299	River Boyne And River Blackwater SAC	<p>Alkaline fens [7230] 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] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (<i>River Lamprey</i>) [1099] <i>Salmo salar</i> (<i>Salmon</i>) [1106] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (<i>Otter</i>) [1355]</p>

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]
002317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002157	Newgrove House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002246	Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002314	Old Domestic Buildings, Rylane SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002319	Kilkishen House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
001847	Philipston Marsh SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]
002141	Mountmellick SAC	Vertigo moulinsiana (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016]
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013]
002236	Island Fen SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Alkaline fens [7230]
002256	Ballyprior Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
000255	Croaghill Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]
000319	Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]
000439	Tory Hill SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Alkaline fens [7230]
000607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
000930	Clare Glen SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421]
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]
001430	Glen Bog SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013]
001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Alkaline fens [7230] Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]
002121	Lough Lene SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]
002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
002214	Killegran Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]
000016	Ballycullinan Lake SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
000925	The Long Derries, Edenderry SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]
002247	Toonagh Estate SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
002318	Knockanira House SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002350	Curraglehanagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
002197	Derrinlough (Cloonkeenleananode) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002199	Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002200	Aughrim (Aghrane) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Bog woodland [91D0]
002203	Girley (Drewstown) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002205	Wooddown Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002207	Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013]
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	European dry heaths [4030] Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]
000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]
002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]
002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130]
000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000299	Lough Cutra SAC	Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]
000218	Coolcam Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]
002279	Askeaton Fen Complex SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Alkaline fens [7230]
002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]
000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180] Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270]
000688	Lough Owel SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] Alkaline fens [7230] Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]
002241	Lough Derg, North-east Shore SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91Jo]
000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] Alkaline fens [7230] Hamatocaulis vernicosus (Slender Green Feather-moss) [6216]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
002346	Brown Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
001398	Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Vertigo angustior (Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail) [1014] Vertigo moulinsiana (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016]
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo moulinsiana (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016] Euphydrias aurinia (Marsh Fritillary) [1065]
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Turloughs [3180] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013] Vertigo angustior (Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail) [1014] Vertigo moulinsiana (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016]
002299	River Boyne And River Blackwater SAC	Alkaline fens [7230] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Lampetra fluviatilis (River Lamprey) [1099] Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421]
000174	Curraghchase Woods SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] Vertigo moulinsiana (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Turloughs [3180] Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270]
000770	Blackstairs Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030]
000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
000979	Corratirrim SAC	Limestone pavements [8240]
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430] Limestone pavements [8240] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) [6510] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) [1330] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]
000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180] Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000571	Charleville Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Vertigo moulinsiana (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016]
000595	Callow Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
001912	Glendree Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
001992	Tamur Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Turloughs [3180] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
000019	Ballyogan Lough SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Limestone pavements [8240]
000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Limestone pavements [8240] Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort) [1395]
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Turloughs [3180] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Limestone pavements [8240] <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> (Marsh Fritillary) [1065] <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
000057	Moyree River System SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Alkaline fens [7230] Limestone pavements [8240] Caves not open to the public [8310] Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]
001831	Split Hills and Long Hill Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
002135	Lough Nageage SAC	Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092]
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002164	Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill SAC	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
001197	Keeper Hill SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
002347	Camderry Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
000859	Clonaslee Eskers and Derry Bog SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013]
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
000685	Lough Ennell SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140] Alkaline fens [7230]
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Reefs [1170] Silicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] European dry heaths [4030] Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] 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] <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016] <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (Brook Lamprey) [1096] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (River Lamprey) [1099] <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> (Twait Shad) [1103] <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355] <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (Killarney Fern) [1421] <i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i> (Nore Pearl Mussel) [1990]
000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
000572	Clara Bog SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interest
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> (Slender Green Feather-moss) [6216]
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog woodland [91D0]
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]
000432	Barrigone SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Limestone pavements [8240] <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> (Marsh Fritillary) [1065]

