

Habitat Directive Assessment

of the

Kerry Local Economic

and

Community Plan (LECP)

2015-2021

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 6
OF THE
EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC**



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1 Introduction

1.1 Local Economic and Community Development Plan (LECP)

'Putting People First, Action Programme for Effective Local Government' is the name of a policy document published in 2012 which outlined the Government's intention to continue the reform process of Local Government. Changes proposed in this policy were put into legislation by the Local Government Reform Act 2014 (hereafter called the Reform Act). The Reform Act provides for a stronger and clearer role for Local Government in local economic development and community development. This is a key element in achieving the vision set out in the Government's 2012 *Putting People First* Action Programme. The action programme states that *"local government will be the main vehicle of governance and public service at local level, leading economic, social and community development"*.

Further to achieving this overall vision statement the Reform Act envisages Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP) playing a key role in delivering economic and social development at a local level. The LECPs are six-year plans that outline the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant Local Authority (LA) area. This is to be achieved by respective LAs directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. The LECP plan will therefore be used to focus the role of Local Government, State Agencies, Community Sector, Local Development Groups and other bodies that are involved in the development of the county. In fulfilling this requirement the Reform Act provides for the setting up of a Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) in each LA area to assist co-operation and to focus the work of Local Government, State Agencies, Community Sector, Local Development Groups and other bodies towards the enhancement and development of their county. This committee includes both LA and non-local authority members. The LCDC's first major role is the development of a framework or plan, a LECP, which will guide the economic and community development for a period of 6 years. The LCDC will be overseen by the community element of the plan while the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (EDE SPC) will oversee the economic elements of the plan. It is a statutory requirement that each LA adopt the resultant integrated LECP for its administrative area.

Kerry County Council is now in the process of developing its LECP for a six year period from 2015-2021. The plan will be used to focus the role of Local Government, State Agencies, Community Sector, Local Development Groups and other bodies that are involved in the development of the county. It is being guided by the newly established LCDC in co-operation with the EDE SPC of Kerry County Council. The process of drafting the Kerry LECP follows that outlined in guidelines provided by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG) in 2015 (see Figure 1-1).

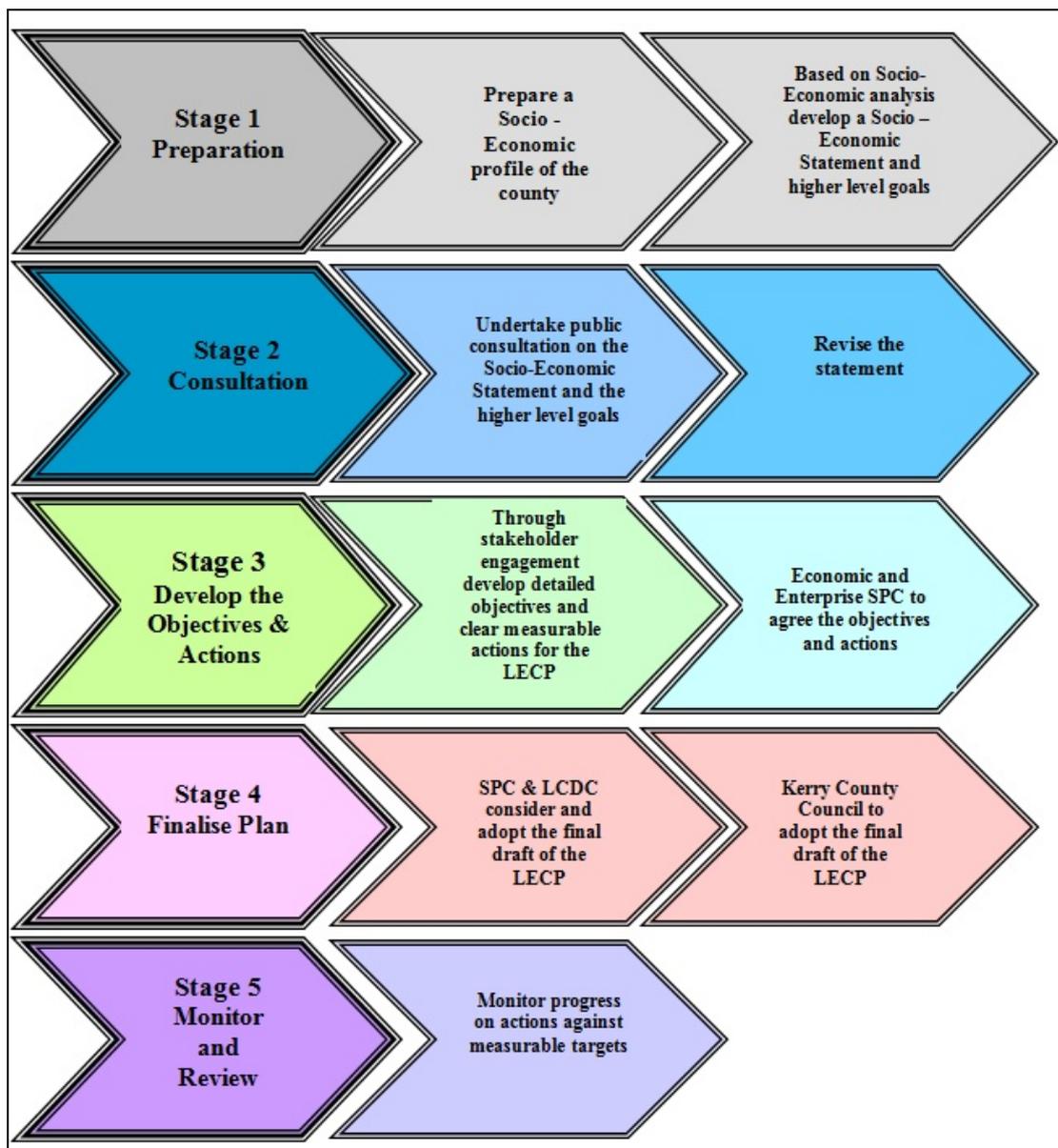


Figure 1-1 Stages in the drafting of a LECP

1.2 The Requirements of Habitats Directive Assessment.

The Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA), also known as Appropriate Assessment, is a requirement under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. This Directive indicates the need for plans and projects to be subject to a Habitats Directive Assessment if the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a Natura 2000 site, but is likely to have a significant effect either individually or in combination with other plans or projects on Natura 2000 sites. This was reinforced in the ECJ ruling against Ireland in Case 418/04.

1.3 Purpose of the Habitats Directive Assessment

Principally the purpose of a Habitats Directive Assessment is to identify the possible effects of implementing a Plan on the conservation status of designated Natura 2000 sites within a sphere of influence of the Plan. The *Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna* – the ‘Habitats Directive’ provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Habitats Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of interest to the EU in a favourable condition. The Directive was transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011.

Under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive an appropriate assessment must be undertaken for any plan or program that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site. Article 6 paragraph 3 states:-

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

In summary, a HDA is an evaluation of the potential impacts of a plan on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site, and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude negative effects. Principally the purpose of a HDA is to identify the possible effects of implementing a

Plan on the conservation status of designated Natura 2000 sites. In a situation where it is not possible to fully demonstrate that adverse effects on the site integrity would occur, options must be explored so that any risk of damaging designated sites is avoided.

Plans can only be permitted after having ascertained that there will be no significant adverse effect on the integrity of the sites in question. Components within a plan, such as objectives or proposals, can be adjusted or removed to avoid significant adverse impacts prior to implementation. The plan may also proceed if sufficient mitigation or compensation measures are in place to ensure the overall integrity of the site.

1.4 Overview of the Habitats Directive Assessment Process

In the preparation of this assessment reference has been made to the following documents:-

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland –Guidance for Planning Authorities (2009), DoEHLG
- European Commissions: *Managing Natura 2000 Sites. The provisions of Article 6, of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC*
- European Commission: *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*
- Guidance document on Article 6(4) of 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC
- Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08 dated 15 February, 2008.
- Department of the Environment (1994). *Planning and Policy Guidance: Nature Conservation (PPG9)* (HMSO).

The circular mentioned above refers to the recent ruling against Ireland in Case 418/04 EC Commission v Ireland. The ruling relates to Ireland's transposition and implementation of the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, as well as its implementation of relevant articles of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The ruling among other things clarifies that Ireland has not correctly transposed Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC by not providing explicitly for appropriate assessment of land use plans, as opposed to projects (paragraphs 222 to 234 of the ruling).

Accordingly, any plan (or project) that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site must be screened for any potential impact on areas designated as Natura 2000 sites (normally called Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs). This screening should be based on any ecological information available to the authority and an adequate description of the plan and its likely environmental impacts. This should take into account any policies that will set the terms for future development. The results of the screening should be recorded and made available to the public. In any case where, following screening, it is found that the draft plan or amendment may have an impact on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site or that such an impact cannot be ruled out, adopting a precautionary approach an appropriate assessment of the plan must be carried out and - in any case where a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) would not otherwise be required, it must also be carried out.

The provisions of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive apply when the results of the preliminary assessment under Art. 6(3) are negative or uncertain. That is:

1. The plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of the site
2. Doubts remain as to the absence of adverse effects on the integrity of the site linked to the plan or project concerned. The European Commission's Methodological Guidance recommends a 4 stage approach:-

Stage 1 Screening: Determining whether the plan 'either alone or in combination with other plans or projects' is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment: Determining whether, in view of the site's conservation objectives, the plan 'either alone or in combination with other plans or projects' would have an adverse effect (or risk of this) on the integrity of the site. If not, the plan can proceed.

Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions: Where it has not been proven that measures considered will not avoid or mitigate the adverse affect on the Natura 2000 site, then an assessment of the alternatives will be required; and if none are acceptable then stage 4 is required to be considered.

Stage 4 Assessment where no Alternative Solutions Exist and where Adverse Impacts Remain This will involve assessment where the Plan is considered to result in adverse impacts on the Natura 2000 site and no alternative solutions remain – the imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) test

must be met before authorisation, permission or adoption of the Plan is agreed. This includes the agreement of compensatory measures.

1.5 Introduction to Stage One Screening

The Screening Stage of the report is used to identify whether the Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site. This report follows European Commission (2001) guidance which recommends that screening should follow a four step process as outlined below:-

Step one: Determine whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site. If it is, then no further assessment is necessary.

Step two: Describe the plan and other plans and projects that, 'in combination', have the potential to have significant effects on a European site.

Step three: Identify the potential effects on the European site.

Step four: Assess the significance of any effects on the European site.

Considering the Kerry LECP is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any Natura 2000 site, this assessment will proceed to step two of the process outlined above.

2 Description of the plan and other plans and projects that, ‘in combination’, have the potential to have significant effects on a European or Natura 2000 site.

2.1 Introduction

This is the second step of the Stage One Screening process and provides a description of the plan and other plans and projects that, ‘in combination’, have the potential to have significant effects on a European or Natura 2000 site.

2.2 Description of the LECP

For the purposes of this HDA, the ‘plan’ is taken to be the Kerry LECP 2015-2021. Guidelines on compiling LECP were issued to LAs in January 2015 from the DECLG. The guidelines set out in three parts how LECPs should be drafted. The guidelines state that the purpose of the LECP is to identify and implement objectives and actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of each LA area over the six year period. This is to be achieved by respective LAs directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. Accordingly the LECP needs to be as action-focused as possible, recognising that delivery will be through the programmes of other stakeholders as well as the LA. The economic elements of the LECPs are to be developed by the Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) for Economic Development Enterprise while the Local Community Development Committees (LCDC) will develop the community elements. Both will be integrated into one plan which will be adopted by the LA.

The DECLG guidelines note that LECP must be consistent with the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 and subsequently with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies and a new National Planning Framework. The LECP will also have to have regard to Government policy in relation economic development, specifically job creation, including economic development of rural areas. The DECLG guidelines also clearly state that LECP must be consistent with the statutory City/County Development Plan noting the LECP should support broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that lead to inconsistency. This is key to the enhanced role of local government in economic development. It will ensure that the

planning development role is focussed strongly towards pro-actively supporting and promoting economic development.

