



**PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO SUPPORT SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
OF VARIATION NO. 1 TO THE
ROSCOMMON COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014-2020**

ROSCOMMON COUNTY COUNCIL

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Appropriate Assessment Screening Report: Purpose and Process

Roscommon County Council is preparing Variation No. 1 to the adopted Roscommon County Development Plan 2014-2020 (hereafter referred to as the “RCDP”). The key purpose of this Variation to the RCDP is to give expression to changes required as part of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015. The Variation of the plan includes a short textual paragraph for inclusion in the body of the RCDP and the Area Plans associated with it for Cortober, Elphin, Hodson Bay and Strokestown. In addition, two maps each have been produced for inclusion into each of the Area Plans.

In summary, the proposed Variation comprises the addition of objectives and policies, as well as the alteration of existing objectives and policies, to address the Council’s approach to vacant sites, as well as background text to provide context for these additions. The proposed amendments to the existing Roscommon County Development Plan 2014-2020 are detailed in Table 1.1 below. Proposed amendments to the Area Plans of Cortober, Hodson Bay, Strokestown and Elphin 2014-2020 are outlined in Appendix 1.

Table 1.1: Proposed Amendments to the RCDP 2014-2020 (Variation No. 1)

Table 1.1 Proposed Amendments to the RCDP (Variation No. 1) *
<p>➤ Chapter 1- Introduction & Policy Context</p> <p>Section 1.7: Development Plan Overview</p> <p>The Council is aware that it alone cannot reinvigorate the economy. Nonetheless, it is in a position, via the planning process in general, to address ongoing issues such as unfinished residential estates and residential and retail vacancy through mechanisms such as the Vacant Site Levy.</p>
<p>➤ Chapter 2- Core Strategy and Settlement Policy</p> <p>Section 2.3: Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>2.3.9: Key Challenges</p> <p>Additional Text: One way in which the government has attempted to address the issue of vacancy, is through the introduction of a Vacant Site Levy¹. Part 2 of the Act², essentially provides for the introduction of a vacant site register within the functional area of each Local Authority. The levy will become payable by the owners of vacant sites on the register in 2018 and thereafter on an annual basis, whilst the site remains vacant.</p> <p>The Roscommon County Development Plan includes explanatory text and objectives concerning the introduction of the Levy and mapping provided within the Area Plans highlights those broad “regeneration” and “residential” areas within which individual sites, should they meet various criteria, attract the Vacant Site Levy.</p> <p>Core Policy 2.8: To provide for the renewal of areas in need to regeneration in order to prevent—</p> <p>(i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,</p> <p>(ii) urban blight and decay,</p> <p>(iii) anti-social behaviour, or</p> <p>(iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of</p>

¹ This forms part of the requirements as set out in the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015, signed into law on 28th July 2015.

² SI 364/2015 refers.

residential and other uses.

➤ **Chapter 3- Economic Development**

Section 3.1: Economic Development Strategy

3.1.1: The Contribution of Roscommon's Towns & Villages

The Plan shall seek to encourage each of these within all key towns in Roscommon. Practical measures could include:

To encourage the release of zoned land at key locations in order to stimulate economic development as well as the regeneration of existing vacant commercial urban sites

Section 3.3: Retail Strategy

Policy 3.18: Encourage and facilitate the reuse and regeneration of derelict and vacant buildings and sites for retail/enterprise and mix of retail and residential uses in town centres with due regard to the Sequential Approach.

Policy 3.21: Promote initiatives or programmes to enhance the character and urban design quality of the County's towns to ensure that they remain attractive for investment in commerce and in retailing, through, for example, the use of urban design frameworks and town enhancement plans to release state funding and the utilisation of site activation measures such as the Vacant Sites Levy.

➤ **Chapter 5- Housing**

Section 5.2: Social and Affordable Housing

5.2.1: 2017 Update: 2014-2020 Housing Strategy

The Housing Strategy for County Roscommon shows that over the lifetime of the strategy approximately 11.6% of households in County Roscommon, about 165 families, will face affordability problems in relation to renting or buying a home. The Council has a number of ways to help these families by providing a home for them through its existing housing stock, Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS), Housing Assistance Programme (HAP), new social housing provision from void works to existing housing as well as significant recent acquisitions or through voluntary and co-operative housing groups. Under the new Part V arrangements of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 as amended, the Council will require that a minimum of 10% social/affordable housing is provided in one or more of the following ways, detailed in the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015:

- ✓ Transfer of ownership to the Local Authority (LA) of land which is the subject of a planning application.
- ✓ The building and transfer of ownership to the LA of completed social housing units on land, which is the subject of a planning application.
- ✓ Transfer to the ownership of the LA (or to other persons nominated by the Authority) of houses or any land within the functional area. This allows social housing units to be delivered in a more timely fashion in another location, in the event that the development which is the subject of the planning permission does not meet the social housing or mixed tenure needs of the LA.
- ✓ Part V obligation can now be fulfilled by developers through long term leasing of properties to the LA.
- ✓ A combination of Part V options above is also allowed.

Social and Affordable Housing Policies

Policy 5.8: Require that a minimum of 10% of land zoned for residential use (or for a mixture of residential and other uses) is reserved for the provision of housing referred to in Section 94(4)(a) of the Planning and Development Acts, as amended by the provisions

in the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015, in accordance with the requirements of Part V of the Planning and Development Acts.

Policy 5.11: Secure the provision of social and affordable housing in accordance with the Housing Strategy 2014-2020, as varied, to meet the needs of all households currently not provided for.

Section 5.4: Special Needs and Homelessness

Overall there are low levels of homelessness in County Roscommon with 65 presentations in 2016. Appropriate supports were put in place to meet the needs of these people, including the provision of accommodation in 41 cases in 2016.

Section 5.5: Traveller Accommodation

The Council prepares a Traveller Accommodation Programme in co-operation with Traveller representatives. The current Traveller Accommodation Programme for County Roscommon covers the period 2014 – 2018. Under the current programme various types of accommodation measures have been delivered including allocation of standard social housing and provision of group housing at Turpan Beg, Ballyforan and Brí Chaoilínne, Castlereagh. A review was carried out in 2016 which indicated that between 2014 and 2016, 12 allocations of standard housing were provided, 3 new traveller specific housing units and 1 refurbished unit was also provided as well as 1 acquisition of standard housing.

Policies for Traveller Accommodation

Policy 5.16: Provide for the accommodation needs of Travellers, as far as is reasonable and practicable, using the full range of housing options available to the Local Authorities and having regard to the policies of the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014 – 2018.

Objective for Traveller Accommodation

Objective 5.6: Provide appropriate accommodation to meet the needs of Travellers including the use of particular areas for that purpose through the implementation of the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014–2018 and any future updates.

Section 5.6: Recent Housing Trends and Pressures in County Roscommon

5.6.1: Vacant Housing and Unfinished Estates

The preliminary figures for the 2016 Census are somewhat improved indicating 21.6% of all homes vacant compared to the average vacancy rate of the State at 12.8%.

Given that the expected population growth for the County over the next Plan period is 6,200 people (see Section 5. above) these vacant homes alone could potentially accommodate every person needing a new home in the County for at least the period until 2026 without the need to build even a single new home.

From the preliminary 2016 Census information, the following figures are relevant: total vacant dwellings recorded at 6,822 which included 1,164 vacant holiday homes and 5,658 other vacant dwellings. As above, if the average number of persons per household of 2.5 were applied, this would mean that these vacant dwellings (excluding holiday homes) could potentially accommodate 14,145 people.

The 2015 Survey shows that 53 housing developments were surveyed but that 40 remained as unfinished housing estates in the County as defined under the DHCLG criteria.³

³Currently Roscommon County Council has 177 private housing developments consisting of 3,921 housing units which it classifies as unfinished, 40 of these (808 housing units) also appear on the Department's list of unfinished estates.

Chapter 9: Development Management Guidelines and Standards

9.14: Dereliction, Vacancy and Regeneration

9.14.2: Vacant Sites Register and Levy

The Council will maintain a Vacant Site Register and implement the Vacant Site Levy as required by the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015, as a mechanism to stimulate site activation in urban areas, which is intended to “bring underutilised vacant sites and buildings into beneficial use, ensuring more sustainable urban development and an efficient return on state investment in enabling infrastructure.”⁴

The site activation measure aims to encourage the release of zoned lands at key locations in order to stimulate development, deliver housing at appropriate locations, and, stimulate the regeneration of vacant urban sites.

*Additional text brought in through the proposed Variation No. 1 is shown in red

Proposed land use plans and proposed variations must undergo a formal “test” or “screening” to ascertain whether they are likely to result in any significant adverse effects on specific sites designated for their nature conservation importance. These sites are those designated under the European Commission’s Natura 2000 network of sites (hereafter “European sites”⁵). These sites are designated on the basis of the presence of certain habitats and species that are deemed to be of international importance. The Irish Government and local planning authorities have a legal obligation to protect these sites.

The EC Habitats and Birds Directives are the framework for the designation of these sites. The EC Habitats Directive requires the “screening” of plans and projects under Article 6(3). If the screening process results in a judgement that likely significant effects may occur or cannot be ruled out, then a more detailed ‘appropriate assessment’ (AA) is required.

Scott Cawley Ltd. was appointed by Roscommon County Council to analyse the proposed Variation during early stages of preparation and prepare an AA Screening Report to inform the Council’s own AA Screening.

2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The Roscommon County Development Plan, associated Area Plans, and supporting documents represent a comprehensive planning framework for the county for the Plan period 2014-2020.

In terms of geographical location, Roscommon is centrally located within the country’s land mass. Roscommon County is strategically positioned in proximity to the urban centres of Sligo, Longford and Athlone.

Roscommon County is located within the Upper Shannon catchment and the Suck, Lung, Boyle, Breedoge, Owenur, Scramoge, Shannn (Upper), Arigna (Roscommon), Clooneigh, Hind, Knockcroghery and Shannon (Lower) sub-catchments. According to the EPA’s online Map Viewer, a large number of rivers flow through the county including the River Shannon,

⁴ Circular letter PL6/2015, 31 August 2015.

⁵ Natura 2000 sites are defined under the Habitats Directive (Article 3) as a European ecological network of special areas of conservation composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II. The aim of the network is to aid the long-term survival of Europe’s most valuable and threatened species and habitats. In Ireland these sites are designed as *European sites* - defined under the Planning Acts and/or Birds and Habitats Regulations as (a) a candidate site of Community importance, (b) a site of Community importance, (c) a candidate special area of conservation, (d) a special area of conservation, (e) a candidate special protection area, or (f) a special protection area. They are commonly referred to in Ireland as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

River Boyle, and river Suck, along with other canalized waters such as the Boyle Canal, Lecarrow Canal and the Jamestown Canal. A number of lakes are also present including Lough Gara, Lough Key, Lough Ree and Lough Funshinagh. The majority of the county's lakes are "*Oligotrophic/ Mesotrophic*" while one lake, Lough Glinn, is "*Moderately Eutrophic*". Monitoring of the County's rivers indicates that quality ranges from "*High Status (Q4-5, Q5)*" to "*Poor Status (Q2-3, Q3)*".

A number of groundwater bodies are present within the County's boundary- most of which are described as "*Karstic*" with some "*Poorly productive bedrock*" and "*Productive fissured bedrock*" also present. The level of vulnerability to groundwater contamination from human activities ranges from '*low*' to '*extreme*' and '*rock at or near the surface*'. The bedrock of the area includes '*Dinantian Lower Impure Limestones*', '*Dinantian Mixed Sandstones, Shales and Limestones*', '*Dinantian Pure Bedded Limestones*', '*Dinantian Pure Unbedded Limestones*', '*Dinantian Sandstones*', '*Dinantian Upper Impure Limestones*' and '*Devonian Old Red Sandstones Basalts & other Volcanic rocks*'.

3 IDENTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN SITES, GENERIC THREATS AND PRESSURES

As part of the analysis of the proposed Variation, all European sites (SACs and SPAs) within the zone of influence of the RCDP's boundary were identified. Any Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) which were deemed to act as connecting features to European Sites were identified. NHAs, pNHAs and other designated sites such as Nature Reserves, Wildfowl Sanctuaries and Ramsar sites do not form part of the European site network, however they often provide an important supporting role to the network, particularly when it comes to fauna species which often do not obey site boundaries. A list of all European sites, NHAs and pNHAs located within the RCDP's Zone of Influence can be found in Section 3.1.

