

Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

Roscommon County Council – Draft Noise Action Plan
2024-2028



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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This report has been prepared by Oran Ecology Ltd. on behalf of Roscommon County Council for the Roscommon County Council – (Draft) Noise Action Plan 2024-2028. The plan requires Screening for Appropriate Assessment to determine whether any significant effects on designated sites arising from the implementation of the Noise Action Plan are likely.

This report has been prepared to provide the necessary information to allow the competent authority to conduct an Article 6(3) Screening for Appropriate Assessment of the proposed plan. This Appropriate Assessment Screening report (AASR) has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011).

The proposed project is not directly connected with, or necessary for, the management of any European Site, therefore, the project has been subject to the Appropriate Assessment process.

In addition to the above legislation, this report was prepared in accordance with the following European, national and DEHLG guidance documents on Appropriate Assessment:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland, Guidance for Planning Authorities. DoEHLG, 2009;
- Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites; Methodological Guidance on the provisions of Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission, 2002;
- EC (2013) Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission,
- Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. European Commission,
- EC (2018) Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC . European Commission,
- European Communities (2000) Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. European Commission
- EC (2007) Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the commission. European Commission
- NRA (2009) Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes, National Roads Authority, Dublin
- CIEEM (2018) Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment
- OPR (2021) Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management

1.2 Legislative Context

Appropriate Assessment

The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000. The Habitats Directive has been transposed into Irish law through the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011) as amended and Part XAB of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000-2017. This requires that a consenting or competent authority undertake an Appropriate Assessment (AA) if a plan or project is likely to have the potential for significant effects on European Sites.

The obligation to undertake an AA derives from Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive. Both involve a number of steps and tests that need to be applied in sequential order. Article 6(3) is concerned with the strict protection of sites, while Article 6(4) is the procedure for allowing derogation from this strict protection in certain restricted circumstances. An AA is a focused and detailed impact assessment of the implications of the plan or projects, alone and in combination with other plans and projects, on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in view of its conservation objectives. Assessments should be undertaken on the basis of best scientific evidence and methods.

Stages of Appropriate Assessment Process

There are four stages involved in the Appropriate Assessment process. The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) has issued a document entitled Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: guidance for planning authorities (2009), which outlines the details of these stages. This document states that it is the responsibility of the competent authority to undertake the AA. The assessment should be based on sufficient relevant information such as that submitted by the proponent of the plan.

Stage 1 - Screening

The first step in AA is Screening for an AA. The Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) has published a practice note to provide information and guidance on screening for appropriate assessment during the planning application process, entitled Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2021). The purpose of screening is to determine if a project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of a European site or if it is likely to have a significant effect, either individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, on European site(s) in view of the site's conservation objectives. Screening requires a description of the project, identification and description of relevant Natura 2000 sites providing information of the Qualifying Interests and conservation objectives. The process identifies the likely effects of a plan or project on the conservation objectives of a European site, which is not directly connected to or necessary for the management of the site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these effects are likely to be significant. If these are not deemed to be potentially significant, then there is no need to conduct a full AA. The Screening Stage is carried out to determine whether there is a requirement to proceed with a more detailed assessment and undertake Appropriate Assessment (Stage 2).

Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment

Here, consideration needs to be given to the impact of the plan or project on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site(s), either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. This requires identification of the conservation objectives of relevant Natura 2000 site(s) that may be affected by the project. The type of impact should be identified. Additionally, where there may be adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts is required.

Stage 3 - Assessment of Alternative Solutions

If the potential impacts are still considered to be significant or unknown after the Appropriate Assessment stage, then alternative ways of implementing the project are considered at this stage. If no alternative solutions are possible, then it is considered whether the project or plan may go ahead regardless, if imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) are found.

Stage 4 - Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)

If significant negative impacts on the Natura 2000 site are unavoidable, and no alternative solutions may be found, then this stage involves the consideration of whether the project or plan may go ahead despite these effects, for 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI).