The DECLG guidelines outline the main components to be included in the drafting of the LECF. It will consist of high level *Goals* for the plan, supported by specific *Objectives* under the respective economic and community streams. Each of these objectives listed for economic and community elements will be achieved through the implementation of specific, time-bound and measurable *Actions*. The delivery of specific actions should be assigned accordingly to either the SPC for Economic Development or the LCDC. It is envisaged that goals, objectives and actions for both elements are based on a shared analysis of an evidence-based, socio-economic statement. A list of what a shared evidence base is likely to include is provided in the DECLG guidelines. Briefly they are:

- A SWOT analysis in relation to economic and community development in the area.
- A high level review of aspects of existing Regional Planning guidelines and other economic strategies including those likely to evolve in the foreseeable future.
- A high level review of previous strategies and plans.
- EU 2020 targets and National targets in the National Reform Programme for Ireland.
- For the economic element – a comparative analysis of the economic situation of the area; detailed information about existing enterprises and a retail market analysis of the area.

The principles underpinning the LECF are:

- Promotion and mainstreaming of equality.
- Sustainability – promoting a more resource efficient, green and more inclusive economy.
- Maximising returns by cooperation, collaboration and avoiding duplication.
- Participative planning – ensuring meaningful community participation and consultation in the planning process.
- Community consultation and engagement.
- Community development principles – addressing social exclusion and providing supports for the most marginalised, and
- Accessibility and ownership – written in a straight forward style.

2.3 Economic Elements of the LECP

The formulation of the economic element of LECPs is part of a wider economic role envisaged for local government by National policy. Essentially economic development will become a “mainstream” function of LAs. Further to this 6 keys area in which LAs are envisaged to promote and support economic development are summarised in the DECLG guidelines. Briefly these 6 “Economic Action Areas” (EAA) are:

EAA 1: Formulating the economic development plan and advising on the economic components of the community elements of the LECP.

EAA 2: Promoting economic development through general local authority powers and functions.

EAA 3: Operation of Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs).

EAA 4: Economic components of the local/community development role.

EAA 5: Action plan for Jobs and Labour Market Activation.

EAA 6: Further specific economic development action in line with regional priorities.

The economic element of the LECP will therefore reflect the above. Strategic Policy Committees (SPCs) for Economic Development and Enterprise will take a lead role in preparing and developing the economic development elements of the LECP. The DECLG outlines the content of the economic element of the LECP. It notes the core drivers of LECPs to be

- 1) objectives - Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs), and
- 2) actions – identified to achieve the SEDOs. Actions will cover the full range of the 6 key EAAs outlined earlier.

2.3.1 Economic SEDOs and Actions

As previously stated the SEDOs and Actions should be evidence-based and be informed by broad principles based on analysis, coherence and consistency. SEDOs should identify key objectives which will need to be prioritised to make a significant contribution to achieving the overall economic development outcomes of the LECP. SEDOs are required to be specific, measurable, time-bound and should specify relevant outcomes and appropriate metrics in respect of each objective.

Actions will flow from SEDOs and are the specific and practical measures needed to achieve SEDOs. Timescales and other relevant performance indicators should be outlined in order to monitor progress in the implementation of actions and assessment of effectiveness as the LECP is implemented over its 6 year period. The

effectiveness of the implementation of the Actions is reported in the DECLG guidelines as a critical aspect of the entire LECP process.

2.4 Community Elements of the LECP

The formulation of the community element of LECPs is part of a wider recognition of the role local government plays in community development at a local level. It is envisaged that this role will be strengthened and expanded. The newly established LCDCs will act as the primary vehicle for the coordination of local and community activity with the LA area. They will be responsible for developing and coordinating the community element of the LECP as detailed in the DECLG guidelines. Briefly this will entail:

1. bringing a stronger focus on local and community development in terms of setting jointly agreed local and community development goals and objectives,
2. taking a strategic view of public-funded interventions and supports at local level
3. bringing all the relevant public-funded agencies bodies together to target their resources in a way that delivers on the high-level LECP goals.

In identifying key priorities for community development the LECP requires specific objectives to be achieved and delivered. Similar to the economic element of the LECP, the community element will identify high level goals in its socio-economic statement. The LCDC will need to expend these goals to identify a number of Sustainable Community Objectives (SCOs) (see Section 2.4.1).

The community element of the LECP has to be consistent with the Regional Planning Guidelines and the Core Strategy of the LA's County Development Plan. In addition the impact of the plan on a number of other priorities including sustainability, equality, poverty, rurality, age and disability will need to be considered. Essentially the community element of the LECP needs to:

- promote and mainstream equality;
- develop and implement sustainable objectives;
- maximise returns from available resources and reduce duplication;
- ensure meaningful participation by communities in the planning process, and consultation and engagement with communities generally;
- utilise community development principles in the LECP development process specifically and the work of LCDCs generally; and

- set the local context for mainstream funding programmes such as local development/social inclusion programmes, community services programmes, etc.

2.4.1 SCOs and Actions

SCOs are to be drafted by LCDC as part of the LECP. SCOs are aimed at enhancing the quality of life and well-being of communities. They must be drafted in a manner that is consistent with the overall regional and local planning framework of the LA area. Further to achieving this the LCDC must first map and profile local service provision. The expected output is a socio-economic perspective of the LCDC area including a map of local service provision as well as services provided by voluntary bodies; a range of sustainable community objectives and high priority actions required to deliver the objectives.

Again actions are the interventions deemed necessary to achieve the specific objectives. Responsibilities for actions should be assigned to the relevant delivery body/agency. The actions will in turn inform the key elements of various operational plans of the delivery bodies/agencies. Once actions have been agreed outputs, outcomes and impacts for each SCO have to be assigned by the LCDC. Performance indicators and progress milestones will need to be specified so that will enable monitoring of progress in implementing the actions and ultimately the effectiveness in achieving the SCOs.

2.5 Kerry LECP 2015-2021

Kerry County Council (KCC) is presently drafting its LECP for the 6 year period of 2015-2021. The drafting process is following the phased approach shown in Figure 1-1. The newly established LCDC is overseeing the development of the Community Elements of the Plan and the EDE SPC is overseeing the development of the Economic Elements of the Plan.

To date Stage 1 has been completed and Stage 2 - public consultation - has recently been undertaken. Stage 1 involved several elements. A socio-economic profile of the county, needed to inform the LECP, was undertaken. Additional research on the profile of labour force, industry and education in the county, called *Understanding Change in County Kerry 1991-2011* was undertaken by University of Limerick and Teagasc. On foot of this information stakeholder engagement commenced with workshops and an Advisory Steering Group was established. This process

culminated in the drafting of a socio-economic statement and higher level goals for the county. Three themes were identified:

Economic Development & Job Creation: to promote a robust and diverse economy, supported by a well-developed education and training model, enabling a sustainable population and vibrant communities throughout the county,

Quality of Life: to promote a high quality of life, based around a clean natural environment, good quality local services, a strong sense of place and culture and meaningful participation in decision making.

Community & Social Inclusion: to promote social and economic inclusion and reduction of social inequalities, particularly targeting areas and communities in Kerry experiencing social disadvantage, marginalised groups or those at risk of exclusion.

For each of the three themes higher level goals were identified and agreed by the LCDC and the EDE SPC. The information was compiled into a *Draft Framework Consultation Document* which outlined the themes and corresponding higher level goals. These themes and goals are presented below in Table 2-1-Table 2-3.

The *Draft Framework Consultation Document* and other research material formed the basis of Stage 2 (public consultation) of the LECP process and were placed on public display for 4 weeks from 29th May until June 30th, 2015. Submissions were invited from interested stakeholders, other agencies/organisations and members of the public. Several *Community Facilitated Events* were also undertaken throughout the county over the consultation time period.

Table 2-1 Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals

1.1 Supporting Existing Business in Kerry	Strengthen existing base – supporting a strong business environment for local business services /Home working/Micro enterprise & SMEs.
1.2 Attracting Investment to Kerry	Support & Sustainably Develop Workspace Centres for significant FDI & indigenous investment (Tralee/Killarney hub).
1.3 Sustainably Maximise Growth Opportunities for Kerry	Identify areas of growth – Tourism, Food, Engineering manufacturing, renewable energy, ICT, Services & Retail, Creative Sector, Arts, Sports and Cultural Activities.
1.4 Diversifying the Kerry Economy	Maximise diversity in economic activity/seasonality/eco-tourism/health /language/ arts/sports /cultural/tourism in a sustainable manner.
1.5 Marketing	Market Brand Kerry/promotion as a location to invest.
1.6 Skills Development	Target Skills deficit/Matching skills base to economic opportunities.
1.7 Smart Technology	Sustainably develop ICT infrastructure/smart town network.
1.8 Networking/Collaboration	Promote Networking & collaborative practices between public sector and businesses, businesses & business & business & education to maximise economic activity.
1.9 Natural Resources	Maximise the economic potential and development of natural resources in a sustainable manner while ensuring no significant adverse effect on the environment. (Forestry & Renewables/Fisheries and Aquaculture/Agriculture/Env & Tourism).
1.10 Energy	Increase competitiveness of doing business in Kerry by developing initiatives to access low cost energy.
1.11 Connectivity	Maximise connectivity of the county through investing in sustainable communication and transport infrastructure in appropriate locations.
1.12 Social Enterprise	Develop social enterprise to strengthen the fabric of rural communities.

Table 2-2 Quality of life specific higher level goals

2.1 Natural Environment	To work with stakeholders in order to protect the landscape and natural environment of the County as a major economic asset and an invaluable amenity which contributes to the quality of people's lives.
2.2 Communities of Place	To strengthen and support communities to enable all residents to act on the development of social, cultural, economic and environmental actions to build a sense of identity, belonging and pride.
2.3 Accessibility to Services	To devise practical locally appropriate responses to address difficulties in accessing services in consultation with stakeholders.
2.4 Engagement & Participation	To Ensure that inclusive citizen engagement is promoted and supported at all levels so that people and communities affected by a decision or a policy are part of the decision making process.
2.5 Health & Well-Being	Promote population health & well being both mental and physical and drawing on the social determinants of health (covering social aspects including education, environment, sport & physical activity, housing, economic status).
2.6 Culture & Heritage	To enhance access to and to recognise the social and economic role of the arts, and culture in Kerry by promoting and encouraging artistic expression, cultural awareness and participation.

Table 2-3 Social Inclusion specific higher level goals

3.1 Social Deprivation	To raise awareness of social deprivation issues in Co Kerry and develop an active multi faceted and multi policy response working with individuals, communities and agencies.
3.2 Education	To provide education opportunities, through the concept of life long learning, by improving access, supporting retention and developing relevant training/skills for current and future job opportunities.
3.3 Unemployment	To promote access to quality employment for job-seekers, economically inactive and under-employed people.
3.4 Children & Young People	To secure improved outcomes for children & young people including more effective service delivery and better opportunities, by working with them and the appropriate agencies.

3.5 Older People	To promote Kerry as an age-friendly county and strengthen collaboration between statutory agencies and voluntary & community organisations to improve the health, wellbeing, safety and participation of older people.
3.6 Marginalised communities	To create change through developing participative processes and structures which include and empower marginalised and excluded groups in Co Kerry.
3.7 People with disabilities	To create an environment where people with intellectual and physical disabilities can participate in communities with equal rights to live life to their full potential.
3.8 Social & Community infrastructure	To ensure that appropriate needs based social and community infrastructure is prioritised in creating sustainable communities and a sense of belonging for both new and more established areas throughout the county.
3.9 Regeneration	Support the sustainable regeneration of urban & rural areas, through the development of integrated plans, community capacity building and targeting investment to develop vibrant sustainable communities.