Threats and pressures to the integrity of the European sites and hence the sensitivities of the Qualifying Interests (QI) and Special Conservation Interests (SCI) of the European sites within the zone of influence of the RCDP have been identified. Threats and pressures for QI bird species were extracted from "*Annex 2: Bird Species' status and trends reporting format for the period 2008-2012*" (NPWS, 2008), while those for habitats and protected species (except birds) were taken from "*The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland: Habitat Assessments Volume 2, Version 1.1*" (NPWS, 2013) and "*The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland: Species Assessments Volume 3, Volume 1.1*" (NPWS, 2013). Information on the parameters contributing to achieving and/or maintaining favourable conservation condition were largely compiled from a range Site Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) downloaded from the NPWS website, but is also based on professional judgement. Generic threats and pressures to key environmental and ecological conditions required for QIs/SCIs can be found in Section 3.1 also.

3.1 European Sites

The analyses identified 30 SACs and 9 SPAs within the County's Boundary –

- Lough Arrow SAC
- Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC
- Mullygollan Turlough SAC
- Bellanagare Bog SAC
- Cloonchambers Bog SAC
- Drumalough Bog SAC
- Croaghill Turlough SAC
- Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfellow Bog SAC

- Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC
- Cloonshanville Bog SAC
- Coolcam Turlough SAC
- Williamstown Turloughs SAC
- Errit Lough SAC
- Derrinea Bog SAC
- Callow Bog SAC
- Ballinturly Turlough SAC
- Ballynamona Bog SAC
- Castlesampson Esker SAC
- Corbo Bog SAC
- Four Roads Turlough SAC
- Killeglan Grassland SAC
- Lisduff Turlough SAC
- Lough Corrib SAC
- Lough Croan Turlough SAC
- Lough Forbes Complex SAC
- Lough Funshinagh SAC
- Lough Ree SAC
- River Moy SAC
- River Shannon Callows SAC
- Tullaghanrock Bog SAC
- Urlaur Lakes SAC
- Ballykenny - Fisherstown Bog SPA
- Bellanagare Bog SPA
- Four Roads Turlough SPA
- Lough Arrow SPA
- Lough Croan turlough SPA
- Lough Ree SPA
- Middle Shannon Callows SPA
- River Suck Callows SPA
- Lough Gara SPA

In addition, the following 32 SACs and 2 SPAs were deemed to be outside the County Boundary but within the Zone of Influence of the RCDP, and as such were assessed also:

- Cuilagh- Anierin Uplands SAC
- Clooneen Bog SAC
- Brown Bog SAC
- Fortwilliam Turlough SAC
- Boleybrack Mountains SAC
- Lough Gill SAC
- Unshin River SAC
- Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC
- Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC
- Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC
- Doocastle Turlough SAC
- Cloonakillina Lough SAC
- Flughany Bog SAC
- Kilsallagh Bog SAC
- Lisnageeragh Bog & Ballinastack Turlough SAC
- Lough Lurgreen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC
- Camderry Bog SAC
- Curraghlahanagh Bog SAC
- Shankill West Bog SAC
- Levally Lough SAC
- Carrownagappul Bog SAC
- Glenloughaun Esker SAC
- Ardgrague Bog SAC
- All Saints Bog and esker SAC
- Redwood Bog SAC
- Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC
- Moyclare Bog SAC
- Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC
- Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC
- Mongan Bog SAC
- Crosswood Bog SAC

- Carn Park Bog SAC
- Ferbane Bog SAC
- All Saints Bog SPA
- River Little Brosna Callows SPA

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 shows all European sites within 15km of the RCDP boundary. Information regarding these European Sites located within 15km of the RCDP are outlined in Table 2.1.1.

Table 2.1.1. European Sites within 15km of the Draft Plan.

European Sites within 15km of the Draft Plan			
Site Code	Special Areas of Conservation	Site Code	Special Protection Areas
Sites within 15km of Draft Plan's Boundary			
000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	004048	Lough Gara SPA
002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfellov Bog SAC	004050	Lough Arrow SPA
000597	Carrowbehy/ Caher Bog SAC	004064	Lough Ree SPA
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	004097	River Suck Callows SPA
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA
000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	004103	All Saints Bog SPA
000255	Croaghill Turlough SAC	004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA
000218	Coolcam Turlough SAC	004101	Ballykenny – Fisherstown Bog SPA
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC		
000607	Errit Lough SAC		
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC		
000595	Callow Bog SAC		
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC		
001673	Lough Arrow SAC		
001656	Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran SAC		
001898	Unshin River SAC		
000440	Lough Ree SAC		
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC		
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC		
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC		
002214	Killeglan Grassland SAC		
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC		
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC		
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC		
000580	Mongan Bog SAC		
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC		
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC		
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC		
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC		
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC		
002349	Corbo Bog SAC		
001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC		
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC		
000297	Lough Corrib SAC		
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC		
002298	River Moy SAC		
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC		

000584	Cuilagh – Anierin Uplands SAC		
002348	Cloneen Bog SAC		
002346	Brown Bog SAC		
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC		
002032	Boleybrack Mountains SAC		
001976	Lough Gill SAC		
000636	Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC		
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC		
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC		
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC		
000497	Flughany Bog SAC		
000296	Lisnageeragh Bog & Ballinastack Turlough SAC		
000301	Lough Lurteen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC		
002347	Camderry Bog SAC		
002350	Curraghlahanagh Bog SAC		
000326	Shankill West SAC		
000295	Levally Lough SAC		
001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC		
002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC		
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC		
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC		
002353	Redwood Bog SAC		
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC		
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC		
000575	Ferbane Bog SAC		

The Qualifying Interests of the European Sites within 15km of the RCDP boundary are presented in Table 2.1.2 below.

Table 2.1.2 Qualifying Interests of European sites within the RCDP's Zone of Influence

Qualifying Interests of European sites within the RCDP's Zone of Influence	
Site Name:	Cloonchambers Bog SAC
Site Code:	000600
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110]* ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Cloonchambers Bog SAC [000600] (18/01/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Drumalough Bog SAC
Site Code:	002338
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110]* ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Drumalough Bog SAC [002338] (03/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfellov Bog SAC
Site Code:	002110
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110]*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog Woodland [91E0]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelly SAC [002110]</i> (17/02/2016)	
Site Name:	Carrowbehy/ Caher Bog SAC
Site Code:	000597
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs [7110]* Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC [000597]</i> (09/11/2015)	
Site Name:	Bellanagare Bog SAC
Site Code:	000592
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs [7110]* Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Ballanagare Bog SAC [000592]</i> (27/11/2015)	
Site Name:	Cloonshanville Bog SAC
Site Code:	000614
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs* [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog woodland* [91D0]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives for Cloonshanville Bog SAC [000614]</i> (21/01/2016)	
Site Name:	Mullygollan Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000612
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turloughs [3180]*
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Mullygollan Turlough SAC [000612]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Kilsallagh Bog SAC
Site Code:	000285
Distance:	c. 5.7km south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs* [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives for Kilsallagh Bog SAC [000285]</i> (12/11/2015)	
Site Name:	Croaghill Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000255
Distance:	c. 1.6km south of RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turloughs [3180]*
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Croaghill Turlough SAC [000255]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Coolcam Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000218

Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]*
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Coolcam Turlough SAC [000218] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Williamstown Turloughs SAC
Site Code:	002296
Distance:	c. 500m south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]*
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Williamstown Turloughs SAC [002296] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Errit Lough SAC
Site Code:	000607
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Errit Lough SAC [000607] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Derrinea Bog SAC
Site Code:	000604
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives for Derrinea Bog SAC [000604] (02/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Callow Bog SAC
Site Code:	000595
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives for Callow Bog SAC [000595] (19/01/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC
Site Code:	002354
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives for Tullaghanrock Bog SAC [002354] (15/12/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Arrow SAC
Site Code:	001673
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SAC [001673] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Unshin River SAC
Site Code:	001898
Distance:	c. 7.3km north-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco Brometalia</i>) (* important

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> orchid sites)* [6210] ▪ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] ▪ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0] ▪ Salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> [1106] ▪ Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Unshin River SAC [001898]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran SAC
Site Code:	001656
Distance:	c. 3.1km north-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs* [3180] ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)* [6210] ▪ Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] ▪ Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120] ▪ Marsh Fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> [1065] ▪ White-clawed Crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> [1092]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran SAC [001656]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Lough Ree SAC
Site Code:	000440
Distance:	Within the RCDP Boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation [3150] ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Alkaline fens [7230] ▪ Limestone pavements [8240] ▪ Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] ▪ Bog woodland [91D0]* ▪ Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [135]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Lough Ree SAC [000440]</i> (09/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Lough Funshinagh SAC
Site Code:	000611
Distance:	Within the RCDP Boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180] ▪ Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidens</i> p.p. vegetation [3270]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Funshinagh SAC [000611]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Lough Croan Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000610
Distance:	Within the RCDP Boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]

Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SAC [000610]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC
Site Code:	002339
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180] ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] ▪ Bog Woodland [91D0]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Ballymona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC [002339]</i> (23/09/2016)	
Site Name:	Killeglan Grassland SAC
Site Code:	002214
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Killeglan Grassland SAC [000592]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Castlesampson Esker SAC
Site Code:	001625
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180] ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Castlesampson Esker SAC [001625]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	River Shannon Callows SAC
Site Code:	000216
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] ▪ Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] ▪ Limestone pavements [8240] ▪ 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]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Castlesampson Esker SAC [001625]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC
Site Code:	000576
Distance:	c. 2km south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alkaline fens [7230] ▪ Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Fin Lough SAC [000576]</i> (15/08/2016)	
Site Name:	Mongan Bog SAC
Site Code:	000580

Distance:	c. 300m south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives for Mongan Bog SAC [000580] (01/04/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC
Site Code:	001776
Distance:	c. 700m south-east of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC [001776] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Crosswood Bog SAC
Site Code:	002337
Distance:	c. 3.8km east of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives for Crosswood Bog SAC [002337] (10/02/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Carn Park Bog SAC
Site Code:	002336
Distance:	c. 7.8km east of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives for Carn Park Bog SAC [002336] (23/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC
Site Code:	001626
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alkaline fens [7230] ▪ <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [001626] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Ballinturly Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000588
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives Ballinturly Turlough SAC [000588] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Corbo Bog SAC
Site Code:	002349
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs* [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Corbo Bog SAC [002349] (15/08/2016)</i>	

Site Name:	Four Roads Turlough SAC
Site Code:	001637
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Four Roads Turlough SAC [001637] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lisduff Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000609
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives Lisduff Turlough SAC [000609] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Corrib SAC
Site Code:	000297
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<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>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130] ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140] ▪ Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] ▪ <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] ▪ Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] ▪ Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] ▪ Alkaline fens [7230] ▪ Limestone pavements [8240] ▪ Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] ▪ Bog woodland [91D0] ▪ <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] ▪ <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092] ▪ <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] ▪ <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (Brook Lamprey) [1096] ▪ <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106] ▪ <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303] ▪ <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355] ▪ <i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i> (Slender Green Feather-moss) [1393] ▪ <i>Najas flexilis</i> (Slender Naiad) [1833]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives Lough Corrib SAC [000297] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Forbes Complex SAC