SACs within Northern Ireland

SITE_CODE	SITE_NAME	SITE_QUALITY
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Embryonic shifting dunes for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (?white dunes?) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (?grey dunes?) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Active raised bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030110	Carn-Glenshane Pass	Blanket bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030244	Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030214	Montiagh's Moss	<i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

SITE_CODE	SITE_NAME	SITE_QUALITY
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. European dry heaths for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Blanket bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Active raised bogs for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Bog woodland for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.
UK0030045	Largalinn	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.
UK0030068	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Turloughs for which this is one of only two known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 10 hectares.
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares. Alkaline fens for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Limestone pavements for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Blanket bogs for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. European dry heaths for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Blanket bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Margaritifera margaritifera for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. European dry heaths for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Alpine and Boreal heaths for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Blanket bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

SITE_CODE	SITE_NAME	SITE_QUALITY
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares. Alkaline fens for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Austropotamobius pallipes for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Active raised bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Lutra lutra for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030323	Dead Island Bog	Active raised bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
UK0030383	Skerries and Causeway	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Phocoena phocoena for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Appendix B: SPAs within zone of influence of Plan

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004002	Saltee Islands SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009] Gannet (Morus bassanus) [A016] Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018] Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183] Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184] Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188] Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199] Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200] Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]
004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009] Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188] Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199] Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200] Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204] Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax) [A346]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004009	Lady's Island Lake SPA	Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191] Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004014	Rockabill SPA	Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004017	Mongan Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004019	The Raven SPA	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004020	Ballyteigue Burrow SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	<p>Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>
004027	Tramore Back Strand SPA	<p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	<p>Black-throated Diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002] Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004033	Bannow Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004034	Trawbreaga Bay SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004039	Derryveagh And Glendowan Mountains SPA	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) [A466]
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004042	Lough Corrib SPA	Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004044	Lough Ennell SPA	Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]
004046	Lough Iron SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004047	Lough Owel SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004051	Lough Carra SPA	Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]
004056	Lough Cutra SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004057	Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004060	Lough Fern SPA	Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004075	Lough Swilly SPA	<p>Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>
004076	Wexford Harbour and Slob SPA	<p>Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028] Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004082	Greers Isle SPA	Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191]
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004087	Lough Foyle SPA	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001] Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>) [A063] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004090	Sheskinmore Lough SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183]
004092	Tacumshin Lake SPA	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) [A037] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004099	Pettigo Plateau Nature Reserve SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004100	Inishtrahull SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004107	Coole-Garryland SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]
004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) [A466]
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]
004115	Inishduff SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]
004116	Inishkeel SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200]
004118	Keeragh Islands SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]
004120	Rathlin O'Birne Island SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]
004121	Roaninish SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]
004127	Wicklow Head SPA	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004132	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195]
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]
004134	Lough Rea SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004143	Cahore Marshes SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004145	Durnesh Lough SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004146	Malin Head SPA	Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]
004148	Fanad Head SPA	Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]
004149	Falcarragh to Meenlaragh SPA	Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]
004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]
004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]
004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

SITECODE	SITE_NAME	Qualifying Interests
004186	The Murrough SPA	Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001] Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]
004192	Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]
004193	Mid-Waterford Coast SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]
004194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
004230	West Donegal Islands SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229]
004233	River Nore SPA	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229]
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]