2.6 Description of other strategies and plans reviewed to identify potential in-combination effects on Natura 2000 Sites

In combination' is taken to refer to the cumulative effect of influences acting on sites from all plans and projects in the context of prevailing environmental conditions. Underlying environmental trends such as sea level rises, climate change and increased flood risk were also taken into account.

Plan/Strategy	Policy Direction
National Development Plan 2007- 2013	<p>The National Development Plan 2007 – 2013 <i>Transforming Ireland — A Better Quality of Life for All</i> is a blueprint for the economic and social development of the Country up until 2013. One of the principal objectives of the plan is to promote balanced regional development. This plan builds on the previous NDP which identified the need for a National Spatial Strategy, in order to promote regional development throughout the country by the identification of a number of development corridors as Gateways and Hubs in individual regions. These development corridors have been designated to act as development growth areas that will be promoted in terms of infrastructure and investment to act as economic drivers for their region.</p> <p>The five 'Investment Priorities' of the plan are Economic Infrastructure; Enterprise, Science and Innovation; Human Capital; Social Infrastructure; and Social Inclusion.</p>
National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020	<p>The identification of development corridors is only the initial step in the process of balanced regional development. The success of the spatial strategy in its role of achieving strong and sustainable economic growth is dependent on a number of factors including the development of an area's Potential, Critical Mass and Linkages.</p> <p>The NSS, prepared by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government is a twenty-year planning framework designed to achieve a better balance of social, economic, and physical development, and population growth between regions. Its focus is on people, on places and on building communities.</p> <p>Implementation of the NSS at regional and local level is through the formulation of guidelines, integrated planning frameworks, Development Plans and strategies.</p> <p>The NSS has identified the important need to support the role of smaller towns, villages and rural areas at the local level.</p>
Sustainable Development – A Strategy for Ireland 1997	<p>This is the government's policy on sustainable development, how it can be implemented and how it can be integrated into the decision making process. The policies in this document with regard to the sustainability of rural housing have been modified by the publication of 'Sustainable Rural Housing – Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (April 2005).</p>
Transport 21	<p>Launched in 2005, this policy initiative sets down how an intended sum of €34.4 billion will be spent on Ireland's transportation system. It covers national roads, rail and bus services and regional airports. It relates to the period from 2006 to 2016, comprising two investment programmes – a national programme and a separate programme for the Greater Dublin area. The programme seeks to meet the transport needs of the country's citizens and also underpin our competitiveness into the future.</p>
Actions for	<p>'Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016' builds upon the achievements of the</p>

Plan/Strategy	Policy Direction
Biodiversity 2011-2016. Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan (2011-2016)	<p>previous plan and focuses on actions that were not fully completed and addresses emerging issues. It has been developed in line with the EU and International Biodiversity strategies and policies. The measures Ireland will take are presented as 102 actions under a series of 7 Strategic Objectives. The objectives cover the conservation of biodiversity in the wider countryside and in the marine environment, both within and outside protected areas; the mainstreaming of biodiversity across the decision making process in the State; the strengthening of the knowledge base on biodiversity; increasing public awareness and participation; and Ireland's contribution to international biodiversity issues, including North South co-ordination on issues of common interest.</p>
National Heritage Plan, 2002	<p>The purpose of the National Heritage Plan is to set out a clear and coherent strategy and framework for the protection and enhancement of Ireland's heritage over the five years from 2002.</p> <p>The goals of the National Heritage Plan are in line with the principles underlying the Government's Policy Statement on Heritage. The Plan is published with the endorsement of the Government, in fulfilment of a clear commitment in the Government's Action Programme for the Millennium.</p>
National Climate Change Strategy, 2007-2012	<p>This National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012 was published in April 2007, develops from the 2000 Climate Change Strategy, and it builds on the commitment to sustainable development set out in Towards 2016 taking into account the review contained in Ireland's Pathway to Kyoto Compliance (2006). Its purpose is to demonstrate how Ireland is to meet its 2008-2012 Kyoto commitments and to identify further policy measures needed for the period from 2012 and after 2020.</p>
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future For Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (White Paper)	<p>Sub-titled the Energy Policy Framework 2007–2020, this document addresses how Ireland is to respond to international energy supply issues in the context of severe limitations on indigenous fuel supplies. Recognising that 90% of energy is currently imported, the White Paper sets down a series of strategic goals.</p> <p>These include actions relating to security of energy supply, of which the development of additional electrical inter-connectors with other European Countries is a particular priority. Other measures include ensuring fuel diversity, the upgrading of the national transmission networks, stimulating hydrocarbon exploration and contingency planning in respect of possible energy supply disruption. The sustainable supply and use of energy is also a theme, with policy proposals to address climate change and energy efficiency. In relation to the use of renewables, a highly ambitious 33% contribution to electricity generation by 2020 is proposed.</p>
Making Ireland's Development Sustainable 2002	<p>This document focuses on the link between economic activity and pressures on the environment. Sustainable development emerged as an idea in the late 1980s and led to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At the Summit, world leaders agreed to implement an action programme for sustainable development called, Agenda 21. The Irish Government published Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland in 1997 which applies Agenda 21 in Irish circumstances.</p> <p>Making Ireland's Development Sustainable reviews progress with sustainable development in Ireland since Rio, assesses the challenge we now face and sets out policies and actions to meet that challenge.</p>
South-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010- 2022	<p>The Regional Planning Guidelines (RPG's) have been developed on the basis of guidance provided through the National Spatial Strategy and a wide range of plans that exist at individual agency level throughout the region. The task of the guidelines is to provide a broad canvas to steer the sustainable growth and prosperity of the region and its people up to 2022. Among the goals outlined in the guidelines is the goal to 'promote the sustainable development of Mallow and Tralee/Killarney as vibrant hub</p>

Plan/Strategy	Policy Direction
	<p>towns – creating a critical mass in terms of population, employment and services, which will enable them to attract investment and people – thereby supporting the role of the Gateway and delivering balanced regional development within the Southwest, through energising smaller towns and rural areas within the sphere of influence’.</p> <p>The following are indicated to be the key principles of the Draft South West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, which underpin the vision for the South West Region:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise sustainable economic growth and increased competitiveness within the Gateway and Hubs and encourage balanced growth in the key settlements of the rural areas. • Promote and develop the region as an attractive area to live and work with an excellent quality of life and strong sense of place. • Promote security of energy supply and develop renewable energy in the region in a sustainable manner. • Deliver an integrated and cost effective transportation and infrastructure system (including broadband) throughout the region in a sustainable manner. • Protect and enhance the natural landscape and heritage assets of the region and promote sustainable urban and rural tourism.
Kerry County Development Plan 20015-2021	The County Development Plan sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the County. It was recently adopted in March 2015.
Kerry County Council Heritage and Biodiversity Plan 2008-2012	This document outlines a series of policies aims and actions to deal with education, access, research and management of the county’s heritage and biodiversity assets.

Other Relevant Guidelines / Strategies	Guidance / Strategy Direction
Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2004	These guidelines are a response to Section 52 of the Act, which requires that guidelines are issued to planning authorities on the need to protect structures of architectural, historical or other importance and on the preservation of the character of architectural conservation areas. These Guidelines contain criteria to be applied when a local authority is selecting buildings for inclusion in its Record of Protected Structures. Guidance is also offered about the issuing of declarations on protected structures, as well as in respect of determining planning applications affecting both protected structures and the exteriors of buildings within Architectural Conservation Areas.
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DoEHLG, November 2009	<p>These Guidelines introduce comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. Implementation of the Guidelines will be achieved through actions at the national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels.</p> <p>At city and county level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities will introduce flood risk assessment as an integral and leading element of their development planning functions under the Planning Code and at the earliest practicable opportunity in line with the requirements of these Guidelines. • The new flood risk assessment system will be aligned with the existing Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process introducing processes for identifying flood risk and determining what flood risk assessment is required and carrying out such

Other Relevant Guidelines / Strategies	Guidance / Strategy Direction
	<p>assessments similar to the overall system for screening and scoping under the SEA process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City and county development plans will establish the flood risk assessment requirements for their functional areas including other planning authorities such as Town Councils and any local area plans (LAP) which may be supplemented by more detailed site-specific flood risk assessment required to comply with these Guidelines. • Planning authorities will assess planning applications for development in accordance with the provisions of these Guidelines following the guidance of their own or any OPW Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the application of the sequential approach and, if necessary, the Justification Test required by these Guidelines. • Planning authorities will ensure that development is not permitted in areas of flood risk, particularly floodplains, except where there are no suitable alternative sites available in areas at lower risk that are consistent with the objectives of proper planning and sustainable development. Where such development has to take place, in the case of urban regeneration for example, the type of development has to be carefully considered and the risks should be mitigated and managed through location, layout and design of the development to reduce flood risk to an acceptable level. • Planning authorities will ensure that only developments consistent with the overall policy and technical approaches of these Guidelines will be approved and permission will be refused where flood issues have not been, or cannot be, addressed successfully and where the presence of unacceptable residual flood risks to the development, its occupants or users and adjoining property remains. Under the Planning and Development Act 2000, planning permission refused for the reason that the proposed development is in an area which is at risk of flooding excludes compensation.
Delivering Homes, Sustaining Communities	<p>The 2007 policy statement Delivering Homes, Sustaining Communities provides a key foundation in the policy framework for an integrated approach to housing and planning. Continued strong demand for housing is recognised as presenting major challenges in respect of the planning of new housing and associated services. Sustainable neighbourhoods involve the efficient use of land and quality urban design, effectively integrated with the supply of appropriate physical and social infrastructure. By providing a quality environment, sustainable neighbourhoods also contribute to the provision of attractive locations to support the NSS' objectives for a more coherent form of future regional development.</p>
National Strategy for Biodegradable Waste	<p>The National Strategy for Biodegradable Waste was published in April 2006, being an obligation on Ireland under the Landfill Directive. An aim is to set out how the three progressive landfill diversion targets of the Directive are to have effect. While significant progress in the development of recycling and waste reclamation initiatives is noted, the continuing national dependency on landfill is described as substantial. It states that a major increase in recycling and biological treatment capacity is necessary in order to facilitate the EU requirements for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste away from landfill.</p>
Agenda 21	<p>Agenda 21 was the main outcome of the United Nations' Conference on Environment and Development that was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. That Conference endorsed the concept of sustainable development, requiring that economic growth must be compatible with the needs of both present and future generations and that environmental protection should form an integral part of the development process. These principles are</p>

Other Relevant Guidelines / Strategies	Guidance / Strategy Direction
	required to be supported by a precautionary approach, which ensures that an absence of complete scientific certainty is not a justification of postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. The key role of EIA is stressed in respect of activities that may have a significant affect on the environment. Local Agenda 21 aims to promote sustainable development at local and regional level.
Kyoto Protocol	The Kyoto Protocol is an agreement made under the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change. It was decided in December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. Its objective is to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a response to climate change. Developed countries, the so-called Annex I states, have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by a collective average of 5% below their 1990 levels. An Annex I country which fails to meet its Kyoto obligation is subject to possible penalties, although the Protocol also makes provision for flexible mechanisms which permit the purchasing of greenhouse gas emission allowances from other states. The National Climate Change Strategy sets out how Ireland is participating in this process.
Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	This international policy initiative sets out an action plan for the implementation of the activities adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. It covers topics such as poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, managing natural resources, sustainable development and other aspects of the implementation of Agenda 21.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity	The UN Convention on Biological Diversity was a direct result of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. It came into force in 1993, being ratified by Ireland in 1996. Its objective is the conservation of global biodiversity, as well as to ensure equitable access to the world's genetic resources. It requires each party to develop strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and that these should be integrated into other national initiatives that may have biodiversity implications. Monitoring programmes and appropriate designations for protected areas must be established, while undesirable alien species which threaten ecosystems should be controlled. In April 2002, the Parties to the Convention committed themselves to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and national levels.