Site Code:	001818
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] ▪ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives Lough Forbes Complex SAC [001818] (04/05/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	River Moy SAC
Site Code:	002298
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] ▪ Alkaline fens [7230] ▪ Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] ▪ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] ▪ <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092] ▪ <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] ▪ <i>Lampetra planeri</i> (Brook Lamprey) [1096] ▪ <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106] ▪ <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives River Moy SAC [002298] (03/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Urlaur Lakes SAC
Site Code:	001571
Distance:	<i><100m west of the RCDP boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Urlaur Lakes SAC [001571] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Cuilagh – Anierin Uplands SAC
Site Code:	000584
Distance:	<i>c. 2.9km east of the RCDP boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] ▪ Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] ▪ Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] ▪ European dry heaths [4030] ▪ Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] ▪ Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] ▪ Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] ▪ Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] ▪ Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] ▪ Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] ▪ Drepanocladus vernicosus (Slender Green Feather-moss) [1393]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Cuilagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [000584] (05/09/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Cloneen Bog SAC
Site Code:	002348
Distance:	<100m east of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] ▪ Bog woodland [91D0]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Clooneen Bog SAC [002348] (09/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Brown Bog SAC
Site Code:	002346
Distance:	c. 3.9km east of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Brown Bog SAC [002346] (18/02/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000448
Distance:	c. 3.5km east of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Fortwilliam Turlough SAC [000448] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Boleybrack Mountains SAC
Site Code:	002032
Distance:	c. 10km north of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] ▪ Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] ▪ European dry heaths [4030] ▪ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] ▪ Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Boleybrack Mountains SAC [002032] (17/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Gill SAC
Site Code:	001976
Distance:	c. 15km north of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] ▪ Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] ▪ Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] ▪ Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092] ▪ Petromyzon marinus (Sea Lamprey) [1095] ▪ Lampetra planeri (Brook Lamprey) [1096] ▪ Lampetra fluviatilis (River Lamprey) [1099]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106] ▪ Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Lough Gill SAC [001976] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC
Site Code:	000636
Distance:	c. 15km north-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] ▪ Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC [000636] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC
Site Code:	000637
Distance:	c. 12.9km north of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC [000637] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Doocastle Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000492
Distance:	c. 7.5km north of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Doocastle Turlough SAC [000492] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Cloonakillina Lough SAC
Site Code:	001899
Distance:	c. 4.5km north of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Cloonakillina Lough SAC [001899] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Flughany Bog SAC
Site Code:	000497
Distance:	c.5km north of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Flughany Bog SAC [000497] (18/01/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lisnageeragh Bog & Ballinastack Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000296
Distance:	c. 7.7km west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180] ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC [000296] (22/03/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Lurgeen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000301
Distance:	c. 7.9km west of the RCDP boundary

Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180] ▪ Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidens</i> p.p. vegetation [3270] ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: Lough Lurgen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC [000301] (04/04/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Camderry Bog SAC
Site Code:	002347
Distance:	c. 8.3km west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Camderry Bog SAC [002347] (24/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Curraghlehagh Bog SAC
Site Code:	002350
Distance:	c. 12.1km west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Curraghlehagh Bog SAC [002350] (30/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Shankill West Bog SAC
Site Code:	000326
Distance:	c. 15km west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Shankill West Bog SAC [000326] (09/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Levally Lough SAC
Site Code:	000295
Distance:	c. 14.7km south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turloughs [3180]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Levally Lough SAC [000295] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Carrownagappul Bog SAC
Site Code:	001242
Distance:	c. 12.3km west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Carrownagappul Bog SAC [001242] (02/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Glenloughaun Esker SAC
Site Code:	002213
Distance:	c. 5km west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210]

Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Glenloughaun Esker SAC [002213] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Ardgraique Bog SAC
Site Code:	002356
Distance:	c. 12.5km south-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Ardgraique Bog SAC [002356] (11/12/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC
Site Code:	000566
Distance:	c. 13.2km south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] ▪ Bog woodland [91D0]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Conservation Objectives: All Saints Bog and Esker SAC [000566] (02/03/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Redwood Bog SAC
Site Code:	002353
Distance:	c. 12.3km south of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Redwood Bog SAC [002353] (17/12/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC
Site Code:	000919
Distance:	c. 15km south-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives: Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC [000919] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Moyclare Bog SAC
Site Code:	000581
Distance:	c. 8.9km south-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Moyclare Bog SAC [000581] (02/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Ferbane Bog SAC
Site Code:	000575
Distance:	c. 10.5km south-west of the RCDP boundary
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs [7110] ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

	[7120] ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]
Source: (NPWS, 2015) <i>Conservation Objectives: Ferbane Bog SAC [000575] (02/11/2015)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Arrow SPA
Site Code:	004050
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] ▪ Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SPA [004050] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Gara SPA
Site Code:	004048
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>) [A038] ▪ Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Gara SPA [004048] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Bellanagare Bog SPA
Site Code:	004105
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SPA [004105] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Ree SPA
Site Code:	004064
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] ▪ Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] ▪ Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] ▪ Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] ▪ Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] ▪ Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] ▪ Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] ▪ Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] ▪ Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] ▪ Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] ▪ Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] ▪ Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] ▪ Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] ▪ Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [004064] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Croan Turlough SPA
Site Code:	004139
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] ▪ Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] ▪ Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] ▪ Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	River Suck Callows SPA

Site Code:	004097
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] ▪ Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] ▪ Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] ▪ Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] ▪ Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] ▪ Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [004097] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Middle Shannon Callows SPA
Site Code:	004096
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] ▪ Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] ▪ Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] ▪ Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] ▪ Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] ▪ Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] ▪ Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] ▪ Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [004096] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	All Saints Bog SPA
Site Code:	004103
Distance:	<i>c. 13.2km south of the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for All Saints Bog SPA [004103] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	River Little Brosna Callows SPA
Site Code:	004086
Distance:	<i>c. 11.7km south of the RCDP boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] ▪ Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] ▪ Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] ▪ Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] ▪ Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] ▪ Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] ▪ Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] ▪ Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] ▪ Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] ▪ Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] ▪ Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [004086] (15/08/2016)</i>	
Site Name:	Ballykenny – Fisherstown Bog SPA
Site Code:	004101
Distance:	<i>Within the RCDP Boundary</i>
Qualifying Interests:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
Source: (NPWS, 2016) <i>Generic Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny - Fisherstown Bog SPA [004101] (15/08/2016)</i>	

These European sites were regarded to have viable source-pathway-receptor relationships with the plan area and therefore any likelihood of significant impacts either in isolation or combination with elements of the RCDP or other plans and projects, could not be ruled out immediately.

Figure 1.1. European Sites within 15km of the Roscommon County Development Plan (2014-2020) Boundary.

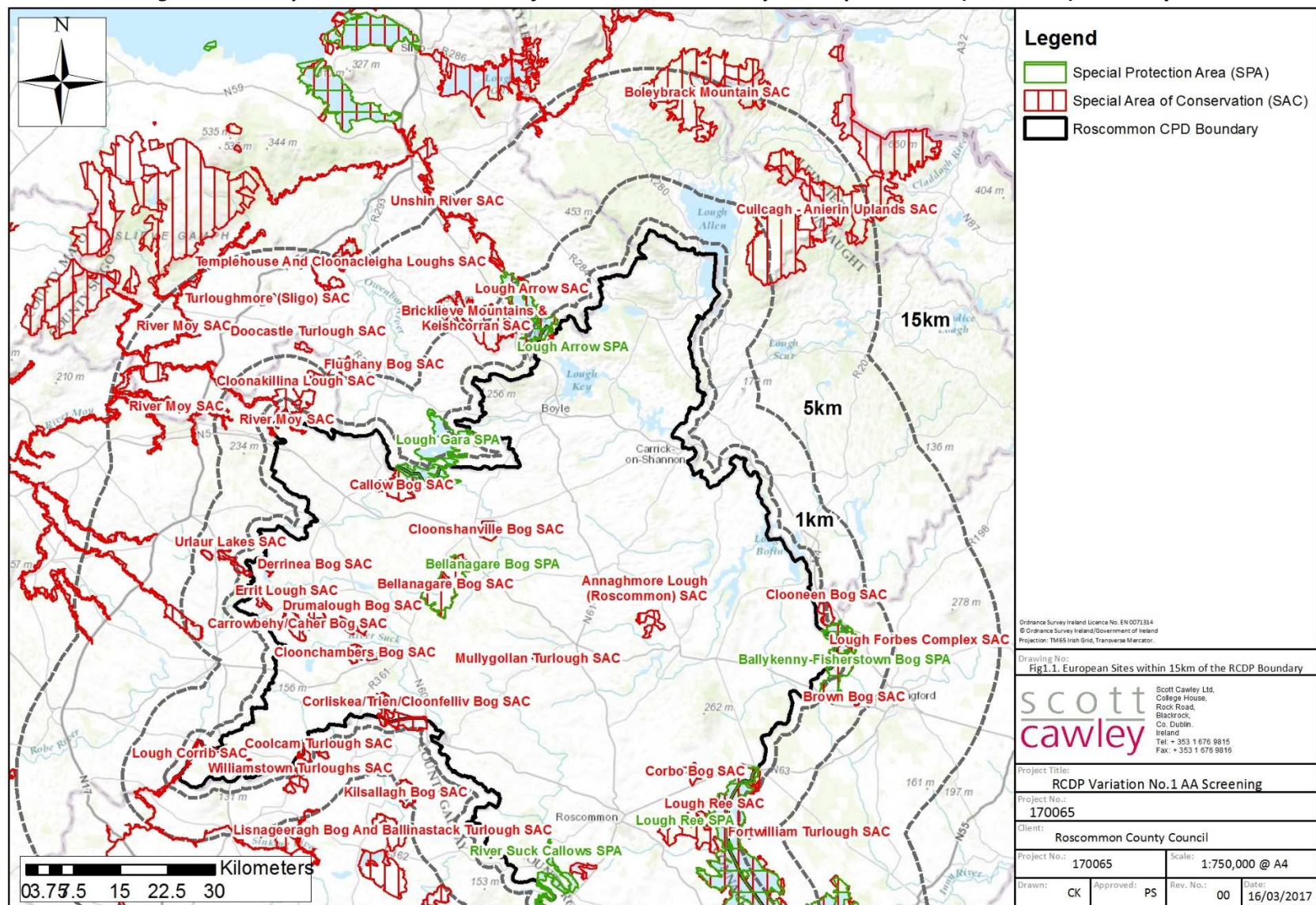
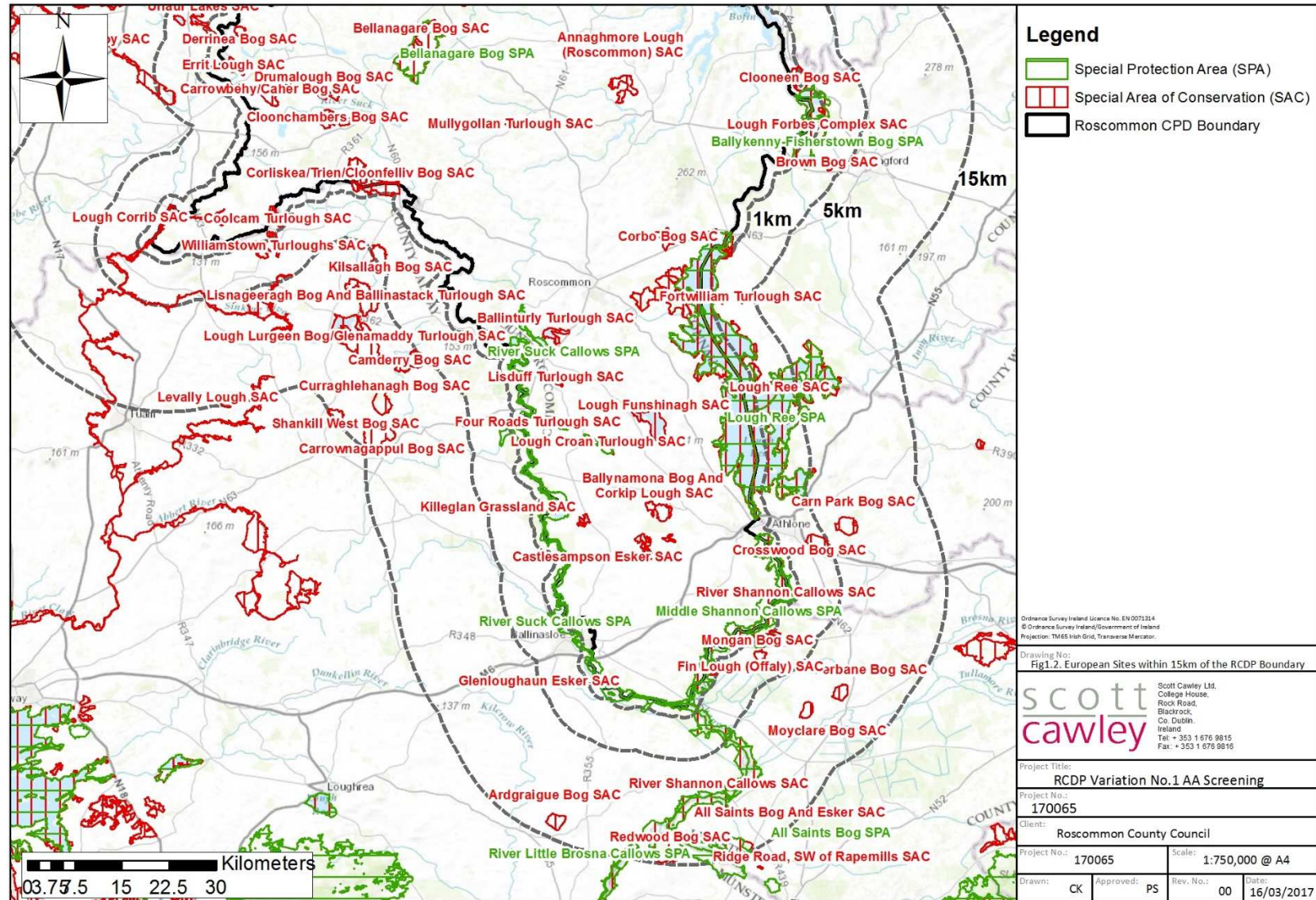


Figure 1.2. European Sites within 15km of the Roscommon County Development Plan (2014-2020) Boundary.