SPAs Northern Ireland

SITE_CODE	SITE_NAME	Overview
UK9020101	Belfast Lough	Belfast Lough is a large, open sea lough located on the north-eastern coast of Northern Ireland. The inner part of the lough comprises areas of intertidal foreshore, mainly mud-flats and lagoons, and land (subject to past and current land claim) which are important feeding and roosting sites for significant numbers of wintering waders and wildfowl. The extent of the SPA in the outer lough is restricted to mainly rocky shores with some small sandy bays and beach-head saltmarsh. The site is of importance for a wide range of wintering waterbirds.
UK9020290	Belfast Lough Open Water	
UK9020042	Larne Lough	Larne Lough is a sea lough on the east coast of Northern Ireland. It is enclosed to the east by the peninsula of Island Magee. Much of the estuary is shallow, having become extensively infilled with sediments of fine muddy sand, and at low water the largest areas of intertidal flats are exposed in the south of the estuary. The northern parts of the estuary are wider and relatively deep, especially at the mouth where dredging is regularly carried out. In the upper reaches of the estuary at Ballycarry, there is an area of saltmarsh. As the effects of salinity and differing tidal inundation are not greatly felt in the upper parts of Larne Lough, the saltmarsh zonation patterns are not distinct. The vegetation is dominated by mid-upper saltmarsh communities and a <i>Phragmites australis</i> reedbed, with some saltmarsh pans. The lough is of importance as a breeding and feeding area for a number of tern species as well as being a wintering site for the Canada/Ireland population of Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> . The site also includes the subsumed SPA of Swan Island which was subject to separate classification.
UK9020301	Antrim Hills	
UK9020291	Copeland Islands	
UK9020031	Lough Foyle	Lough Foyle lies on the north-west coast of Northern Ireland and straddles the international border with the Irish Republic. The site comprises a large, shallow sea lough that includes the estuaries of the rivers Foyle, Faughan and Roe. The site contains extensive intertidal mudflats and sand-flats (with Mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> beds), saltmarsh and associated brackish ditches. The diversity of coastal habitats has resulted in the lough being of major importance for a diverse assemblage of waterbirds both during the spring and autumn migration periods, and in winter. These include swans, geese, ducks and waders. The lough is especially notable in supporting a high proportion of the international population of Canada/Ireland Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> .
UK9020091	Lough Neagh and Lough Beg	Lough Neagh is situated in the centre of Northern Ireland. It is the largest freshwater lake in the UK covering an area of 383 sq. km. The lough is very shallow for its size with a mean depth of 8.9 m (at deepest only 34 m). The 125 km shoreline is mostly exposed with wave-beaten rocks and stones but there are also some sheltered, sandy bays with better-developed marginal vegetation including some reedbeds. This site also contains a smaller lake, Lough Beg (covering 1,125 ha) to the north, as well as a small satellite lake, Portmore Lough (286 ha), to the east of Lough Neagh. Lough Beg is essentially a widening of the Lower Bann River downstream of its exit from Lough Neagh, and is very shallow, with a mean depth of 1-2 m. About 200 ha of the west shore is unintensified wet grassland that is largely inundated with floodwater each winter. Rivers flowing into Lough Neagh drain about 43% of Northern Ireland, plus part of County Monaghan in the Republic of Ireland. The loughs support a large and diverse assemblage of waterbirds throughout the year. In winter, the site is of importance for many species of diving and dabbling duck, as well as swans, geese, grebes and waders. In summer, the site supports an important assemblage of breeding seabirds, including several species of gulls and terns, as well as important numbers of Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> .
UK9020271	Outer Ards	The Outer Ards Peninsula is the most sheltered stretch of open rocky coast in Northern Ireland. The width of this rocky intertidal zone is determined by the orientation of outcrop but generally comprises low platforms, up to 200 m across, separated by wide areas of mobile sediments. Other habitats represented include intertidal areas of boulder, cobble, gravel, sand- and mudflats, together with dune and maritime grassland, maritime heath and cliff ledge vegetation, as well as saltmarsh, tidal and non-tidal fens and wet flushes. The site contains about 8% of the Northern Irish coastline and has a very high proportion of offshore