2.7 Key elements of the plan, alone or in combination with other projects or plans, that were considered to have the potential for having significant effects on Natura 2000 sites

The characteristics of the LECP are detailed in Section 2.2 of this report. Briefly the purpose of the LECP is to identify and implement objectives and actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of each LA area over a six year period. This is to be achieved by respective LAs directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.

The DECLG guidelines outline the main components to be included in the drafting of the LECP. A LECP will consist of high level *Goals*, supported by specific *Objectives* under the respective economic and community streams. Each of these objectives

listed for economic and community elements will be achieved through the implementation of specific, time-bound and measurable *Actions*.

At this stage in the LECP planning making process, as outlined in Figure 1-1, the high level strategic goals for three themes have been identified (see Section 2.5). They are presented in Table 2-1-Table 2-3 and form part of a *Draft Framework Consultation Document*. Further to the LECP consultation process more specific actions will be drafted in due course. As noted the objectives and underpinning actions to be identified will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021. The KCDP 2015-2021 was subject to a SEA, AA and SFRA. All three environmental assessments informed the drafting of the KCDP 2015-2021.

As seen in Table 2-1-Table 2-3 many of key objectives are “soft” objectives, that is they are aspirational and/or relate to intangible actions such as networking, collaboration and marketing. However, others are objectives are “hard” objectives in that they relate to possible tangible changes in the county including regeneration of urban centres, focusing on the management of natural resources and promoting economic development including smart technology. However, in the context of this report it is important to note that any actions that flow from the Kerry LECP will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by environmental assessments. As noted the DECLG guidelines state that LECPs must be consistent with the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 and subsequently with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies and a new National Planning Framework. The LECP will also have to have regard to Government policy in relation economic development, specifically job creation, including economic development of rural areas. The DECLG guidelines also clearly state that LECP must be consistent with the statutory City/County Development Plan noting the LECP should support broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that lead to inconsistency. Further to this the three themed high level strategic goals were screened in this report in order to ascertain potential for significant effects, this is provided in Table 4-1-Table 4-3 below. A broader strategic assessment of the LECP is provided in Table 4-4.

3 Characteristics of Natura 2000 Sites

3.1 Introduction

This is the third step of Stage One Screening, the purpose of which is to map and tabulate the information available on all Natura 2000 sites within or immediately adjoining the plan. As part of this, reasons for site designation and environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity will be indicated, where possible. It should be noted that Natura 2000 sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) as well as proposed sites awaiting approval – potential SPAs (pSPAs) and candidate SACs (cSACs).

3.2 Identification and consideration of Natura 2000 sites located within or immediately adjoining the plan area in situ and ex situ

SPAs and cSACs are collectively referred to as Natura 2000 sites and they form part of a network of protected areas across the EU, provided for by Article 3(1) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). In this section of the report the information available on Natura 2000 sites within or immediately adjoining the plan area in situ and ex situ are mapped and tabulated, as appropriate. For the purposes of this assessment this includes all Natura 2000 sites designated in Kerry and within 15km of the county's boundaries. This includes parts of Cork, Limerick and Clare.

There are 31 candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC) in County Kerry that are designated under the European Union (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (SI 94 of 1997), amended in the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 141 of 2011). In addition there are 9 cSAC's within 15km of the Kerry border located in neighbouring counties. All cSAC sites considered in this report are illustrated in Figure 3-1 and listed in Table 3-1.

Fourteen SPAs have been designated in Kerry, required under the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), transposed into Irish law in the European Union (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (SI 94 of 1997), amended in the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 141 of 2011). In addition there are six SPAs within 15kms of the Kerry border located in neighbouring counties. All SPA sites considered in this report are illustrated in Figure 3-2 and are listed in Table 3-2.

Table 3-1 List of cSACs in county Kerry or within 15kms of the county boundary

Designation	Site Name and Code
cSAC (in situ)	Caha Mountains, 000093
	Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour, 000332
	Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary, 000335
	Castlemaine Harbour, 000343
	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood, 000353
	Kilgarvan Ice House, 000364
	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River, 000365
	Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig, 000370
	Mount Brandon, 000375
	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog, 000382
	Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood, 001342
	Mucksna Wood, 001371
	Glanmore Bog, 001879
	Maulagowna Bog, 001881
	Mullaghanish Bog, 001890
	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood, 002041
	Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane, 002070
	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood, 002098
	Ballyseedy Wood, 002112
	Kenmare River, 002158
	Lower River Shannon, 002165
	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford), 002170
	Blasket Islands, 002172
	Blackwater River (Kerry), 002173
	Slieve Mish Mountains, 002185
	Drongawn Lough, 002187
	Magharee Islands, 002261
	Valentia Harbour/Portmagee Channel, 002262
	Kerry Head Shoal, 002263
	Glanlough Woods, 002315
	Moanveanlagh Bog, 002351
cSAC (ex-situ)	Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland (Cork), 000090
	Sheep's Head (Cork), 000102
	St. Gobnet's Wood (Cork), 000106
	The Gearagh (Cork), 000108
	Cleanderry Wood (Cork), 001043
	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog (Cork), 001873
	Farranamanagh Lough (Cork), 002189
	Kilkee Reefs (Clare), 002264
	Tullaheer Lough and Bog (Clare), 002343

Table 3-2 List of SPAs designated within the county or within 15kms the county boundary.

Designation	Site Name and Code
SPA/pSPA (in situ)	Puffin Island 004003
	Skelligs 004007
	Blasket Islands 004008
	Tralee Bay Complex (includes former Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188
	Castlemaine Harbour 004029
	Killarney National Park 004038
	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries 004077
	Eirk Bog 004108
	Magharee Islands 004125
	Dingle Peninsula 004153
	Iveragh Peninsula 004154
	Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills 004161
	Deenish Island and Scariff Island 004175
	Kerry Head 004189
	SPA/pSPA (ex situ)
The Gearagh (Cork) 004109	
Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155	
Sheep's Head To Toe Head (Cork) 004156	
Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains (Cork) 004162	
Loop Head (Clare) 004119	

Figure 3-1 below shows the SACs which are located within or are adjoining the plan area while Figure 3-2 shows the SPAs located within or which adjoin the plan area. It should be noted that the boundaries of these sites are subject to change. Up to date information, data and maps of Irish Natura 2000 sites, including those identified above is available from the Maps and Data Section on the NPWS website at <http://www.npws.ie/en/MapsData>. Appendix 1 and 2 outlines the qualifying features of the Natura 2000 sites identified, their (draft) conservation objectives as well as the environmental conditions considered necessary to support their site integrity. This information was obtained from the SAC and SPA site synopsis forms available on the NPWS website (www.npws.ie) and through Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission 'The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland' (NPWS, 2007 & 2013).

3.3 Summary of key issues identified as being of importance in maintaining site integrity

Having regard to the above, the following key issues were identified as being of importance in maintaining site integrity of Natura 2000 sites:- water supply and hydrology issues, water quality issues, disturbance, trampling and erosion associated with recreation and tourism issues, disturbance, habitat loss / fragmentation associated with development issues, site management issues and invasive species issues.

- **Water supply and hydrology**

An adequate water supply is often required in order to maintain the biodiversity or ecological health of an ecosystem. Changes in local groundwater and surface water hydrology, which can result from drainage, water abstraction or damming of watercourses, can be a threat to site integrity. Peatlands, freshwater and riparian ecosystems are particularly susceptible to alterations in water supply and hydrology. Other important hydrology conditions include the protection of the banks, beds and flows of watercourses. The provision of artificial barriers which would significantly impair adult salmon and lamprey from reaching spawning grounds and smolts from reaching the sea is a threat in certain instances. Pressures on water resources may be exacerbated by climate change impacts as water supply, as this is primarily dependent on climatic conditions.

- **Water quality**

Adequate water quality is often required in order to maintain the biodiversity or ecological health of an ecosystem. The quality of water can be affected in a number of ways, including alterations to sediment input, nutrient input (eutrophication), temperature or chemical composition e.g. salinity. Hydrocarbons such as oils also affect water quality. In addition, certain water bodies, such as lagoons are known to be sensitive to the accumulation of organic material.

Eutrophication of freshwater and coastal sites may be exacerbated by nutrients discharged in waste water treatment effluent or by diffuse pollution from agricultural land and individual wastewater treatment plants. In addition to pressures on waste water infrastructure, there is also increasing risk associated with runoff from hard surfaces, particularly if this carries pollutants such as oils directly into drains and watercourses.

A wide range of activities can exacerbate sedimentation in water systems. These include development (particularly Greenfield), the planting and harvesting of forestry and certain agricultural activities such as soil poaching by livestock. Increased

sedimentation can affect water clarity / average light attenuation and can alter the substrate structure of freshwater systems, which can affect site integrity.

- **Disturbance, trampling and erosion associated with recreation and tourism**

Human disturbance can restrict access of wildlife to habitats and / or can alter wildlife behaviour. Bait digging is an example of an activity which can disturb wading birds. Nature-based tourism and water sports are other themes that represent disturbance risks to marine mammal and bird populations. In freshwater systems otter populations benefit from the presence of suitably quiet stretches of waterways. Increased levels of recreational use can also be associated with localised soil erosion and trampling of vegetation. This 'trail spread' is generally associated with high track usage on vulnerable soils, such as peats, and this can be exacerbated by the use of motorised vehicles. Dune systems are also vulnerable to trampling and erosion associated with recreation and tourism activities, e.g. walking, motorised vehicles and camping.

- **Disturbance habitat loss / fragmentation associated with development**

Development can be harmful to biodiversity as it can involve a change or intensification of land use in an area. Development located in or in close proximity to protected sites can impact on their ecological integrity by way of increased disturbance associated with noise or light. Human disturbances such as these can restrict access of wildlife to habitats and / or can alter wildlife behaviour.

Development within protected sites can also result in direct loss or fragmentation of habitat to development, which can affect site integrity. Developments which seek to retain and incorporate natural features such as hedgerows and water features generally constitute less of a threat to biodiversity.

- **Physical barriers at coastal locations**

The provision of physical barriers at coastal locations can interfere with mobile ecosystems ability to modify in response to dynamic coastal processes. Dune and intertidal ecosystems associated with mobile substrates are particularly susceptible in this regard.

Coastal squeeze is the term used where the intertidal habitats are trapped between rising sea levels (and extent of tidal ranges) and coastal flood defences. It is important to recognise that sea levels are predicted to rise over the coming years and that where there are fixed landward boundaries (e.g. a flood defence walls) intertidal habitats such as saltmarsh and mudflat will reduce in extent if they are unable to migrate landwards.

- **Site management**

Management of protected sites has a major impact on their ecological integrity and the extent to which they meet their conservation objectives. In general terms, changes in land use which result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation constitute threats to site integrity.

A wide range of issues fall within this category and the significance of these can vary greatly between individual sites. Examples of human activities which can result in habitat loss or fragmentation include; land improvement / reclamation (including drainage, reseeded, burning, fertiliser / lime input), afforestation or deforestation, peat extraction, development (including aggregate extraction and track / roadway provision), dumping, loss of sensitive bat roosting sites, aquaculture and the killing / removal of significant biological material. In addition in certain instances it is important that levels of grazing are controlled so as to maintain biodiversity, natural regeneration and vegetation structure.

- **Invasive species**

Ireland has a relatively low number of native species. Many non-native species have been introduced to the country through a variety of mechanisms, including accidentally transported biota (e.g. through ballast water) and intentional introductions for ornamental gardening or agricultural / commercial purposes. Some of these species have become invasive, with resultant ecological impacts. For instance, *Rhododendron ponticum* is known to affect the ecological integrity of Native Oak Woodlands.

Coastal and estuarine sites may be of particular risk due to increased shipping with associated increases in discharge of ballast water. Roadsides and brownfield / derelict lands are also of particular risk due to their accessibility and to the high concentrations of disturbed soil generally found at these locations.

3.4 Natura 2000 sites which may be potentially affected by the Plan

The LECP applies to the entire county of Kerry. Therefore all the sites listed above in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 are considered in this report as having the potential to be significantly affected by the plan.