Sites of national importance were also considered throughout this screening exercise. 39 NHA sites are located within the RCDP's zone of influence. These sites are presented in Table 2.1.3 below.

Table 2.1.3 Natural Heritage Areas within the zone of influence of the RCDP

Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas within the Zone of Influence of the RCDP		
Site Code	Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs)	Distance from Draft Plan's Boundary
000591	Bella Bridge Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
000221	Moorfield Bog/Farm Cottage NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
000220	Lough Namucka Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
000235	Bracklagh Bog NHA	<i>c. 1.6km south of the RCDP</i>
001652	Tullaghan Bog (Roscommon) NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
000603	Cornaveagh Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
002415	Carrane Hill Bog NHA	<i>c. 2.9km north-west of the RCDP</i>
002321	Corry Mountain Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
000617	Kilronan Mountain Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
001420	Corracramph Bog NHA	<i>c. 2.6km east of the RCDP</i>
000422	Aghnamona Bog NHA	<i>c. 500m east of the RCDP</i>
001423	Cloonageeher Bog NHA	<i>c. 4km east of the RCDP</i>
000691	Rinn River NHA	<i>c. 3km east of the RCDP</i>
000605	Derrycanan Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
002072	Lisnariagh Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
001450	Mount Jessop Bog NHA	<i>c. 10.7km east of the RCDP</i>
001448	Forthill Bog NHA	<i>c. 5.7km east of the RCDP</i>
000222	Suck River Callows NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
001227	Aughrim Bog NHA	<i>c. 1km west of the RCDP</i>
000283	Kilmore Bog NHA	<i>c. 5.9km west of the RCDP</i>
000245	Clooncullaun Bog NHA	<i>c. 4.8km south-west of the RCDP</i>
000267	Funshin Bog NHA	<i>c. 3km south-west of the RCDP</i>
000281	Keeloges Bog NHA	<i>c. 4.7km south-west of the RCDP</i>
000247	Slieve Bog NHA	<i>c. 15km south-west of the RCDP</i>
000229	Ballygar Bog NHA	<i>c. 2km west of the RCDP</i>
000280	Castle Ffrench West Bog NHA	<i>c. 5.6km west of the RCDP</i>
000254	Crit Island West NHA	<i>c. 5.5km west of the RCDP</i>
001283	Killure Bog NHA	<i>c. 1.4km west of the RCDP</i>
002344	Annaghbeg Bog NHA	<i>c. 1.2km west of the RCDP</i>
001244	Castle Ffrench East Bog NHA	<i>c. 3.7km west of the RCDP</i>
000674	Ballynagrenia and Ballinderry Bog NHA	<i>c. 14.6km east of the RCDP</i>
000565	Clonnydonnin Bog NHA	<i>c. 7.4km east of the RCDP</i>
001623	Carrickynaghtan Bog NHA	<i>Within the RCDP boundary</i>
000284	Kilnaborris Bog NHA	<i>c. 6.6km south of the RCDP</i>
004086	River Little Brosna Callows NHA	<i>c. 11.5km south of the RCDP</i>
000310	Meeneen Bog NHA	<i>c. 12.7km south-west of the RCDP</i>
001303	Moorfield Bog NHA	<i>c. 10.5km south-west of the RCDP</i>
000249	Cloonoolish Bog NHA	<i>c. 12.2km south-west of the RCDP</i>
001264	Eskerboy Bog NHA	<i>c. 12.9km south-west of the RCDP</i>
001405	Cashel Bog (Leitrim) NHA	<i>c. 3.7km east of the RCDP</i>

There are over 50 pNHA sites located within the RCDP's zone of influence. These sites are presented in Table 2.1.3 below.

Table 2.1.4. Proposed Natural Heritage Areas within the zone of influence of the RCDP

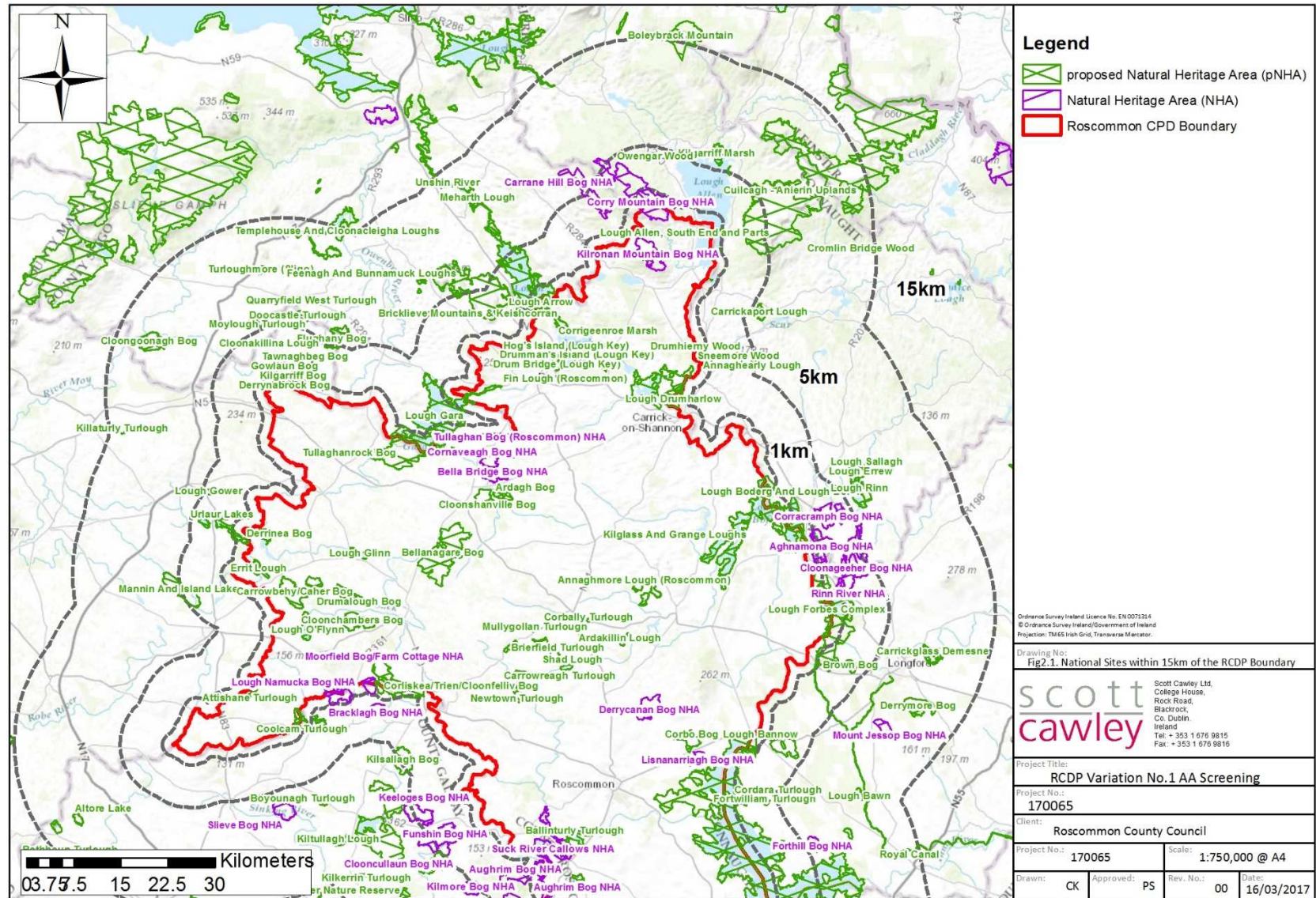
Site	proposed Natural Heritage Areas	Site	proposed Natural Heritage Areas
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Code	(pNHAs)	Code	(pNHAs)
000614	Cloonshanville Bog pNHA	001419	Owengar Wood pNHA
001222	Ardagh Bog pNHA	001900	Meharth Lough pNHA
000592	Bellanagare Bog pNHA	000427	Lough Allen, South End and Parts pNHA
001644	Lough Glinn pNHA	000584	Cuilcagh Anierin Uplands pNHA
000587	Lough Gara pNHA	001409	Cromlin Bridge Wood pNHA
000604	Derrinea Bog pNHA	001920	Carrickaport Lough pNHA
000607	Errit Lough pNHA	001421	Sheemore Wood pNHA
000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog pNHA	001402	Annagheary Lough pNHA
002338	Drumalough Bog pNHA	000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs pNHA
000600	Cloonchambers Bog pNHA	000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) pNHA
001645	Lough O'Flynn pNHA	001657	Cloongoonagh Bog pNHA
002013	Tullaghanrock Bog pNHA	000511	Killaturly Bog pNHA
001618	Attishane Turlough pNHA	001901	Quarryfield West Turlough pNHA
000218	Coolcam Turlough pNHA	000492	Doocastle Turlough
000255	Croaghilla Turlough pNHA	001677	Moylough Turlough pNHA
002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfella Bog pNHA	000497	Fluhany Bog pNHA
000285	Kilsallagh Bog pNHA	001899	Cloonakillina Lough pNHA
001646	Newtown Turlough pNHA	000597	Tawnaghbegs Bog pNHA
000613	Rathnalulleagh Turlough pNHA	000502	Gowlaun Bog pNHA
001624	Carrowreagh Turlough pNHA	000510	Kilgarraff Bog pNHA
001648	Shad Lough pNHA	000457	Derrynabrock Bog pNHA
000594	Brierfield Turlough pNHA	001822	Carrickglass Demeene pNHA
000598	Castleplunket Turlough pNHA	000442	Brown Bog pNHA
000612	Mullygollan Turlough pNHA	001571	Urlaur Lakes pNHA
000440	Lough Ree pNHA	001910	Mannin and Island Lake pNHA
000611	Lough Funshinagh pNHA	001627	Corbally Turlough pNHA
000610	Lough Croan Turlough pNHA	001617	Ardakillin Lough pNHA
001634	Feacle Turlough pNHA	001626	Annaghmore Lough pNHA
001625	Castlesampson Esker pNHA	000608	Kilglass and Grange Loughs pNHA
001630	Cranberry Lough pNHA	001642	Lough Boderg pNHA
000216	River Shannon Callows pNHA	001808	Lough Sallagh pNHA
002337	Crosswood Bog pNHA	001807	Lough Errew pNHA
002336	Carn Park pNHA	001417	Lough Rinn pNHA
001732	Waterstown lake pNHA	001818	Lough Forbes Complex pNHA
000580	Mongan Bog pNHA	00447	Derrymore Bog pNHA
000892	Clonfinlough Esker pNHA	000575	Ferbane Bog pNHA
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) pNHA	000581	Moyclare Bog pNHA
000894	Clorhane Wood pNHA	000602	Corbo Bog pNHA
000893	Clonlough Glebe Bog pNHA	000449	Lough Bannow pNHA
001830	Doon Esker Wood pNHA	001821	Cordara Turlough pNHA
001631	Drum Bridge (Lough Key) pNHA	000448	Fortwilliam Turlough pNHA
001651	Tawnytaskin Wood (Lough Key) pNHA	001819	Lough Bawn pNHA
001638	Hog's Island (Lough Key) pNHA	002103	Royal Canal pNHA
001633	Drumman's Island (Lough Key) pNHA	000224	Attore Lough pNHA
000596	Corrigeenroe Marsh pNHA	001237	Boyounagh Turlough pNHA
000587	Lough Gara pNHA	001282	Kiltullough Lough pNHA
001636	Fin Lough pNHA	001279	Kilkeirin Turlough pNHA
001643	Lough Drumharlow pNHA	000323	Richmond Esker Nature Reserve pNHA
001673	Lough Arrow pNHA	000295	Levally Lough pNHA
001656	Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran pNHA	000326	Shankill West Bog pNHA

001905	Feenagh and Bunnamuck Loughs pNHA	001242	Carrownagappul Bog pNHA
001898	Unshin River pNHA	001239	Callow Lough pNHA
001412	Drumhierny Wood pNHA	000566	All Saints Bog and Esker pNHA
000567	Banagher (Domestic Dwelling Occupied) pNHA	001637	Four Roads Turlough pNHA
001247	Cloonascragh Fen and Black Wood pNHA	00588	Ballinturly Turlough pNHA
001905	Feenagh and Bunnamuck Loughs pNHA	001713	Ballynagarby pNHA

A map of the pNHA and NHA sites is presented in Figures 2.1 and 2.2 (overleaf). These national sites have been analyzed, including their ecological interests and they were not deemed to have a relationship with the European sites.