		reefs and islands. The Copeland Islands hold breeding populations of European importance of a number of seabirds, including Arctic Tern <I>Sterna paradisaea</I>. In winter, the site is of importance for its Canada/Greenland population of Light-bellied Brent Goose <I>Branta bernicla hrota, </I> as well as waders, especially Ringed Plover <I>Charadrius hiaticula</I> and Turnstone <I>Arenaria interpres.</I>
UK9020051	Pettigoe Plateau	The Pettigoe Plateau is situated in County Fermanagh in the west of Northern Ireland to the north of Lower Lough Erne. It abuts the international border with the Irish Republic. It is one of the largest expanses of blanket bog in Northern Ireland, formed on a relatively low elevation rolling landscape interspersed with hills with mineral soil and depressions with several small lakes. The extensive blanket bog that covers most of the site exhibits the full range of characteristic vegetation and structural features associated with this type of habitat. The plateau is of importance as a breeding area for Golden Plover <I>Pluvialis apricaria</I>.
UK9020011	Rathlin Island	Rathlin Island is a large, inhabited island located some 4 km off the north coast of County Antrim in Northern Ireland. It has basalt and chalk cliffs, some as high as 100 m, as well as several sea-stacks on the north and west shores of the island, many of which are important for seabirds. The south and east shores are more gently sloping with areas of maritime grassland and rocky shore. The length of the coastline is approximately 30 km. Inland there are wetlands, a limited amount of maritime heath and a mosaic of grazing of varying intensity. The island supports an important breeding assemblage of seabirds, especially including auk and gull species. Large numbers of Peregrine <I>Falco peregrinus</I> also nest on the cliffs. Although the SPA supports a substantial marine area, the seabirds also feed outside the SPA in surrounding marine areas.
UK9020021	Sheep Island	Sheep Island is located off the north coast of County Antrim in Northern Ireland. It is a small, exposed island with steep cliffs and rocky shores, and holds a breeding colony of Cormorant <I>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</I>.
UK9020302	Slieve Beagh - Mullaghfad - Lisnaskea	
UK9020111	Strangford Lough	Strangford Lough is located on the east coast of Northern Ireland in County Down. It is a shallow sea lough with an indented shoreline and a wide variety of marine and intertidal habitats. The west shore has numerous islands typical of flooded drumlin topography. The lough contains extensive areas of mud-flat, saltmarsh and rocky coastline. The diversity of sheltered estuarine habitats means that it is the most important coastal site in Northern Ireland for wintering waterbirds, holding large numbers of geese, ducks and waders. It is especially notable as an autumn arrival site for most of the world population of the Canadian population of Light-bellied Brent Goose <I>Branta bernicla hrota. </I>Smaller numbers remain to spend the winter after most have dispersed to other sites in Ireland. In summer, the lough supports three species of breeding terns.
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne	Upper Lough Erne is a very large and complex freshwater system located in the south of Northern Ireland. It lies within the catchment of the river Erne, a river shared with the Irish Republic. A series of flooded drumlins in the course of the River Erne give rise to a complex of islands, bays and many lakes bordered by damp pastures, fens, reedswamp, Alder <I>Alnus glutinosa</I>-willow <I>Salix</I> sp. carr, and Oak <I>Quercus</I> sp. Woodland. The site supports a wide range of breeding and wintering waterbirds but is especially important for wintering Whooper Swan <I>Cygnus cygnus</I>.

SPAs in Scotland

SITE_CODE	SITE_NAME	Overview
UK9003053	Laggan, Islay	Laggan is located on the Hebridean island of Islay on the west coast of Scotland. The Laggan Peninsula is situated on the eastern shore of Loch Indaal, a sea loch, and comprises the rocky headland of Laggan Point and the land backing Laggan Point and Lag
UK9003057	Rinns of Islay	The Rinns of Islay SPA is located on the Hebridean island of Islay on the west coast of Scotland. It comprises extensive areas of the western side of the island, being a mosaic of natural and semi-natural habitats including bog, moorland, dune grassland,
UK9020318	Sound of Gigha	
UK9003058	The Oa	

UK9003054	Eilean na Muice Duibhe (Duich Moss)	Eilean na Muice Duibhe is located on the Hebridean island of Islay on the west coast of Scotland. It is a patterned mire (peatland with extensive pool systems) occurring at the south-western limit of the distribution of this peatland habitat in the UK.
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