4 Assessment of the significance of any impacts on Natura 2000 Sites

4.1 Introduction

This is the fourth and final step of Stage One Screening and involves an assessment of the significance of any impacts on Natura 2000 sites by the Kerry LECP. In identifying the potential issues which could affect the integrity of these sites a range of factors were taken into account, including the possibility of effects manifesting themselves in the short, medium and long-term, in combination effects and the potential impacts of climate change. In addition the precautionary principle was adhered to in the carrying out of this assessment.

Where potential effects have been identified, mitigation measures are recommended, where possible, so as to ensure that significant effects on Natura 2000 sites are avoided. If this can be achieved there may not be a need to proceed to Stage Two – Appropriate Assessment.

In certain instances this can be achieved by amending the objective / policy so as to provide a positive indication that they will not have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site. In other cases a caveat or conditional approach will be used to indicate that before certain policies or objectives are implemented certain things have to happen so that when implemented, will have no significant effect, or adversely impact on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.

4.2 Data sources, consultation, gaps and limitations

The Habitats Directive Assessment of potential impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites in this study is based on consultation, a desktop review of literature, existing and relevant NPWS Natura 2000 Site Synopses Data, Qualifying Interests, Conservation Management Plans, where available, and the (draft) Conservation Objectives. A review was also carried out of Habitats Directive Assessments carried out in relation to plans /projects in the area – namely the Kerry County Development Plan 2015-2021.

There are a number of issues relating to data gaps and limitations which were identified as part of this study. These include:-

- Availability of Natura 2000 site conservation management plans and data on individual site integrity.
- The generic nature of the (draft) conservation objectives, often based on qualifying interests with site-specific quantitative objectives for each qualifying interest yet to be identified.
- The NPWS have advised that the special conservation interests (SCIs) for at least some of the SPAs may still be subject to adjustment.

Lack of site specific qualifying interests for SPAs -for the purposes of this assessment, a list of the birds of international and national importance at each site was ascertained from the site synopsis forms available for SPAs (available on www.npws.ie).

In line with best practice¹, this report is available to the Environmental Authorities and to the wider public. All submissions/observations in respect of same are invited within the specified timeframes. Any such submission/observation will be considered prior to the finalisation of the plan/Habitats Directive Assessment process. A submission or observation in relation to this report can be made for a 4 week period from Friday 14th August until 5pm, Friday the 11th of September, 2015. Submissions/observations should be made to:

Cathy Fisher
Environmental Assessment Unit
Planning Department
Kerry County Council
Rathass
Tralee
Co Kerry

Or via email at: cathy.fisher@kerrycoco.ie.

¹ *European Commission: Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*

4.3 Detailed Screening for Potential Effects on Natura 2000 Sites

In this section of the HDA the LECP's strategic high level goals will be screened at an individual objective level and at a broader strategic/policy level so as to ensure that potential effects on Natura 2000 sites are identified. It will have regard to possible 'in combination' and 'accumulative' impacts.

The DoEHLG (2009) have advised that policies and objectives found at Stage 1 HDA screening to have no significant effect can include policies or objectives that:

- Will not lead to development,
- Are intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity (see Article 10 of Directive),
- Are intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment and are unlikely to have an effect on a Natura 2000 site,
- Positively steer development away from Natura 2000 sites and associated sensitive areas,
- Positively make provision to ensure that the policy / objective implementation will not have a significant effect or adverse affect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, or
- Policies and objectives that can be dealt with by using a caveat or conditional approach requiring, where necessary, a case by case HDA.

It should be noted that this screening is based on the Kerry LECP 2015-2021 as drafted in July 2015. The LECP process however will continue to evolve over the proceeding months as outlined in Figure 1-1. The LECP therefore will be screened at each stage in order to determine if as the plan evolves, significant effects on Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.

4.3.1 Detailed screening of the LECP for potential effects on Natura 2000 Sites

The results of the screening exercise of the Kerry LECP for potential significant effects on Natura 2000 sites are presented below in Table 4-1-Table 4-3.

Table 4-1 Screening of Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals for possible significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>Supporting Existing Business in Kerry Strengthen existing base – supporting a strong business environment for local business services /Home working/Micro enterprise & SMEs.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at promoting a strong business environment and collaboration between local businesses etc.</p>
<p>1.2 Attracting Investment to Kerry Support & Sustainably Develop Workspace Centres for significant FDI & indigenous investment (Tralee/Killarney hub).</p>	<p>Stack’s To Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA, Tralee Bay Complex SPA, Killarney National Park SPA, Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula West to Cloghane cSAC, Ballyseedy Wood cSAC, Killarney National Park, Machgillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment cSAC & Sheheree Bog cSAC.</p>	<p>Strategic goal to support but also develop centres for investment. Possible local impacts depending on where centres are developed. However, this will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA.</p> <p>No significant effects identified.</p>

Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>1.3 Sustainably Maximise Growth Opportunities for Kerry</p> <p>Identify areas of growth – Tourism, Food, Engineering manufacturing, renewable energy, ICT, Services & Retail, Creative Sector, Arts, Sports and Cultural Activities.</p>	<p>Unknown as no specific locational information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4.</p>	<p>Broad strategic goal to sustainably promote growth opportunities in Kerry. This is a “soft” goal but it could promote development and/or changes in land use. However, this will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA.</p> <p>No significant effects identified.</p>
<p>1.4 Diversifying the Kerry Economy</p> <p>Maximise diversity in economic activity/seasonality/eco-tourism/health /language/ arts/sports /cultural/tourism in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Unknown as no specific locational information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4</p>	<p>Broad strategic goal to sustainably promote a diverse economy. This is a “soft” goal but it could promote development and/or changes in land use. However, this will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA.</p> <p>No significant effects identified.</p>
<p>1.5 Marketing</p> <p>Market Brand Kerry/promotion as a location</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at promoting a marketing brand for the county.</p>

Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
to invest.		
1.6 Skills Development Target Skills deficit/Matching skills base to economic opportunities.	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at promoting skills development
1.7 Smart Technology Sustainably develop ICT infrastructure/smart town network.	Unknown as no specific locational information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4	Broad strategic goal to sustainably develop smart technology. This is a “hard” goal that promotes development of communication infrastructure. However, any development of smart technology and associated infrastructure will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA. No significant effects identified.
1.8 Networking/Collaboration Promote Networking & collaborative practices between public sector and businesses, businesses & business & business &	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at promoting networking/collaboration.

Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
education to maximise economic activity.		
1.9 Natural Resources Maximise the economic potential and development of natural resources in a sustainable manner while ensuring no significant adverse effect on the environment. (Forestry & Renewables/Fisheries and Aquaculture/Agriculture/Env & Tourism).	Potentially all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4	Broad strategic goal to sustainably develop natural resources. This is a “hard” goal that promotes the sustainable development of the county’s natural resources. The strategic objective is qualified by the statement that development of resources will be limited to that which has no significant adverse effects on the environment. In addition, any development will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA. This includes adherence to Kerry’s RES for any RE proposed developments. No significant effects identified.
1.10 Energy Increase competitiveness of doing business in Kerry by developing initiatives to access low cost energy.	Unknown as no specific locational information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4	Broad strategic goal to sustainably develop low cost energy. This is a “soft” goal but potentially a “hard” goal that promotes access to low cost energy. However, any development of energy infrastructure, including RE will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021, the Kerry RES, 2012 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA.

Economic Development & Job Creation specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>1.11 Connectivity Maximise connectivity of the county through investing in sustainable communication and transport infrastructure in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Unknown as no specific locational information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4</p>	<p>Strategic goal to develop connectivity in the county including transport and communication infrastructure. Possible impacts depending on where infrastructure is developed. However, any development will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA.</p> <p>No significant effects identified.</p>
<p>1.12 Social Enterprise Develop social enterprise to strengthen the fabric of rural communities.</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>No significant effect identified, this is a "soft" measure aimed at promoting social enterprise in rural communities.</p>

Table 4-2 Screening of quality of life specific higher level goals for possible significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

Quality of life specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>2.1 Natural Environment To work with stakeholders in order to protect the landscape and natural environment of the County as a major economic asset and an invaluable amenity which contributes to the quality of people's lives.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is measure is aimed at protecting the natural environment which would include Natura 2000 sites.
<p>2.2 Communities of Place To strengthen and support communities to enable all residents to act on the development of social, cultural, economic and environmental actions to build a sense of identity, belonging and pride.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a "soft" measure aimed at supporting communities to build a sense of identify, belonging and pride
<p>2.3 Accessibility to Services To devise practical locally appropriate responses to address difficulties in accessing services in consultation with stakeholders.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a "soft" measure aimed at improving accessibility of the community to local services.
<p>2.4 Engagement & Participation To Ensure that inclusive citizen engagement is promoted and supported at all levels so that people and communities affected by a decision or a policy are part of the decision making process.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a "soft" measure aimed at improving engagement and participation of the community in local decision-making.
<p>2.5 Health & Well-Being Promote population health & well being both mental and physical and drawing on the social determinants of health (covering social aspects</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a "soft" measure aimed at improving health and well-being

Quality of life specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
including education, environment, sport & physical activity, housing, economic status).		
2.6 Culture & Heritage To enhance access to and to recognise the social and economic role of the arts, and culture in Kerry by promoting and encouraging artistic expression, cultural awareness and participation.	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a "soft" measure aimed at improving culture and heritage in the county

Table 4-3 Screening of Social Inclusion specific higher level goals for possible significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

Social Inclusion specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>3.1 Social Deprivation To raise awareness of social deprivation issues in Co Kerry and develop an active multi faceted and multi policy response working with individuals, communities and agencies</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at raising awareness around social deprivation in the county
<p>3.2 Education To provide education opportunities, through the concept of life long learning, by improving access, supporting retention and developing relevant training/skills for current and future job opportunities</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at improving access to different forms of education.
<p>3.3 Unemployment To promote access to quality employment for job-seekers, economically inactive and under-employed people.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at improving access to employment
<p>3.4 Children & Young People To secure improved outcomes for children & young people including more effective service delivery and better opportunities, by working with them and the appropriate agencies.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at targeting children and young people for improved access to services.
<p>3.5 Older People To promote Kerry as an age-friendly county and strengthen collaboration between statutory agencies and voluntary & community organisations to improve the health, wellbeing, safety and participation of older people.</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, as above but focused on the elderly
<p>3.6 Marginalised communities</p>	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft”

Social Inclusion specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
To create change through developing participative processes and structures which include and empower marginalised and excluded groups in Co Kerry.		measure aimed at improving participation within the community, particularly marginalised communities.
3.7 People with disabilities To create an environment where people with intellectual and physical disabilities can participate in communities with equal rights to live life to their full potential	None identified	No significant effect identified, this is a “soft” measure aimed at improving participation within the community, particularly people with disabilities.
3.8 Social & Community infrastructure To ensure that appropriate needs based social and community infrastructure is prioritised in creating sustainable communities and a sense of belonging for both new and more established areas throughout the county.	Unknown as no specific locational information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4	Strategic goal to support but also develop community infrastructure. Possible local impacts depending on type and location of infrastructure developed. However, this will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA. No significant effects identified.
3.9 Regeneration Support the sustainable regeneration of urban & rural areas, through the	Unknown as no specific locational	Strategic goal to support regeneration of rural and urban areas. Possible local impacts depending on

Social Inclusion specific higher level goals	Natura 2000 sites potentially affected	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
development of integrated plans, community capacity building and targeting investment to develop vibrant sustainable communities.	information but possible all sites identified in Section 3.2 and 3.4	<p>type and location of regeneration. However, this will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 and proper planning and sustainable development. All developments will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA and AA.</p> <p>No significant effects identified.</p>

4.4 Detailed screening of the Kerry LECP for potential effects on Natura 2000 Sites

The following section considers, in more detail, the possibility of significant effects on the Natura 2000 sites arising from the Kerry LECP. This assessment was carried out in a systematic manner by paying particular attention to the issues determined in section 3 of this report as being of importance in maintaining site integrity *i.e.* water supply and hydrology and water quality. In addition air quality, disturbance, trampling and erosion associated with recreation and tourism, disturbance, habitat loss / fragmentation associated with development, the provision of physical barriers at sensitive coastal locations, site management and invasive species issues are assessed.