Figure 2.1. National Sites within 15km of the Roscommon County Development Plan (2014-2020) Boundary.



Legend

- proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)
- Natural Heritage Area (NHA)
- Roscommon CPD Boundary

Fig2.2. National Sites within 15km of the RCDP Boundary

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Project Title:
RCDP Variation No.1 AA Screening

Project No.:
170065

Client:
Roscommon County Council

Project No.: 170065 Scale: 1:650,000 @ A4

Drawn: CK Approved: PS Rev. No.: 00 Date: 16/03/2017

3.2 Threats and Pressures

The threats to, and pressures on, the integrity of the 17 European sites, as obtained from relevant published NPWS materials are displayed below (Table 2.2.1), followed by generic threats and pressures specific to their Qualifying Interests. None of the threats and pressures listed below would be regarded to be potential consequences of implementing the proposed Plan and its associated variations.

Table 3.2.1 Threats and Pressures

Threats and Pressures	
Site Specific Threats/Pressures:	
Site Name:	Cloonchambers Bog SAC
Site Code:	000600
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modification of hydrographic functioning, general ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Cloonchambers SAC [000600]</i>	
Site Name:	Drumalough Bog SAC
Site Code:	002338
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modification of hydrographic functioning, general ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for the Drumalough Bog SAC [002338]</i>	
Site Name:	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC
Site Code:	002110
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Burning down existing vegetation ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for the Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC [002110]</i>	
Site Name:	Cloonshanville Bog SAC
Site Code:	000614
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Forest planting on open ground ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Noise nuisance, noise pollution ▪ Modifying structures of inland water courses ▪ Fertilisation
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Cloonshanville Bog SAC [000614]</i>	
Site Name:	Callow Bog SAC
Site Code:	000595
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Mowing/cutting of grassland ▪ Sylvicultural, forestry ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Fire and fire suppression

Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Callow Bog SAC [000595]</i>	
Site Name:	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC
Site Code:	002354
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Sylviculture, forestry ▪ Cultivation ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Landfill, land reclamation and drying out general
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Tullaghanrock Bog SAC [002354]</i>	
Site Name:	Bellanagare Bog SAC
Site Code:	000592
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Modification of hydrographic functioning, general ▪ Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Bellanagare Bog SAC [000592]</i>	
Site Name:	Mullygollan Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000612
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Hunting
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Mullygollan Turlough SAC [000612]</i>	
Site Name:	Kilsallagh Bog SAC
Site Code:	000285
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Burning down existing vegetation ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Kilsallagh Bog SAC [000285]</i>	
Site Name:	Croaghill Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000255
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive mowing ▪ Non-intensive mixed animal grazing ▪ Stock feeding ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Sand and gravel quarries
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Croaghill Turlough SAC [000255]</i>	
Site Name:	Coolcam Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000218
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sand and gravel quarries ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Intensive mixed animal grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Coolcam Turlough SAC [000218]</i>	
Site Name:	Williamstown Turloughs SAC
Site Code:	002296
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sand and gravel quarries ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Urbanised areas, human habitation ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water abstractions from groundwater Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Williamstown Turloughs SAC [002296]</i>	
Site Name:	Errit Lough SAC
Site Code:	000607
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other human intrusions and disturbances
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Errit Lough SAC [000607]</i>	
Site Name:	Derrinea Bog SAC
Site Code:	000604
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive non-native species Modification of hydrographic functioning, general Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Derrinea Bog SAC [000604]</i>	
Site Name:	Carrowbehy/ Caher Bog SAC
Site Code:	000597
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive non-native species Modification of hydrographic functioning, general Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Carrowbehy/ Caher Bog SAC [000597]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Ree SAC
Site Code:	000440
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing Mowing/cutting of grassland Fertilisation Sylviculture, forestry Dispersed habitation Leisure fishing Nautical sports Camping and caravans Invasive non-native species
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Lough Ree SAC [000440]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Funshinagh SAC
Site Code:	000611
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilisation Stock feeding Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Lough Funshinagh SAC [000611]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Croan Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000610
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock feeding
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Lough Croan Turlough SAC [000610]</i>	
Site Name:	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC
Site Code:	002339
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive non-native species Dispersed habitation Landfill, land reclamation and drying out general Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC [002339]</i>	
Site Name:	Killeglan Grassland SAC
Site Code:	002214

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landfill, land reclamation and drying out general ▪ Intensive sheep grazing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Killeglan Grassland SAC [002214]</i>	
Site Name:	Castlesampson Esker SAC
Site Code:	001625
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Hand cutting of peat
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Castlesampson SAC [001625]</i>	
Site Name:	River Shannon Callows SAC
Site Code:	000216
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Bridge, viaduct ▪ Other forms of transportation and communication ▪ Discharges ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Hunting
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for River Shannon Callows SAC [000216]</i>	
Site Name:	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC
Site Code:	000576
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modification of cultivation practices ▪ Cultivation ▪ Grazing ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Railway lines, TGV ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Hunting ▪ Modifying structures of inland water courses
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC [000576]</i>	
Site Name:	Mongan Bog SAC
Site Code:	000580
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Mowing/ cutting of grassland ▪ Grazing ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Railway lines, TGV ▪ Improved access to site
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Mongan Bog SAC [000580]</i>	
Site Name:	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC
Site Code:	001776
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mowing/ cutting of grassland ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Hand cutting of peat ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Competition
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC [001776]</i>	
Site Name:	Crosswood Bog SAC
Site Code:	002337

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Introduced genetic material, GMO ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general ▪ Stock feeding ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Disposal of household / recreational facility waste
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Crosswood Bog SAC [002337]</i>	
Site Name:	Carn Park Bog SAC
Site Code:	002336
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Introduced genetic material, GMO ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Carn Park Bog SAC [002336]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Arrow SAC
Site Code:	001673
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Piers/ tourist harbours or recreational piers ▪ Sports and leisure structures ▪ Removal of hedges or copses of scrub ▪ Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Arrow SAC [001673]</i>	
Site Name:	Unshin River SAC
Site Code:	001898
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Forest and plantation management and use ▪ Management of aquatic and bankside vegetation for drainage purposes
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for the Unshin river SAC [001898]</i>	
Site Name:	Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran SAC
Site Code:	001656
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Burning down existing vegetation ▪ Intensive sheep grazing ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above ▪ Removal of hedges or copses of trees
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for the Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran SAC [001656]</i>	
Site Name:	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC
Site Code:	001626
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Grazing ▪ Fire and fire suppression
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for the Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [001626]</i>	
Site Name:	Ballinturly Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000588

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Hunting
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for the Ballinturly Turlough SAC [000588]</i>	
Site Name:	Corbo Bog SAC
Site Code:	002349
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Cultivation ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Roads and motorways
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Corbo Bog SAC [002349]</i>	
Site Name:	Four Roads Turlough SAC
Site Code:	001637
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stock feeding
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Four Roads Turlough SAC [001637]</i>	
Site Name:	Lisduff Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000609
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Other human intrusions and disturbances
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lisduff Turlough SAC [000609]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Corrib SAC
Site Code:	000297
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Forest planting on open ground ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Cargo lanes ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Disposal of household / recreational facility waste ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Removal of hedges and copses or scrub ▪ Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits ▪ Roads, paths and railroads ▪ Other human intrusions and disturbances ▪ Continuous urbanisation
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Corrib SAC [000297]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Forbes Complex SAC
Site Code:	001818
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Hunting ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Abandonment / lack of mowing ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Groundwater abstractions for public water supply
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [001818]</i>	

Site Name:	River Moy SAC
Site Code:	002298
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest planting on open ground ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Use of fertilizers (forestry) ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Aerodrome, heliport ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for River Moy SAC [002298]</i>	
Site Name:	Urlaur Lakes SAC
Site Code:	001571
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Grazing ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Roads and motorways ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Hand cutting of peat ▪ Disposal of household / recreational facility waste ▪ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Urlaur Lakes SAC [001571]</i>	
Site Name:	Cuilcagh – Anierin Uplands SAC
Site Code:	000584
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Trampling, overuse, ▪ Intensive horse grazing ▪ Cultivation ▪ Fences, fencing ▪ Forest replanting ▪ Intensive sheep grazing ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals ▪ Off-road motorized driving ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Erosion ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles ▪ Garbage and solid waste ▪ Taking from nest (falcons) ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures ▪ Sylviculture, forestry ▪ Problematic native species
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Cuilcagh – Anierin Uplands SAC [000584]</i>	
Site Name:	Cloneen Bog SAC
Site Code:	002348
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing ▪ Irrigation ▪ Mechanical removal of peat
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Cloneen Bog SAC [002348]</i>	

Site Name:	Brown Bog SAC
Site Code:	002346
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Drying out
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Brown Bog SAC [002346]</i>	
Site Name:	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000448
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater abstractions for agriculture Groundwater abstractions for public water supply Intensive cattle grazing Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Fortwilliam Turlough SAC [000448]</i>	
Site Name:	Boleybrack Mountains SAC
Site Code:	002032
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sylviculture, forestry Mechanical removal of peat Wind energy production Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing Forest and Plantation management & use Surface water abstractions for public water supply Taking from nest (falcons) Sand and gravel quarries Intensive sheep grazing Problematic native species Pipe lines Restructuring agricultural land holding Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing Non-intensive cattle grazing Forest planting on open ground Roads, paths and railroads Burning down Parasitism
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Boleybrack Mountains SAC [002032]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Gill SAC
Site Code:	001976
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous urbanisation Dispersed habitation Modifying structures of inland water courses Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes Invasive non-native species Sylviculture, forestry Paths, tracks, cycling tracks Disposal of inert materials Motorized nautical sports Removal of hedges and copses or scrub Grazing in forests/ woodland
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Gill SAC [001976]</i>	
Site Name:	Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC
Site Code:	000636

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Forest and plantation management & use ▪ Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC [000636]</i>	
Site Name:	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC
Site Code:	000637
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Forest replanting ▪ Biocenotic evolution, succession
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC [000637]</i>	
Site Name:	Doocastle Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000492
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hunting ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Grazing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Doocastle Turlough SAC [000492]</i>	
Site Name:	Cloonakillina Lough SAC
Site Code:	001899
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burning down ▪ Sylviculture, forestry ▪ Grazing ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Mowing/ cutting of grassland
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Cloonakillina Lough SAC [001899]</i>	
Site Name:	Flughany Bog SAC
Site Code:	000497
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved access to site ▪ Roads and motorways ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Grazing ▪ Peat extraction
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Flughany Bog SAC [000497]</i>	
Site Name:	Lisnageeragh Bog & Ballinastack Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000296
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Intensive cattle grazing ▪ Abandonment / lack of mowing ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing ▪ Electricity and phone lines ▪ Burning down
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lisnageeragh Bog & Ballinastack Turlough SAC [000296]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Lurgen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC
Site Code:	000301
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population ▪ Mechanical removal of peat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abandonment / lack of mowing ▪ Hunting ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Burning down ▪ Electricity and phone lines ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Lurgheen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC [000301]</i>	
Site Name:	Camderry Bog SAC222
Site Code:	002347
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Burning down ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Camderry Bog SAC [002347]</i>	
Site Name:	Curraghlahanagh Bog SAC
Site Code:	002350
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burning down ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Curraghlahanagh Bog SAC [002350]</i>	
Site Name:	Shankill West SAC
Site Code:	000326
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Burning down ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Intensive cattle grazing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Shankill West SAC [000326]</i>	
Site Name:	Levally Lough SAC
Site Code:	000295
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Hunting
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Levally Lough SAC [000295]</i>	
Site Name:	Carrownagappul Bog SAC
Site Code:	001242
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burning down ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Carrownagappul Bog SAC [001242]</i>	