Where appropriate, recommendations are made so as to ensure that significant effects on Natura sites will not be caused or exacerbated by the plan. If this can be achieved there may not be a need to proceed to Stage Two – Appropriate Assessment. Cumulative effects as a result of multiple pathways or development pressures are often difficult to identify. Accordingly, it is particularly important that individual impacts are avoided or robustly mitigated so as to reduce the likelihood of cumulative effects occurring on Natura 2000 sites.

Table 4-4 Screening of possible significant effects further to the implementation of the LECP 2015-2021

Required for Site Integrity	Possible Significant effects
Water supply and hydrology	None identified, the LECP 2015-2021 will have no remit in promoting settlements or other land uses that could affect water supply and/or hydrological issues. This will continue to be guided by the Core Strategy and the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA.
Water quality	None identified, the LECP will have no remit in promoting settlements or other land uses that could affect water quality. All developments that may influence water quality will continue to be guided by proper planning and sustainable development detailed in the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA.
Disturbance, trampling and erosion associated with recreation and tourism	The LECP does address objectives in relation to tourism and recreation. However, any actions that are likely to flow from the LECP will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021

Required for Site Integrity	Possible Significant effects
	as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA.
Disturbance habitat loss / fragmentation associated with development	None identified, the LECP will have no remit in zoning lands for development or other land uses that could cause habitat loss. All developments in the county will continue to be guided by proper planning and sustainable development detailed in the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA.
Physical barriers at coastal locations	None identified, the LECP will have no remit in zoning lands for development including coastal works or other land uses that could cause habitat loss in coastal areas. All developments in the county will continue to be guided by proper planning and sustainable development detailed in the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA.
Site management	None identified, the LECP will have no role to play in management of Natura 2000 sites.
Invasive species	None identified, the LECP will have no influence on invasive species, their spread or management.

5 Conclusion Statement

5.1 Conclusion Statement

This report presents the findings of Stage 1 Habitats Directive Assessment of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021. The screening (Stage 1) identified no potential for significant effects arising from the adoption and implementation of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021. In accordance with Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and on the basis of the objective information provided in this report it is concluded that the Kerry LECP, both individually, and in combination with other plans and projects, will not have a significant effect on a European site (Natura 2000 Site), and as such, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment / Natura Impact Report is not required.

This report will be forwarded to the National Parks and Wildlife Service (who are the lead agency for nature conservation in Ireland) through the Development Applications Unit (DAU). This report along with the June 2015 *Draft Framework Consultation Document* and SEA Screening Determination will be sent to statutory consultees for consultation over a 4 week period from Friday 14th August until 5pm, Friday the 11th of September, 2015. All submissions/observations in respect of same are invited within the specified timeframes. Any such submission/observation will be

considered prior to the finalisation of the plan/Habitats Directive Assessment process.

5.2 Reasons for Conclusion

Any actions that flow from the Kerry LECP will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by environmental assessments. As noted the DECLG guidelines state that LECPs must be consistent with the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies and a new National Planning Framework. The DECLG guidelines also clearly state that LECP must be consistent with the statutory City/County Development Plan noting the LECP should support broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that lead to inconsistency. Ultimately any development within the county will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA. Further to the above the three themed high level strategic goals and broader strategic aims of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021 were screened in this report in order to ascertain potential for significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. No significant effects were identified.

6 Findings of No Significant Effect Report (FONSE).

6.1 Introduction

A Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) is an evaluation of the potential impacts of a plan or project on the conservation status of Natura 2000 sites, and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude negative effects. A finding of no significant effects report is the output document where the project / plan is not considered to be likely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

6.2 Name of Project or Plan

For the purposes of this HDA, the 'plan' is taken to be the Kerry Local Economic and Community Plan 2015-2021.

6.3 Name and Location of Natura 2000 sites

The LECP's applies to the entire county of Kerry. Therefore all the sites listed above in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 are considered in this report as having the potential to be significantly affected by the plan.

6.4 Description of the Project or Plan

The LECP role is to identify and implement objectives and actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of each LA area over a six year period. This is to be achieved by respective LAs directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. The DECLG guidelines outline the main components to be included in the drafting of the LECP. A LECP will consist of high level *Goals*, supported by specific *Objectives* under the respective economic and community streams. Each of these objectives listed for economic and community elements will be achieved through the implementation of specific, time-bound and measurable *Actions*.

At this stage in the LECP planning making process, as outlined in Figure 1-1, the high level strategic goals for three themes have been identified (see Section 2.5). They are presented in Table 2-1-Table 2-3 and form part of a *Draft Framework Consultation Document*. Further to the LECP consultation process more specific actions will be drafted in due course. As noted the objectives and underpinning actions to be identified will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021. The

KCDP 2015-2021 was subject to a SEA, AA and SFRA. All three environmental assessments informed the drafting of the KCDP 2015-2021.

As seen in Table 2-1-Table 2-3 many of key objectives are “soft” objectives, that is they are aspiration and/or relate to intangible actions such as networking, collaboration and marketing. However, others are objectives are “hard” objectives in that they relate to possible tangible changes in the county including regeneration of urban centres, focusing on the management of natural resources and promoting economic development including smart technology. However, in the context of this report it is important to note that any actions that flow from the Kerry LECP will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by environmental assessments. As noted the DECLG guidelines state that LECPs must be consistent with the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 and subsequently with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies and a new National Planning Framework. The LECP will also have to have regard to Government policy in relation economic development, specifically job creation, including economic development of rural areas. The DECLG guidelines also clearly state that LECP must be consistent with the statutory City/County Development Plan noting the LECP should support broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that lead to inconsistency.

6.5 Is this project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites? (Provide details)

The Kerry LECP is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of Natura 2000 sites.

6.6 Are there other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the sites? (Provide details)

These are outlined in Section 2 of the *Habitats Directive Assessment Screening Report for the Kerry LECP, July 2015*.

6.7 Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect Natura 2000 sites.

The plan area includes the county of Kerry. All the Natura Sites referred to above are within the zone of influence of the plan. The following key issues were identified as being of importance in maintaining site integrity of Natura 2000 sites:- water

supply and hydrology issues, water quality issues, disturbance, trampling and erosion associated with recreation and tourism issues, disturbance, habitat loss / fragmentation associated with development issues, site management issues and invasive species issues. Many of these issues are potentially affected, either directly or indirectly by development.

6.8 Explain why these Effects are Not Considered Significant.

Any actions that flow from the Kerry LECP will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by environmental assessments. As noted the DECLG guidelines state that LECPs must be consistent with the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies and a new National Planning Framework. The DECLG guidelines also clearly state that LECP must be consistent with the statutory City/County Development Plan noting the LECP should support broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that lead to inconsistency. Ultimately any development within the county will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA. Further to the above the three themed high level strategic goals and broader strategic aims of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021 were screened in this report in order to ascertain potential for significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. No significant effects were identified.

6.9 List of Agencies consulted

Consultation will take place in accordance with the Department's circular letter which states that: The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of the Department has a formal consultation role (through the Development Applications Unit (DAU)) as part of the screening and assessment process. This report along with the June 2015 *Draft Framework Consultation Document* and SEA Screening Determination will be sent to statutory consultees for consultation over a 4 week period from Friday 14th August until 5pm, Friday the 11th of September, 2015. Any submissions received will be incorporated into the plan where appropriate.

6.10 Data collected to carry out the Assessment

- Identification of Natura 2000 sites located within or immediately adjoining the plan area in situ and ex situ
- Identification of the reasons for site designation

- Identification of (draft) conservation objectives
- Identification of the environmental conditions considered necessary to support site integrity
- Summary of key issues identified as being of importance in maintaining site integrity

6.11 Who carried out this Assessment?

This assessment was carried out by the Planning Policy Unit of Kerry County Council.

6.12 Sources of Data

The Habitats Directive Assessment of potential impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites in this study is based on consultation, a desktop review of literature, existing and relevant NPWS Natura 2000 Site Synopses Data, Qualifying Interests, Conservation Management Plans and the (draft) Conservation Objectives. A review of Habitats Directive Assessments recently carried out in relation to plans /projects in the area – namely those of the Kerry County Development Plan 20015-2021.

6.13 Level of Assessment completed

Stage One Screening.

6.14 Where the full results of the Assessment can be accessed and viewed?

The full results of the assessment are contained within this document.

6.15 Overall Recommendations and Conclusions

In light of the HDA screening assessment, it can be concluded that the proposed Kerry LECP 2015-2021 will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site.

6.16 Explain how the overall conclusion that there are no significant effects on the Natura 2000 site was arrived at?

The overall conclusion that no significant effects on Natura 2000 are likely was determined following a methodological assessment carried out having regard to the following guidance documents:-

- DEHLG (2009) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities.
- European Commissions: *Managing Natura 2000 Sites. The provisions of Article 6, of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC*

- European Commission: *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*
- Guidance document on Article 6(4) of 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC
- Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) Circular letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08 dated 15 February, 2008.
- Department of the Environment (1994). *Planning and Policy Guidance: Nature Conservation (PPG9)* (HMSO).

In identifying the potential issues which could affect the integrity of these sites a range of factors were taken into account, including the possibility of effects manifesting themselves in the short, medium and long-term, in combination effects and the potential impacts of climate change. In addition the precautionary principle was adhered to in the carrying out of this assessment.

6.17 Conclusion Statement

This report presents the findings of Stage 1 Habitats Directive Assessment of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021. The screening (Stage 1) identified no potential for significant effects arising from the adoption and implementation of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021. In accordance with Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and on the basis of the objective information provided in this report it is concluded that the Kerry LECP, both individually, and in combination with other plans and projects, will not have a significant effect on a European site (Natura 2000 Site), and as such, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment / Natura Impact Report is not required.

This report will be forwarded to the National Parks and Wildlife Service (who are the lead agency for nature conservation in Ireland) through the Development Applications Unit (DAU). This report along with the June 2015 *Draft Framework Consultation Document* and SEA Screening Determination will be sent to statutory consultees for consultation over a 4 week period from Friday 14th August until 5pm, Friday the 11th of September, 2015. All submissions/observations in respect of same are invited within the specified timeframes. Any such submission/observation will be considered prior to the finalisation of the plan/Habitats Directive Assessment process.

6.18 Reasons for Conclusion

Any actions that flow from the Kerry LECP will have to be in compliance with the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by environmental assessments. As noted the DECLG guidelines state that LECPs must be consistent with the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies and a new National Planning Framework. The DECLG guidelines also clearly state that LECP must be consistent with the statutory City/County Development Plan noting the LECP should support broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that lead to inconsistency. Ultimately any development within the county will have to be in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive as required by the policies/objectives of the KCDP 2015-2021 as informed by an SEA, AA and SFRA. Further to the above the three themed high level strategic goals and broader strategic aims of the Kerry LECP 2015-2021 were screened in this report in order to ascertain potential for significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. No significant effects were identified.

7 Appendix 1

SAC sites; reasons for their designation; (draft) conservation objectives and the environmental conditions considered necessary to support their site integrity within the influence of the plan area.