Site Name:	Glenloughaun Esker SAC
Site Code:	002213
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Forest planting on open ground (native trees) ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Intensive horse grazing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Glenloughaun Esker SAC [002213]</i>	
Site Name:	Ardgraique Bog SAC
Site Code:	002356
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Forest replanting (non-native trees) ▪ Disposal of household / recreational facility waste ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Water abstractions from surface waters ▪ Disposal of inert materials ▪ Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Burning down
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Ardgraique Bog SAC [002356]</i>	
Site Name:	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC
Site Code:	000566
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Cultivation ▪ Mowing/ cutting of grassland ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Forest planting on open ground ▪ Roads and motorways ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Hunting ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Canalisation and water deviation
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for All Saints Bog and Esker SAC [000566]</i>	
Site Name:	Redwood Bog SAC
Site Code:	002353
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivation ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Roads and motorways ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Redwood Bog SAC [002353]</i>	
Site Name:	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC
Site Code:	000919
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Cultivation ▪ Hunting ▪ Roads and motorways

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersed habitation Sand and gravel extraction Erosion
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC [000919]</i>	
Site Name:	Moyclare Bog SAC
Site Code:	000581
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilisation Grazing Mowing/ cutting of grassland Fire and fire suppression Restructuring agricultural land holding Improved access to site Peat extraction Removal of hedges and copses or scrub Electricity and phone lines
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Moyclare Bog SAC [000581]</i>	
Site Name:	Ferbane Bog SAC
Site Code:	000575
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivation Grazing Mowing/ cutting of grassland Peat extraction Mechanical removal of peat Removal of hedges and copses or scrub Urbanised areas, human habitation Fertilisation Forestry clearance Fire and fire suppression
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Ferbane Bog SAC [000575]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Gara SPA
Site Code:	004048
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilisation Sylviculture, forestry
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Gara SPA [004048]</i>	
Site Name:	Bellanagare Bog SPA
Site Code:	004105
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing Forest planting on open ground Peat extraction Roads, motorways Modifying structures of inland water courses
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Bellanagare Bog SPA [004105]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Ree SPA
Site Code:	004064
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive non-native species Fertilisation Grazing Sylviculture, forestry Leisure fishing Hunting Nautical sports Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Lough Ree SPA [004064]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Croan Turlough SPA

Site Code:	004139
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139]</i>	
Site Name:	River Suck Callows SPA
Site Code:	004097
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Sylviculture, forestry ▪ Mowing/ cutting of grassland ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Hunting ▪ Nautical sports
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for River Suck Callows SPA [004097]</i>	
Site Name:	Middle Shannon Callows SPA
Site Code:	004096
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Bridge, viaduct ▪ Urbanised areas, human habitation ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Hunting ▪ Nautical sports ▪ Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000 Data Form for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [004096]</i>	
Site Name:	Lough Arrow SPA
Site Code:	004050
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Leisure fishing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Lough Arrow SPA [004050]</i>	
Site Name:	All Saints Bog SPA
Site Code:	004103
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivation ▪ Mowing/cutting of grassland ▪ Grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Forest planting on open ground ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Roads and motorways ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Hunting ▪ Fire and fire suppression
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for All Saints Bog SPA [004103]</i>	
Site Name:	River Little Brosna Callows SPA
Site Code:	004086
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mowing/cutting of grassland ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Grazing ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Hunting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Leisure fishing
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [004086]</i>	
Site Name:	Ballykenny – Fisherstown Bog SPA
Site Code:	004101
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing ▪ Sylviculture, forestry ▪ Hunting ▪ Leisure fishing ▪ Nautical sports
Source: (NPWS, undated) <i>NATURA 2000- Standard Data Form for Ballykenny – Fisherstown Bog SPA [004101]</i>	
Habitat Specific Threats/Pressures:	
Habitat Name:	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agriculture and forestry activities ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed ▪ Pollution to surface waters by storm overflows ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Surface water abstractions for public water supply ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Turloughs* [3180]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive cattle grazing ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agriculture and forestry activities ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population ▪ Stock feeding ▪ Pollution to groundwater (point source and diffuse sources) ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Removal of stone wall and embankments ▪ Flooding and rising precipitations ▪ Grassland removal for arable land ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Species composition change (succession)
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Active raised bogs* [7110]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Mining and quarrying ▪ Invasive non-native species

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Grazing ▪ Motorised vehicles
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Fire and fire suppression ▪ Mining and quarrying ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Grazing ▪ Motorised vehicles
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native species) ▪ Hand cutting of peat ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Air pollution, air-borne pollutants ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Burning down existing vegetation ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Erosion ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions ▪ Changes in biotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Bog woodland* [91D0]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Burning down existing vegetation ▪ Intensive grazing ▪ Grazing in forests/ woodland ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste ▪ Roads, motorways
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> - type vegetation [3150]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse surface pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants ▪ Other point source pollution to surface water ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface water abstractions for public water supply ▪ Other major surface water abstractions ▪ Surface water abstractions for agriculture ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Invasive non-native species
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)* [6210]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Intensive cattle grazing ▪ Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles ▪ Garbage and solid waste ▪ Intensive horse grazing ▪ Stock feeding ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Agricultural intensification
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Limestone pavements [8240]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mining and quarrying ▪ Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Removal of hedges and copses or scrub ▪ Intensive grazing ▪ Stock feeding ▪ Forest and plantation management and use ▪ Trampling, overuse
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Alkaline fens [7230]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Water abstractions from surface water ▪ Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Diffuse surface pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holding ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	

Habitat Name:	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Grazing in forests/woodland ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Garbage and solid waste
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidenton</i> p.p. vegetation [3270]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Intensive cattle grazing ▪ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Abandonment/lack of mowing ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Forest planting on open ground ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Forest and plantation management and use ▪ Intensive cattle grazing ▪ Intensive horse grazing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Accumulation of organic material
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grassland removal for arable land ▪ Abandonment/ lack of mowing ▪ Fertilisation ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments ▪ Agricultural intensification
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Garbage and solid waste ▪ Grazing in forests/ woodland
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Mining and quarrying ▪ Paths, tracks, cycling tracks ▪ Air pollution, air-borne pollutants ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions ▪ Changes in biotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants ▪ Pollution to surface waters by storm overflows ▪ Other point source pollution to surface water ▪ Surface water abstractions for public water supply ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3130]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Mechanical removal of peat ▪ Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants ▪ Other point source pollution to surface water ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions ▪ Silting up ▪ Drying out ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Accumulation of organic material
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	

Habitat Name:	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water abstractions from groundwater Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh Diffuse pollution to groundwater's due to agricultural and forestry activities Abandonment of pastoral systems Changes in abiotic conditions Water abstractions from surface waters Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits Invasive non-native species Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Peat extraction Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) Agricultural intensification Restructuring agricultural land holdings Roads, motorways Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste Disposal of inert materials
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general Abandonment of pastoral systems Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Trampling, over-use Roads, motorways Intensive grazing Water abstractions from groundwater Surface water abstractions for agriculture Collapse of terrain, landslide Intensive maintenance of public parks, cleaning of beaches Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures Continuous urbanisation Other outdoor sports and leisure activities Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) Speleology Invasive non-native species Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste Other sport/leisure complexes Groundwater pollution by leakages from waste disposal sites
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Mechanical removal of peat Water abstractions from groundwater Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters Modification of hydrographic functioning, general Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat</i>	

<i>Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Non-intensive goat grazing ▪ Non-intensive horse grazing ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Mining and quarrying ▪ Hand cutting of peat ▪ Wind energy production ▪ Roads, paths and railroads ▪ Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles ▪ Off-road motorised driving ▪ Air pollution, air borne pollutants ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Burning down ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Erosion ▪ Damage by herbivores (including game species) ▪ Collapse of terrain, landslide
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	European dry heaths [4030]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Mining and quarrying ▪ Wind energy production ▪ Roads, paths and railroads ▪ Dispersed habitation ▪ Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles ▪ Off-road motorised driving ▪ Fences, fencing ▪ Air pollution, air borne pollutants ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Burning down ▪ Erosion ▪ Damage by herbivores (including game species) ▪ Collapse of terrain, landslide ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions ▪ Changes in biotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive cattle grazing ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Non-intensive goat grazing ▪ Non-intensive horse grazing ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Wind energy production

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles Off-road motorised driving Air pollution, air borne pollutants Invasive non-native species Problematic native species Burning down Erosion Changes in abiotic conditions Changes in biotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive non-native species Problematic native species Species composition change (succession) Changes in abiotic conditions Paths, tracks, cycling tracks Non-intensive sheep grazing Forest and plantation management and use Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles Non-intensive horse grazing Forest planting on open ground Fertilisation
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural intensification Non-intensive cattle grazing Non-intensive sheep grazing Non-intensive goat grazing Non-intensive horse grazing Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) Hand cutting of peat Wind energy production Roads, paths and railroads Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles Off-road motorised driving Air pollution, air borne pollutants Invasive non-native species Burning down Water abstractions from groundwater Erosion Mechanical removal of peat Changes in abiotic conditions Changes in biotic conditions Damage by herbivores (including game species) Collapse of terrain, landslide
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water abstractions from groundwater Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Missing or wrongly placed conservation measures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Diffuse pollution to groundwater's due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Peat extraction ▪ Agricultural intensification ▪ Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Restructuring agricultural land holdings ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste ▪ Disposal of inert materials
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles ▪ Mountaineering and rock climbing ▪ Air pollution, air borne pollutants ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Problematic native species ▪ Erosion ▪ Species composition change (succession) ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions ▪ Changes in biotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Habitat Name:	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-intensive sheep grazing ▪ Mountaineering and rock climbing ▪ Air pollution, air borne pollutants ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions ▪ Changes in biotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Habitat Assessments Volume 2. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Specific Threats/Pressures:	
Species Name:	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roads, motorways ▪ Professional passive fishing ▪ Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing ▪ Intensive grazing ▪ Water abstractions from groundwater ▪ Surface water abstractions for public water supply ▪ Roads, motorways
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural intensification

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive sheep grazing Fertilisation Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) Forest replanting (non-native trees) Use of fertilisers (forestry) Peat extraction Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste Disposal of industrial waste Intensive fish farming, intensification Poaching Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters Invasive non-native species Modification of hydrographic functioning, general Water abstraction from surface waters Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes Predation Threats and pressures from outside the Member State
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural intensification Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing Species composition change (succession) Forest planting on open ground Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures Anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity Peat extraction
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive non-native species Leisure fishing Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments Management of aquatic and bankside vegetation of drainage purposes Introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) Pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish)
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modification of hydrographic functioning, general Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Restructuring agricultural land holding Water abstractions from groundwater Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Pollution to surface waters from industrial plants Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution to surface waters by storm overflows ▪ Other point source pollution to surface water ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters ▪ Surface water abstractions for public water supply ▪ Collapse of terrain, landslide ▪ Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments ▪ Other outdoor sports and leisure activities ▪ Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canalisation ▪ Reduction in migration/ migration barriers ▪ Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) ▪ Bait digging/ collection
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments ▪ Other point source pollution to surface water ▪ Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Bait digging/ collection
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments ▪ Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits ▪ Reduction in migration/ migration barriers ▪ Other point source pollution to surface water ▪ Invasive non-native species ▪ Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities ▪ Bait digging/ collection
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Lesser Horseshoe Bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal of hedges and copses or scrub ▪ Removal of stone walls and embankments ▪ Forest and plantation management and use ▪ Demolishment of buildings and human structures ▪ Reconstruction, renovation of buildings ▪ Speleology ▪ Recreational cave visits ▪ Other human intrusions and disturbances ▪ Light pollution ▪ Inundation (natural processes)
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	

Species Name:	Slender Green Feather-moss (<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>) [1393]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No threats or pressures
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed Water abstractions from groundwater Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants Other point source pollution to surface water Invasive non-native species Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Silting up Drying out Species composition change (succession) Accumulation of organic materials Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: (NPWS, 2013) <i>The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3. Version 1.1.</i>	
Species Name:	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility and service lines Renewable abiotic energy use Modification of cultivation practices Agriculture activities not referred to above Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Other forms of pollution
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_reports-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in biotic conditions Modification of cultivation practices Annual and perennial non-timber crops Renewable abiotic energy use Utility and service lines Improved access to site Marine and freshwater aquaculture Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial) Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Marine water pollution Grazing Agriculture activities not referred to above Forest planting on open ground Other forms of pollution Interspecific faunal relations Changes in abiotic conditions
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_reports-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Renewable abiotic energy use Marine and freshwater aquaculture Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial) Marine water pollution Other forms of pollution Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) Invasive non-native species Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Other ecosystem modifications
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable abiotic energy use Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources Marine water pollution Other ecosystem modifications
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable abiotic energy use Invasive non-native species Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known threats or pressures
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial) Renewable abiotic energy use Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) Marine water pollution Other forms of pollution
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Marine and freshwater aquaculture Renewable abiotic energy use Marine water pollution Modifications of cultivation practices
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]

Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine and freshwater aquaculture Renewable abiotic energy use Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Marine water pollution Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Other ecosystem modifications Modification of cultivation practices
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive mowing or intensification Abandonment/ lack of mowing Predation Flooding and rising precipitations Intensive grazing
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known threats or pressures
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities Marine water pollution Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known threats or pressures
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known threats or pressures
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known threats or pressures
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_report-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in biotic conditions Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial) ▪ Renewable abiotic energy use ▪ Marine water pollution ▪ Marine and freshwater aquaculture ▪ Other forms of pollution
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_reports-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No known threats or pressures
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_reports-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	
Species Name:	Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]
Threats/Pressures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities ▪ Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial) ▪ Renewable abiotic energy use ▪ Marine water pollution ▪ Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) ▪ Marine water pollution ▪ Other forms of pollution ▪ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Source: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_reports-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote#A206_B	

Following on from the identification of the main threats and pressures to the integrity of the European Sites within the zone of influence, these threats and pressures were grouped into impact types. Impact types were determined by the nature of activities (relevant to the RCDP's Variation No. 1) which could potentially result in such impacts occurring, e.g. agricultural and rural activities may lead to grazing. A summary of the main pressures and threats with regard to impact types is presented in Table 3.2.2 below.

Table 3.2.2 Summary of Pressures and Threats on QIs/SCIs in the zone of influence of the RCDP

Summary of Pressures and Threats on QIs/SCIs in the zone of influence of the RCDP	
Agricultural and Rural activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical removal of peat • Grazing • Non-intensive cattle grazing • Restructuring agricultural land holding • Forest planting on open ground • Peat extraction • Fertilisation • Mowing/cutting of grassland • Sylvicultural, forestry • Intensive sheep grazing • Hand cutting of peat • Hunting • Modification of cultivation practices • Forest and plantation management and use • Abandonment / lack of mowing • Use of fertilizers (forestry) • Intensive horse grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation • Non-intensive mowing • Non-intensive mixed animal grazing • Stock feeding • Agricultural intensification • Intensive mixed animal grazing • Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities • Dispersed habitation • Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing • Removal of hedges or copses of scrub • Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits • Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above • Artificial planting on open ground (non-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, fencing • Forest replanting • Intensive cattle grazing • Grassland removal for arable land • Surface water abstractions for agriculture • Grazing in forests/woodland • Fences, fencing • Intensive fish farming, intensification • Poaching • Agriculture activities not referred to above • Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources • Intensive mowing or intensification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • native trees) • Irrigation • Groundwater abstractions for agriculture • Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities • Forestry clearance • Non-intensive sheep grazing • Non-intensive sheep grazing • Non-intensive goat grazing • Non-intensive horse grazing • Annual and perennial non-timber crops • Marine and freshwater aquaculture • Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial)
Economic and Infrastructure Development, Communications and Energy Network Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water abstractions from groundwater • Roads, motorways • Sand and gravel quarries • Urbanised areas, human habitation • Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters • Bridge, viaduct • Continuous urbanisation • Railway lines, TGV • Wind energy production • Surface water abstractions for public water supply • Canalisation and water deviation • Pollution to surface waters by industrial plants • Mining and quarrying • Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off • Disposal of industrial waste • Utility and service lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population • Other forms of transportation and communication • Management of aquatic and bankside vegetation for drainage purposes • Cargo lanes • Roads, paths and railroads • Groundwater abstractions for public water supply • Pipe lines • Aerodrome, heliport • Electricity and phone lines • Dredging/ removal of limnic sediments • Pollution to surface waters by storm overflows • Canalisation • Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions • Renewable abiotic energy use
Tourism, Recreation and Leisure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of household/ recreational facility waste • Paths, tracks, cycling tracks • Leisure fishing • Off-road motorized driving • Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles • Motorized nautical sports • Mountaineering and rock climbing • Professional passive fishing • Bait digging/ collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nautical sports • Camping and caravans • Piers/ tourist harbours or recreational piers • Sports and leisure structures • Trampling, overuse, • Intensive maintenance of public parks, cleaning of beaches • Other outdoor sports and leisure activities • Other sport/leisure complexes • Recreational cave visits
Other	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification of hydrographic functioning, general • Invasive non-native species • Burning down existing vegetation • Other human induced changes in hydraulic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill, land reclamation and drying out general • Other human intrusions and disturbances • Introduced genetic material, GMO • Competition

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conditions Noise nuisance, noise pollution Modifying structures of inland water courses Fire and fire suppression Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures Drying out Disposal of inert materials Biocenotic evolution, succession Pollution to groundwater (point source and diffuse sources) Removal of stone wall and embankments Flooding and rising precipitations Problematic native species Motorised vehicles Silting up Drying out Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh Groundwater pollution by leakages from waste disposal sites Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) Anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity Introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) Reduction in migration/ migration barriers Light pollution Inundation (natural processes) Other ecosystem modifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharges Improved access to site Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals Erosion Garbage and solid waste Taking from nest (falcons) Parasitism Species composition change (succession) Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed Changes in abiotic conditions Water abstractions from groundwater Air pollution, air-borne pollutants Changes in biotic conditions Other major surface water abstractions Accumulation of organic material Collapse of terrain, landslide Speleology Damage by herbivores (including game species) Predation Threats and pressures from outside the Member State Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits Demolishment of buildings and human structures Reconstruction, renovation of buildings Other forms of pollution Improved access to site Marine water pollution Interspecific faunal relations
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4 PROTECTIVE POLICIES & OBJECTIVES CONTAINED WITHIN THE ROSCOMMON COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2020)

The following “protective” policies and objectives were extracted from the Roscommon County Development Plan (2014-2020). They are regarded as the strategic policies and objectives for the County. Protective measures contained in the County Development Plan, which set out to protect ecological networks and resources will, help to prevent any adverse effects on European sites (and their supporting networks) which may arise as a result of implementing the proposed Variation No. 1 to the RCDP.

Chapter 3: Economic Development

Objective 3.9: “Ensure that agricultural development and intensification is screened for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, where required”.

Policy 3.39: “Discourage new (non-broadleaf) forestry development in proposed/candidate/adopted NHAs, SACs and SPAs, in designated Sensitive Rural

Landscapes, water quality sensitive areas, along designated Scenic Routes. Broadleaf forestry may be open to consideration on a case by case basis in some of these areas and in some proposed/candidate/adopted NHAs, SPAs and SACs, subject to consultation with the DEHLG, screening for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and shall have regard to any management plans prepared by the DAHG/NPWS”.

Policy 3.52: *“No wind energy development or Pumped Hydro Electric Storage (PHES) schemes will be considered in any Natura 2000 site or their surrounding buffer areas. All renewable energy schemes will be subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Only proposals that will not adversely affect the integrity any Natura 2000 site will be permitted. Where an Appropriate Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment is to be carried out for any renewable energy project, proponents of such projects shall adhere to the minimum survey requirements for protected species and habitats as included in the Natura Impact Report that accompanies this Plan”.*

Policy 3.61: *“Ensure that all projects associated with the extractive industry carry out screening for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, where required”.*

Policy 3.63: *“Promote Roscommon as a cultural, heritage and eco-tourism destination in order to diversify the range of tourist facilities in the county. All tourist developments will be screened for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive”.*

Chapter 4: Infrastructure

Policy 4.18: *“Ensure that all road plans and project proposals in the County, including improvement works on national and non – national roads which could, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site, undergo an Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive. Any proposal for new roads will be subject to route selection, emphasising the avoidance of Natura 2000 sites where possible”.*

Policy 4.25: *“All proposals for the development an upgrade of the water supply in the County will be screened for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive”.*

Policy 4.36: *“Ensure all developments included in the Water Services Investment Programme (WSIP) will be screened for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive”.*

Policy 4.41: *“Protect and enhance the County’s turloughs, lake/river floodplains and wetlands as strategically important green infrastructure which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater and enables flood risk to be more effectively managed, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive”.*

Policy 4.71: *“Ensure that all plans and projects associated with telecommunication networks will be subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive”.*

Chapter 5: Housing

Policy 5.7: *“Ensure that, where relevant, housing development will be subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive”.*

Policy 5.42: *“Prohibit residential development protection areas. Housing arising from locally generated need exceptional circumstances”.*

Policy 5.43: *“Ensure that development in, near or likely to affect a designated site should avoid any significant adverse impact on any features or species for which that site has been designated and require an Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment as appropriate”.*

Chapter 7: Natural Heritage and Landscape Character

Policy 7.1: *“Protect proposed and designated Natural Heritage Areas, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation”.*

Objective 7.2: ***“Ensure Appropriate Assessment Screening, and, where required, Appropriate Assessment, is carried out for any plan or project which, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects is likely to have a significant direct or indirect impact on any Natura 2000 site or sites; in accordance with best practice guidance as issued by the National Parks & Wildlife Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht and/or the Department of Environment, Community & Local Government”.***

5 CONCLUSION OF THE SCREENING PROCESS

Following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular, the nature of the Variation and its potential relationship with European sites, as well as considering other plans and projects, and applying the precautionary principle, it is the professional opinion of the authors of this report that it is possible to rule out likely significant effects on all European sites. This judgement has been reached for the reason outlined below.

- **The nature of the Variation and the lack of any viable “source-pathway-receptor” linkages:** While linkages between the European sites and the CDP area do exist, the absence of a source of an impact is regarded as the limiting factor in this situation. The Variation will not result in any changes to zonings of land and merely outlines the approach the Council will take to vacant sites within the CDP area, upon adoption of the variation. Therefore, no source for potential impacts on European sites exist.

For this reason, it is the professional opinion of the authors of this report that the application for planning permission for Variation No. 1 to the Roscommon County Development Plan 2014-2020 does not require an Appropriate Assessment.

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NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Williamstown Turloughs SAC [002296] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Errit Lough SAC [000607] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives for Callow Bog SAC [000595] (19/01/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SAC [001673] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Unshin River SAC [001898] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Bricklieve Mountains and Keishcorran SAC [001656] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Lough Ree SAC [000440] (09/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Funshinagh SAC [000611] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SAC [000610] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Ballymona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC [002339] (23/09/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Killeglan Grassland SAC [000592] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Castlesampson Esker SAC [001625] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Castlesampson Esker SAC [001625] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Fin Lough SAC [000576] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives for Mongan Bog SAC [000580] (01/04/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC [001776] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives for Crosswood Bog SAC [002337] (10/02/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [001626] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives Ballinturly Turlough SAC [000588] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Four Roads Turlough SAC [001637] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives Lisduff Turlough SAC [000609] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives Lough Corrib SAC [000297] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives Lough Forbes Complex SAC [001818] (04/05/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives River Moy SAC [002298] (03/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Urlaur Lakes SAC [001571] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [000584] (05/09/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Clooneen Bog SAC [002348] (09/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Brown Bog SAC [002346] (18/02/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Fortwilliam Turlough SAC [000448] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Boleybrack Mountains SAC [002032] (17/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Lough Gill SAC [001976] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Templehouse & Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC [000636] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC [000637] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Doocastle Turlough SAC [000492] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Cloonakillina Lough SAC [001899] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Flughany Bog SAC [000497] (18/01/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC [000296] (22/03/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: Lough Lurleen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough SAC [000301] (04/04/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Levally Lough SAC [000295] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Glenloughaun Esker SAC [002213] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Conservation Objectives: All Saints Bog and Esker SAC [000566] (02/03/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives: Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC [000919] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SPA [004050] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Gara SPA [004048] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SPA [004105] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [004064] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [004097] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [004096] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for All Saints Bog SPA [004103] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [004086] (15/08/2016)*

NPWS (2016). *Generic Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny - Fisherstown Bog SPA [004101] (15/08/2016)*

APPENDIX 1- Proposed Amendments to the Cortober, Hodson Bay, Strokestown and Elphin Area Plans 2014 – 2020

Table 1.1 Proposed Amendments to the Cortober, Hodson Bay, Strokestown and Elphin Area Plans 2014 – 2020 (Variation No. 1) *

➤ **Cortober Area Plan:**

Section 3.4: Further Development within the Area Plan

Additional Text: The Council will maintain a Vacant Site Register and implement the Vacant Site Levy as required by the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015, as a mechanism to stimulate site activation in urban areas, which is intended to “bring underutilised vacant sites and buildings into beneficial use, ensuring more sustainable urban development and an efficient return on state investment in enabling infrastructure.”⁶

The site activation measure aims to encourage the release of zoned lands at key locations in order to stimulate development, deliver housing at appropriate locations, and, stimulate the regeneration of vacant urban sites.