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
Caha Mountains 000093	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130] • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] • Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] • Blanket bog (*active only) [7130] • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024] • Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] 	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Blanket bogs (active) (18% area of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (23% area of the site), Alpine and Boreal heaths (5% area of the site), Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (14% area of the site), Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> (3% area of the site), and Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (1% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Killarney Fern and Kerry Slug</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressures, walking, horse riding, motorised and non motorised vehicle use, camping and caravanning etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour 000332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] • <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] • Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] • Shifting dunes along the 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]; <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]; Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]; Embryonic shifting dunes [2110];</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, stock feeding, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Adequate water supply (control of water abstraction etc)</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<p>shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • Humid dune slacks [2190] • European dry heaths [4030] 		<p>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]; *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]; Humid dune slacks [2190]</p> <p>European dry heaths [4030]</p>	<p>communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>Lack of physical constraints & ability to modify dune distribution in response to natural dynamic coastal processes</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, walking, horse riding, motorised and non motorised vehicle use, camping and caravanning, bait digging etc)</p> <p>Limited compaction by motorised vehicles etc</p> <p>Adequate air quality (limited tropospheric ozone pollution, limited acid deposition, limited nitrogen deposition etc)</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (sea buckthorn, bracken etc)</p>
Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary 000335	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries [1130] • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]; Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]; Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395].</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, fishing, dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, bait digging etc)</p> <p>Adequate quality water</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (bracken etc)</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>Lack of physical constraints & ability to modify dune distribution in response to natural dynamic coastal processes</p>
Castlemaine Harbour 000343	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries [1130] • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] • Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] • Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] • <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095] • River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099] • Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] • Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] 	<p>The Conservation objectives for each qualifying interest in Castlemaine SAC have been defined in detail. Conservation objectives are defined by attributes, measures and targets.</p> <p>For Annexed species this includes population numbers for adults and juveniles; population structure; availability of suitable habitat and spawning grounds.</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, aquaculture, fishing, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and sand [1310] • Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae) [1320] • Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330] • Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410] • Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120] • *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salix arenariae) [2170] • Humid dune slacks [2190] • *Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395] 	For Annexed habitats attributes/measures/targets include habitat area; community extent and composition; vegetation structure and composition; zonation and negative indicator species.	<p>Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters</p> <p>No artificial barriers significantly impairing adult salmon and lamprey from reaching existing and historical spawning grounds and smolts from reaching the sea</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (land improvement / reclamation, development etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressures such as motorised and non motorised vehicle use, walking, horse riding, bait digging etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of the woodlands</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>Lack of physical constraints & ability to modify dune distribution in response to natural dynamic coastal processes</p>
Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood 000353	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	<p>Habitat Management (control of pesticide use, tree felling etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (conservation of the hibernation site and surrounding woodland / scrubland / hedgerows etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland.</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
Kilgarvan Ice House 000364	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	Habitat Management (control of pesticide use, tree felling etc) No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (conservation of the hibernation site and surrounding woodland / scrubland / hedgerows etc) Avoidance of disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc) Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland.
Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks And Caragh River 000365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculum fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] 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] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] Blanket bog (*active only) [7130] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024] Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] Marsh fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065] Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095] Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096] River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099] Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>) [1103] Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]; Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130]; Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculum fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]; European dry heaths [4030]; 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]; Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410]; Blanket bog (*active only) [7130]; Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]; Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles [91A0]; Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded, fishing, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc) No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc). Adequate water supply Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc) Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as reclamation, afforestation / commercial forestry, deforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc) No significant loss of bat roosting sites or of woodland / scrub / hedgerows located in the vicinity of roosting sites Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, camping etc) The control of fish stocking and introduced or invasive species (<i>Rhododendron</i> , Zebra Mussel, bracken etc) Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters No artificial barriers significantly impairing adult salmon and lamprey from reaching existing and historical spawning grounds and smolts from reaching the sea No significant aggregate extraction

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0] *Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] *Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] 		(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]; Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0]; Twaite shad (Alosa fallax fallax) [1103]; Salmon (Salmo salar) [1106]; Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]; Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355]; Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]; Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833]	
Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig 000370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerry slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]; Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110]; Kerry slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024]	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc) No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc). Adequate water supply Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc) Adequate air quality Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, housing and other types of development, track / roadway provision etc) Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, walking, horse riding, motorised and non motorised vehicle use camping and caravanning etc) Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species. No significant aggregate extraction
Mount Brandon 000375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029] Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) 	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Active blanket bog (14% area of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (28% area of the	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, stock feeding, dumping, tree felling, fishing, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc) No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<p>with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Blanket bog (*active only) [7130] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] 	[1421]	<p>site), Atlantic and Boreal heaths (4% area of the site); Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts (2% area of the site), Calcareous and Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (10% area of the site) and Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> (1% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Freshwater Pearl Mussel and Killarney Fern To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</p>	<p>vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Adequate air quality (limited hydrocarbon pollution)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species.</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog 000382	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>*Active raised bogs [7110]; Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (Rhododendron, Scots pine etc)</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligotrophic waters containing very few 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerry slug (Geomalacus 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, tree felling,</p>

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	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
001342	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maculosus) [1024] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421] Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833] 	<p>the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Kerry slug (Geomalacus maculosus) [1024]; Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]; Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]; Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833]; Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110]; Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0]</p>	<p>killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication, hydrocarbon pollution, acid deposition etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, afforestation / commercial forestry, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland.</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>No significant loss of bat roosting sites or of woodland / scrub / hedgerows located in the vicinity of roosting sites</p> <p>Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species including <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>.</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Mucksna Wood 001371	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0]</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication, acid deposition etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as deforestation, commercial forestry / planting of non – native conifers etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Glanmore Bog 001879	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029] 	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status;</p> <p>Active blanket bog (21% area of the</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, stock feeding, pesticide use etc)</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uniflorae) [3110] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Blanket bog (*active only) [7130] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] 	<p>site), Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) (6% area of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (33% area of the site) and Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho- Batrachion</i> vegetation (1% area of the site).</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Killarney Fern and Freshwater Pearl Mussel.</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	<p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species.</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Maulagowna Bog 001881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket bog (*active only) [7130] 	-	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Blanket bog (active) (25% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Control on introduced or invasive species.</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Mullaghanish Bog 001890	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket bog (*active 		To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, killing / removal

eSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	only) [7130]		<p>favourable conservation status; Blanket bogs (active) (97% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	<p>of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood 002041		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of pesticide use, tree felling etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (conservation of the hibernation site and surrounding woodland / scrubland / hedgerows etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland.</p>
Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane 002070	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries [1130] • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] • *Coastal lagoons [1150] • Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] • Reefs [1170] • Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] • Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] • Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Estuaries [1130]; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]; Coastal lagoons [1150]; Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]; Reefs [1170]; Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]; Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]; <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330];</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, aquaculture, fishing, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply (limited water abstraction etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input, limited industrial effluent input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, deforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure walking, horse riding, motorised and non</p>

eSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] • *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (<i>Salix arenariae</i>) [2170] • Humid dune slacks [2190] • <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>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] 		<p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]; Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395]; Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]; Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]; Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]; Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (<i>Salix arenariae</i>) [2170]; Humid dune slacks [2190]; <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].</p>	<p>motorised vehicle use, camping and caravanning, bait digging etc) Limited compaction by motorised vehicles etc Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters Limited dredging activities No significant accumulation of organic material in sensitive water bodies. No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate Lack of physical constraints & ability to modify dune distribution in response to natural dynamic coastal processes No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation No significant change in temperature and salinity of the water No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood 002098	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of pesticide use, tree felling etc) No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (conservation of the hibernation site and surrounding woodland / scrubland / hedgerows etc) Avoidance of disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc) Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland.</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
Ballyseedy Wood 002112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Alluvial forest (62% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant Authorities</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (recreational activities, motorised vehicles etc).</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as deforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (Rhododendron, Japanese Knotweed etc)</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure</p> <p>Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Kenmare River 002158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Vertigo angustior</i> [1014] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]; Reefs [1170]; Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]; Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]; Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]; Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]; Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]; European dry heaths [4030]; Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130];</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, aquaculture, fishing, grazing / mowing, stock feeding, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded, dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development including housing, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressures associated with water sports, walking, horse riding, motorised and non motorised vehicle use, camping and caravanning, bait digging etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (bracken etc)</p> <p>Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river / coast for Otters / Seals</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p>

eSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • European dry heaths [4030] • Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130] • Submerged or partly submerged sea caves [8330] 		<p>Submerged or partly submerged sea caves [8330] and</p> <p>Vertigo angustior [1014]; Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]; Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355]; Common seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365]</p>	<p>Lack of physical constraints & ability to modify dune distribution in response to natural dynamic coastal processes</p> <p>Limited coastal protection works</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p>
Lower River Shannon 002165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 colonizing mud and sand [1310] • Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae) [1320] • Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330] • Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029] • Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095] • Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096] • River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099] • Salmon (Salmo salar) [1106] • Bottle-nosed dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) [1349] • Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays; Estuaries; <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>); Coastal lagoons; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>); Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Reefs; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation; <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)</p> <p>And</p> <p><i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Salmo</i></p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, fishing, aquaculture dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species including Japanese Knotweed.</p> <p>Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters</p> <p>No artificial barriers significantly impairing adult salmon and lamprey from reaching existing and historical spawning grounds and smolts from reaching the sea</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p> <p>No significant change in temperature and salinity of the water</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maritimi) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] *Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] 		<p><i>salar</i>, <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i></p>	
Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) 002170	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421] Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029] White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092] Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095] Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096] River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099] Allis shad (Alosa 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Estuaries [1130]; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]; Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]; Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]; Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]; Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410]; Killarney fern (Trichomanes speciosum) [1421]; Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]; Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, fishing, aquaculture, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, motorised vehicles, bait digging etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input, pesticide input, hydrocarbon input etc)</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate air quality</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species including Cherry Laurel and Rhododendron)</p> <p>Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters</p> <p>No artificial barriers significantly impairing adult salmon and lamprey from reaching existing and historical spawning grounds and</p>

eSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0] • *Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] • *Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alosa) [1102] • Twaité shad (Alosa fallax fallax) [1103] • Salmon (Salmo salar) [1106] • Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355] 	<p>[91A0]; Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]; Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0];</p> <p>and</p> <p>Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029]; White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092]; Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095]; Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096]; River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099]; Allis shad (Alosa alosa) [1102]; Twaité shad (Alosa fallax fallax) [1103]; Salmon (Salmo salar) [1106]; Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355];</p>	<p>smolts from reaching the sea</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland</p>
Blasket Islands 002172	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reefs [1170] • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] • European dry heaths [4030] • Submerged or partly submerged sea caves [8330] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351] • Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Reefs; Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>; <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>; European dry heaths; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, aquaculture, fishing, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Adequate air quality (limited tropospheric ozone pollution, limited acid deposition, limited nitrogen deposition etc)</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p> <p>No significant change in temperature and salinity of the water</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
				Limited coastal defense works The control of introduced or invasive species (bracken, mink etc) Limited dredging activities No significant aggregate extraction
Blackwater River (Kerry) 002173	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European dry heaths [4030] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] 	Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i> ; <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ; <i>Salmo salar</i> (only in fresh water); <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ; <i>Lutra lutra</i> ; European dry heaths	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc) No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc). Adequate water supply Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc) Adequate air quality (limited tropospheric ozone, nitrogen enrichment by atmospheric deposition, acidification etc) Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, removal of hedges / scrub / copses, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc) Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc) No significant aggregate extraction Control on fish stocking and introduced or invasive species (bracken etc). Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters No significant loss of bat roosting sites or of woodland / scrub / hedgerows located in the vicinity of roosting sites No artificial barriers significantly impairing adult salmon and lamprey from reaching existing and historical spawning grounds and smolts from reaching the sea
Slieve Mish Mountains 002185	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] 	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (20%), European dry heaths (40% of site), Alpine and Boreal heaths (7%), and Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (1%). To maintain the Annex II species for	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc) No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities such as rock climbing and hill walking etc). Adequate water supply Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	vegetation [8220]		<p>which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Killarney Fern (Trichomanes speciosum).</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users/ relevant authorities.</p>	<p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication, hydrocarbon pollution etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (bracken etc)</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Drongawn Lough 002187	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Coastal lagoons [1150] 	-	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Coastal lagoons (40% area of the site).</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</p> <p>Source: NPWS, Conservation Statement 2009, Drongawn Lough cSAC, Site Code 2187, CS Version 1.01 2009</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage / maintenance of silled inlet, killing / removal of significant biological material, dumping, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, recreational activities, motorised vehicles etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited accumulation of organic material in the lagoon</p> <p>Limited disturbance (human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Magharee Islands 002261	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reefs [1170] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Reefs</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p> <p>No significant change in temperature and salinity of the water</p> <p>Limited disturbance (human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>No dredging or aggregate extraction activities</p>
Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel 002262	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p>

eSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at low tide [1140] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] 		<p>the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs</p>	<p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, development etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, bait digging etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p> <p>No significant change in temperature and salinity of the water</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction or dredging activities</p>
Kerry Head Shoal 002263	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reefs [1170] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Reefs</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing, dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p> <p>No significant change in temperature and salinity of the water</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Glanlough Woods 002315	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]** 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:</p> <p>Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of pesticide use, tree felling etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (conservation of the hibernation site and surrounding woodland / scrubland / hedgerows etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure of woodland.</p>
Moanveanlagh Bog 002351	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Active raised bogs [7110]** Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, peat extraction dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] 		<p>selected: Active raised bogs; Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration; Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></p>	<p>vehicles, recreational activities etc). Adequate water supply Adequate water quality (limited nutrient input etc) Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc) No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc) Limited disturbance (human activity including recreational pressure etc) The control of introduced or invasive species (<i>Rhododendron</i>, Pitcher Plant etc) No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland 000090 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in 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] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>) [1024]; Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]; Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]; Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365]; Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in 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]</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing, drainage, grazing / mowing, fertiliser / lime input, burning, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc) No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc). Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc) Adequate air quality (limited tropospheric ozone pollution, limited acid deposition, limited nutrient input etc) No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, development including housing developments in the woodland, track / roadway provision etc) Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressures, walking, horse riding, motorised and non motorised vehicle use, camping and caravanning etc) The control of introduced or invasive species (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> etc) Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure No significant loss of bat roosting sites or woodland / scrub / hedgerows located in the vicinity of roosting sites Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Sheep's Head 000102 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerry slug (<i>Geomalacus</i>) 	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding dumping, killing / removal</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tetralix [4010] European dry heaths [4030] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maculosus) [1024] 	<p>favourable conservation status; European dry heaths (30% area of the site) and Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (1% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status;</p> <p>Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)</p> <p>To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant</p>	<p>of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, peat extraction, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Adequate air quality (limited tropospheric ozone pollution, limited acid deposition, limited nitrogen deposition etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species such as rhododendron</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
St. Gobnet's Wood 000106 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0] 		<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0];</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species such as rhododendron, sycamore and beech.</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
The Gearagh 000108 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles [91A0] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]; Old sessile oak woods with</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / coppicing, fishing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] 		<p><i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles [91A0]; *Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]; Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p>	<p>or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure</p> <p>Presence of suitable quiet stretches of river for Otters</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Cleanderry Wood 001043 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles [91A0] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] 	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]; European dry heaths [4030]; Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles [91A0]</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, fertiliser / lime input, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use, etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate air quality (limited tropospheric ozone pollution, limited acid deposition, limited nitrogen deposition etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation, commercial forestry, burning, development, track / roadway provision, etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressures etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> etc)</p> <p>Maintain natural regeneration and diverse vegetation structure</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog 001873 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket bog (*active only) [7130] 	-	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Blanket Bog (active) (13% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited air pollution (eutrophication etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
				<p>or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Farranamanagh Lough 002189 (Cork)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Coastal lagoons [1150] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] 		<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Coastal lagoons (16% area of the site) and Perennial vegetation of stony banks (8% area of the site)</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing, dumping, tree felling, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, recreational activities, motorised vehicles etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>No significant aggregate extraction</p>
Kilkee Reefs 002264 (Clare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Reefs [1170] Submerged or partly submerged sea caves [8330] 		<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]; Reefs [1170]; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves [8330]</p>	<p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Limited dredging activities</p> <p>No physical barriers to significantly restrict movement of sand and communities associated with mobile substrate</p> <p>Lack of physical constraints & ability to modify dune distribution in response to natural dynamic coastal processes</p> <p>Limited coastal protection works</p> <p>No significant change in water clarity and average light attenuation</p>
Tullaher Lough and Bog 002343 (Clare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] 	-	<p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: Active raised bogs [7110]; Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]; Transition mires and</p>	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding dumping, killing / removal of significant biological material, pesticide use etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>Limited alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p>

cSAC Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests		Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	Habitat – Annex I (*Priority Habitat)	Species – Annex II		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 		quaking bogs [7140]; Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>Adequate water quality (limited sediment input, limited nutrient input etc)</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, peat extraction, development, track / roadway provision etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>

**Number in [] refers to classifications in *Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats – EUR25*, 2003, DG-Environment – Nature and Biodiversity, Brussels, Commission of the European Communities

8 Appendix 2

SPA sites; reasons for their designation; (draft) conservation objectives and the environmental conditions considered necessary to support their site integrity within the influence of the plan area.

SPA/pSPA Site Name and Code	Special Conservation Interest	Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
Puffin Island 004003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulmar ● Manx Shearwater ● Storm Petrel ● Lesser Black-backed Gull ● Razorbill ● Puffin ● 20,000 seabirds 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, grazing, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Skelligs 004007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulmar ● Manx Shearwater ● Storm Petrel ● Gannet ● Kittiwake ● Guillemot ● Puffin 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, grazing, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Blasket Island 004008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulmar ● Manx Shearwater ● Storm Petrel ● Shag ● Kittiwake ● Artic Tern ● Razorbill ● Puffin ● Chough ● 20,000 seabirds 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, grazing, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species including Mink</p>
Castlemaine Harbour 004029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Red-throated Diver ● Cormorant ● Light-bellied Brent Goose ● Wigeon Mallard ● Pintail 	<i>Objective 1: To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed for Castlemaine Harbour SPA.</i>	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p>

SPA/pSPA Site Name and Code	Special Conservation Interest	Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaup • Common Scoter] • Oystercatcher • Ringed Plover • Sanderling • Bar-tailed Godwit • Redshank • Greenshank • Turnstone • Chough • Wetlands & Waterbirds 	<p>This objective is defined by the following attributes and targets:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be favourable, the long term population trend for each waterbird SCI species should be stable or increasing, indicating that the populations are maintaining themselves.⁴ Waterbird populations are deemed to be unfavourable when they have declined by 25% or more, as assessed by the most recent population trend analysis⁵ • To be favourable, there should be no significant decrease in the numbers or range (distribution) of areas used by the waterbird species of Special Conservation Interest, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation. <p>Note that disturbance of a singular or cumulative nature could result in displacement of waterbirds or a reduction in their numbers and therefore adversely affect the achievement of Objective 1.</p> <p><i>Objective 2: To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Castlemaine Harbour SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.</i></p> <p>This objective is defined by the following attribute and targets:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be favourable the permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less 	<p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including aquaculture, motorised vehicles, recreational pressure / walkers / free-running dogs, sailing activities and bait-digging etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species.</p>

SPA/pSPA Site Name and Code	Special Conservation Interest	Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
		than the areas of 7472, 3983 & 322 hectares for subtidal, intertidal and supratidal habitats respectively, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	
Killarney National 004038	Merlin	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, erosion etc) Adequate water quality No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc) Limited disturbance (noise, motorised vehicles, human activity including recreational pressure etc) The control of introduced or invasive species such as Rhododendron.
River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries 004077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cormorant • Whooper Swan • Light-bellied Brent Goose • Shelduck • Wigeon • Teal • Pintail • Shoveler • Scaup • Ringed Plover • Golden Plover • Grey Plover • Lapwing • Knot • Dunlin • Black-tailed Godwit] • Bar-tailed Godwit • Curlew 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing, grazing, fishing etc) Adequate water quality No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc). No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, development (aggregate extraction, coal extraction, wind farm development, track / roadway provision)) etc Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure, boating etc) The control of introduced or invasive species including Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>)

SPA/pSPA Site Name and Code	Special Conservation Interest	Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redshank • Greenshank • Black-headed Gull • Wetlands & Waterbirds 		
Eirk Bog 004108	Greenland White-fronted Goose	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, burning, fertiliser / lime input etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality (nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including use of motorised vehicles, recreational pressure / walkers / free-running dogs etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species such as Rhododendron etc</p>
Magharee Islands 004125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm Petrel • Shag • Common Gull • Common Tern • Arctic Tern • Little Tern • Barnacle Goose 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, grazing, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (grazing, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>No significant change in climate</p>
Dingle Peninsula, 004153	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulmar • Peregrine • Chough 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, control of the use of agricultural pesticides, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track</p>

SPA/pSPA Site Name and Code	Special Conservation Interest	Conservation Objectives	Environmental conditions necessary to support site integrity
			<p>/ roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Iveragh Peninsula 004154	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulmar ● Peregrine ● Kittiwake ● Guillemot] ● Chough 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, control of the use of agricultural pesticides, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, aquaculture, fishing etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick 004161	Hen Harrier	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage/reclamation, under/overgrazing, burning, stocking rates; cutting of peat and afforestation)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>Optimum hydrological conditions naturally required to ensure the long term viability of the blanket bog and wet heath habitats,</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss; fragmentation or upset to the natural hydrology of blanket bog and wet heath habitats (land improvement / reclamation, intensive peat cutting, afforestation and development etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Deenish Island and Scariff Island 004175	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulmar ● Manx Shearwater ● Storm Petrel ● Lesser Black-backed Gull ● Arctic Tern 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (grazing, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>Avoidance of disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Tralee Bay Complex (includes former	● Whooper Swan	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation	Habitat Management (control of drainage, aquaculture,

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Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-bellied Brent Goose • Shelduck • Wigeon • Teal • Mallard • Pintail • Scaup • Oystercatcher • Ringed Plover • Golden Plover • Grey Plover • Lapwing • Sanderling • Dunlin • Black-tailed Godwit • Bar-tailed Godwit Curlew • Redshank • Turnstone • Black-headed Gull • Common Gull • Wetlands and Waterbirds 	condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>grazing, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, recreational activities, motorised vehicles, drainage etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including recreational pressure / walkers / free-running dogs, sailing activities and bait-digging etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Kerry Head 004189	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulmer • Chough 	To maintain the special conservation interest for this SPA at favourable conservation status	<p>Habitat Management (control of grazing and stocking rates, dumping; peat extraction)</p> <p>No significant erosion / trampling / accretion associated with human impacts (fires, grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (land improvement / reclamation, dumping; peat extraction, development etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressures such as motorised and non motorised vehicle use, walking, horse riding etc)</p>
The Bull And The Cow Rocks (Cork) 004066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm Petrel • Gannet • Puffin 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of aquaculture, fishing etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including motorised vehicles, recreational pressure etc)</p>

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The Gearagh (Cork) 004109	Teal	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p> <p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, burning, fertiliser / lime input etc)</p> <p>Adequate water quality (nutrient input etc)</p> <p>Adequate water supply</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, deforestation etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (noise, human activity including use of motorised vehicles, recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species.</p>
Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulmar ● Chough 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, control of the use of agricultural pesticides, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, aquaculture, fishing etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Sheep's Head To Toe Head (Cork) 004156	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peregrine ● Chough 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, control of the use of agricultural pesticides, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeding, aquaculture, fishing etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Mullaghanish To Musheramore	Hen Harrier	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation	Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing,

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Mountains (Cork) 004162		condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, peat extraction, afforestation, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, wind farm construction / operation etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>
Loop Head (Clare) 004119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kittiwake ● Guillemot 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	<p>Habitat Management (control of drainage, grazing / mowing, burning, fertiliser / lime input, reseeded etc)</p> <p>No significant erosion associated with human impacts (drainage, fires, livestock grazing, peat extraction, afforestation, motorised vehicles, recreational activities etc).</p> <p>No change in land use which would result in significant habitat loss or fragmentation (human activities such as land improvement / reclamation, afforestation, development, track / roadway provision, dumping etc)</p> <p>Limited disturbance (light, noise, human activity including recreational pressure, wind farm construction / operation etc)</p> <p>The control of introduced or invasive species</p>