Policy 3.11: Identify and facilitate the development and renewal of vacant and derelict sites and derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, in order to prevent—

- (i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
- (ii) urban blight and decay,
- (iii) anti-social behaviour, or
- (iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Chapter 9: Built Heritage

Section 9.1: Strategic Goals

Policy 9.3: Take all necessary actions to minimise the occurrence of unsightly and wasteful vacant and derelict sites in the area through appropriate refurbishment or reconstruction. Those listed on the Vacant Sites Register and Derelict Sites Register are of particular relevance.

APPENDIX 1: POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Policies for Residential Development

Policy 3.11: Identify and facilitate the development and renewal of vacant and derelict sites and derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, in order to prevent—

- (i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
- (ii) urban blight and decay,
- (iii) anti-social behaviour, or
- (iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

⁶ Circular letter PL6/2015, 31 August 2015.

Policies for Built Environment

Policy 9.3: Take all necessary actions to minimise the occurrence of unsightly and wasteful vacant and derelict sites in the area through appropriate refurbishment or reconstruction. Those listed on the Vacant Sites Register and Derelict Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Chapter 11: Land Use Zoning objectives

This plan identifies specific areas for specific types of land use in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development and the Land Use Zoning Maps reflect this detail.

In addition, explanatory maps have been provided which apply specific hatching over the Land Use Zones for "Residential" lands to give effect to the requirements of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015. The hatching applies to lands where the Vacant Site Levy may apply.

➤ Hodson Bay Area Plan:

Section 4.3: Further Development Within the Area Plan Area

Additional Text: The Council will maintain a Vacant Site Register and implement the Vacant Site Levy as required by the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015, as a mechanism to stimulate site activation in urban areas, which is intended to "bring underutilised vacant sites and buildings into beneficial use, ensuring more sustainable urban development and an efficient return on state investment in enabling infrastructure."⁷

The site activation measure aims to encourage the release of zoned lands at key locations in order to stimulate development, deliver housing at appropriate locations, and, stimulate the regeneration of vacant urban sites.

Policies for Residential Development

Policy 4.8: Identify and facilitate the development and renewal of vacant and derelict sites and derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, in order to prevent—

- (i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
- (ii) urban blight and decay,
- (iii) anti-social behaviour, or
- (iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Chapter 10: Land Use Zoning Objectives and Matrix

This plan identifies specific areas for specific types of land use in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development and the Land Use Zoning Maps reflect this detail.

In addition, explanatory maps have been provided which apply specific hatching over the Land Use Zones for "Residential" and "Regeneration" lands to give effect to the requirements of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015. The hatching applies to

⁷ Circular letter PL6/2015, 31 August 2015.

lands where the Vacant Site Levy may apply.

APPENDIX 1: POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Policies for Residential Development

Policy 4.8: Identify and facilitate the development and renewal of **vacant and** derelict sites and derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, **in order to prevent—**

- (i) **adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,**
- (ii) **urban blight and decay,**
- (iii) **anti-social behaviour, or**
- (iv) **a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.**

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

➤ Strokestown Area Plan:

Section 2.5: Strategic Aims of the Strokestown Area Plan

The **Strategic Aims** of the Strokestown Area Plan are to:

- 4. Encourage revitalisation and occupation of **vacant and** derelict or semi-derelict buildings, especially those that are an integral part of the established town centre. Direct appropriate development progression from the town core outwards in a planned fashion. **Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register and Derelict Sites Register would be relevant in relation to this.**

Section 2.61: General Planning Policies in Relation to Development (of all Categories) in Strokestown

Policy 2.8: Identify and facilitate, as a priority, the development and renewal of obsolete areas, **vacant and** derelict sites and **vacant** derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, **in order to prevent—**

- (i) **adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,**
- (ii) **urban blight and decay,**
- (iii) **anti-social behaviour, or**
- (iv) **a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.**

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Chapter 5: Development of Core Town Centre and Peripheral Town Centre

Section 5.1: Brownfield and Backland Sites

The Council will support development of street fronting brown field sites along with the concerted development of backland gardens in the town centre situation subject to appropriate planning considerations. Strokestown, by the nature of its urban morphology, presents many opportunities in this regard. There are extensive tracts of unutilised or underutilised or abandoned lands identified as opportunity sites **SO1, SO2 and SO3 (Map 2).**

Section 5.2: Planning Policies in Relation to the Core Town Centre and Peripheral Town Centre

Policy 5.1: Identify infill brownfield sites that allow for appropriate development of the urban fabric of the town compatible with assigned zoning objectives. Prioritise, in as far as is practicable, the re occupation and redevelopment of **vacant,** derelict and semi derelict

building stock. Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register and Derelict Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Section 5.3: Objectives in Relation to the Core Town Centre and Peripheral Town Centre

Objective 5.1: Co-operate with and advise prospective businesses/developers in relation to the opportunity and planning feasibility of occupation of vacant commercial/residential units during the lifetime of the Plan. See Map 2, identifying opportunity sites labelled **SO4** and **SO5**.

Objective 5.2: Cooperate with and advise prospective developers and landowners in relation to the opportunity for the development of backland areas in a coordinated and concerted manner (as opposed to fragmented piecemeal type development). See Map 2 identifying opportunity sites **SO1, SO2 and SO3**.

Chapter 7: Economic, Industrial and Commercial Development

Section 7.2: Objectives in relation to Economic, Industrial and Commercial Development

Objective 7.1: Cooperate with and advise prospective businesses in relation to the opportunity for occupation of vacant Industrial/commercial units during the lifetime of the Plan. (See Map 2 identifying opportunity site, labelled **SO6**.)

Land Use Zoning Objectives

This plan identifies specific areas for specific types of land use in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development and the Land Use Zoning Maps reflect this detail.

In addition, explanatory maps have been provided which apply specific hatching over the Land Use Zones for "Residential" and "Regeneration" lands to give effect to the requirements of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015. The hatching applies to lands where the Vacant Site Levy may apply.

APPENDIX 2: POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Policies in relation to development (of all categories) in Strokestown

Policy 2.8: Identify and facilitate, as a priority, the development and renewal of obsolete areas, vacant and derelict sites and vacant derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, in order to prevent—

- (i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
- (ii) urban blight and decay,
- (iii) anti-social behaviour, or
- (iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Planning Policies In Relation To The Core Town Centre And Peripheral Town Centre

Policy 5.1: Identify infill brownfield sites that allow for appropriate development of the urban fabric of the town compatible with assigned zoning objectives. Prioritise, in as far as is practicable, the re occupation and redevelopment of vacant, derelict and semi derelict building stock. Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register and Derelict Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Policy 5.4: Maintain the Vacant Sites Register, impose the Vacant Sites Levy and

implement the provisions associated with them, as defined in the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015

Objectives In Relation To The Core Town Centre And Peripheral Town Centre

Objective 5.1: Co-operate with and advise prospective businesses/developers in relation to the opportunity and planning feasibility of occupation of vacant commercial/residential units during the lifetime of the Plan. See Map 2, identifying opportunity sites labelled **SO4** and **SO5**.

Objective 5.2: Cooperate with and advise prospective developers and landowners in relation to the opportunity for the development of backland areas in a coordinated and concerted manner (as opposed to fragmented piecemeal type development). See Map 2 identifying opportunity sites **SO1**, **SO2** and **SO3**.

Objectives In Relation To Economic, Industrial And Commercial Development

Objective 7.1: Cooperate with and advise prospective businesses in relation to the opportunity for occupation of vacant Industrial/commercial units during the lifetime of the Plan. (See Map 2 identifying opportunity site, labelled **SO6**.)

➤ **Elphin Area Plan:**

Section 2.4: Strategic Aims of the Elphin Local Area Plan

The **Strategic Aims** of the Elphin Local Area Plan are to:

5. Encourage revitalisation, as a priority, and occupation of **vacant and** derelict or semi-derelict buildings, especially those that are an integral part of the established town centre. **Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register and Derelict Sites Register would be relevant in relation to this.**

Section 2.5: General Planning Policies In Relation To Development (Of All Categories) For Elphin

Policy 2.9: Identify and facilitate, **as a priority**, the development and renewal of obsolete areas, **vacant and** derelict sites and **vacant** derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, **in order to prevent—**

- (i) **adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,**
- (ii) **urban blight and decay,**
- (iii) **anti-social behaviour, or**
- (iv) **a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.**

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance.

Chapter 5: Development Of Core Town Centre And Peripheral Town Centre

Section 5.1: Brownfield and Back Land Sites

The Council will support development of street fronting brown field sites along with concerted development of backland gardens in the town centre situation. There are extensive tracts of underutilised or abandoned lands identified as opportunity sites **SO1**, **SO2** and **SO3** on Map 2.

Section 5.3: Planning Policies in Relation to the Town Centre and Peripheral Town

Policy 5.2: Endeavour to develop vacant backlands in a concentrated non piecemeal way so as to achieve optimum design solutions. Prioritise, in so far as is practicable, the

reoccupation and redevelopment of **vacant**, derelict and semi derelict building stock

Section 5.4: Objectives in Relation to the Core Town Centre and Peripheral Town

Objective 5.2: Cooperate with and advise prospective developers and landowners in relation to the opportunity and planning feasibility for the development of vacant /derelict or backland areas in a coordinated and concerted manner (as opposed to fragmented piecemeal type development). See **Map 2** identifying opportunity sites **SO1**, **SO2** and **SO3**.

Land Use Zoning objectives

This plan identifies specific areas for specific types of land use in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development and the Land Use Zoning Maps reflect this detail.

In addition, explanatory maps have been provided which apply specific hatching over the Land Use Zones for "Residential" and "Regeneration" lands to give effect to the requirements of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015. The hatching applies to lands where the Vacant Site Levy may apply.

APPENDIX 2: POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Policies In Relation To Development (Of All Categories) For Elphin

Policy 2.9: Identify and facilitate, as a priority, the development and renewal of obsolete areas, **vacant** and derelict sites and **vacant** derelict buildings in a manner appropriate to the area, in order to prevent—

- (i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
- (ii) urban blight and decay,
- (iii) anti-social behaviour, or
- (iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

Those properties listed on the Vacant Sites Register are of particular relevance

Planning policies in relation to the Core Town Centre and Peripheral Town

Policy 5.2: Endeavour to develop vacant backlands in a concentrated non piecemeal way so as to achieve optimum design solutions. Prioritise, in so far as is practicable, the reoccupation and redevelopment of **vacant**, derelict and semi derelict building stock.

Objectives in relation to the Core Town Centre and Peripheral Town

Objective 5.2: Cooperate with and advise prospective developers and landowners in relation to the opportunity and planning feasibility for the development of vacant /derelict or backland areas in a coordinated and concerted manner (as opposed to fragmented piecemeal type development). See **Map 2** identifying opportunity sites **SO1**, **SO2** and **SO3**.

*Additional text brought in through the proposed Variation No. 1 is shown in red