1.2.1 Screening Assessment

This report details Stage 1, the preparation of an AASR to provide the competent authority with the information necessary for them to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is required, in accordance with current DoEHLG (2010) guidance and follows the following steps;

- Determination if the project is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site.
- Description of the project.
- Assessment of potential source-pathway-receptor models to determine relevant zones of influence.
- Description of the baseline environment within relevant zones of influence.
- Identification of any links with European sites (defined as 'relevant' European sites) having regard for their Conservation Objectives.
- The use of Screening matrices to determine if Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) could arise due to the links with European sites having regard for:
 - Source-pathway-receptor models and zones of influence;
 - Known distribution and ranges of QI;
 - Likely ranging behaviours of mobile QIs and SCIs beyond their European sites; and,
 - Potential in-combination effects with other plans or projects.
- Conclusion of the assessment with a Screening Statement.

The assessment is informed by a desk study undertaken in November 2024. The assessment in this report is considered in the absence of any mitigation measures.

The following sources were used to gather information;

- Review of online web-mappers: NPWS, EPA, Water Framework Directive and Geo Hive
- Review of NPWS Conservation Objectives, Site Synopses and Natura Standard Data Forms
- Review of EU Habitats Directive Article 17 Reports (2019, 2013, 2007)

- Review of other plans and projects within the area

1.3 Statement of Competency

This report and general ecological walkover survey were carried out by ecologist James Owens (B.Sc., M.Sc.) who has relevant academic qualifications and is a competent expert in the Appropriate Assessment process. James has eight years' experience as an ecologist and has prepared numerous Appropriate Assessment Screening Reports for residential developments, renewable energy developments and forestry licences.

2 Description of the Plan

2.1 Purpose of the Plan

The legal and policy framework relating to the management and control of environmental noise is enacted through international, European, national and local legislation, regulation and guidance. In 2002 the European Union issued a Directive (2002/49/EC) relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise, also known as the Environmental Noise Directive, hereafter referred to as the END.

The END was transposed into Irish Law by the European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations 2018, SI No. 549 of 2018 (Regulations). The regulations both revise and revoke the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, S.I. 140/2006, & transpose Directive 2015/996. The Regulations were amended through the European Communities (Environmental Noise) (Amendment) Regulations 2021, S.I. No. 663 of 2021.

The aim of the END is to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise”. The END requires member states to prepare and publish strategic noise maps and noise management action plans every five years. This Noise Action Plan is the 3rd produced by Roscommon County Council and it replaces the previous Noise Action Plan 2018-2023.

2.2 Scope of the Plan

Roscommon County Council is the Action Planning Authority for this Noise Action Plan. In County Roscommon, the noise source to be considered in this Noise Action Plan, as required under the Regulations relates to major roads carrying in excess of 3 million vehicles per year.

This is the third NAP for Co. Roscommon which reports the findings of the strategic noise mapping prepared in consultation with

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII), Irish Rail and the EPA, in respect of the calendar year 2021 for noise from the following sources:

- Road traffic;
- Rail traffic; and
- Industrial activity sites.

As required by the END, the NAP seeks to provide a framework for long-term management of environmental noise from transport systems, referring to the results of the strategic noise maps to inform assessments of population exposure and harmful effects of noise.

As part of this management, areas are identified for noise management activities during the implementation of the NAP, and the recommended protection of quiet areas within Co. Roscommon is also set out within the NAP. The temporal framework for the NAP is 4 years, at which time the noise mapping will be reviewed as well as the NAP.

This Noise Action Plan has been prepared by Roscommon County Council for major roads carrying more than three million vehicles per annum, which in County Roscommon comprises the M6 Motorway/N6 Dual Carriageway, 15km of the N61 between the M6 and Lecarrow and 0.3km of road N4 within the urban area of Cortober near Carrick-on-Shannon. For the purpose of the SEA, relevant

sections of the NAP include the overarching long-term strategy which incorporates the Noise Policy Statement. By way of a summary the management of noise within Co. Roscommon focusses on Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Measures as set out within the Noise Policy Statement.

Noise Mitigation and Protection Measures

The Priority Important Area (PIA1) will be investigated over the timeframe of this NAP (2024-2028).

This assessment will include:

- Noise monitoring,
- Noise modelling calculations, and
- Cost-benefit analysis

The measures available for the protection of future developments from exposure to noise from major roads include acoustical planning measures in land use zoning and development layout, design and specifications.

For the PIA identified under this Noise Action Plan, Roscommon County Council will:

- Undertake ambient noise monitoring at representative locations within the Priority Important Area; and
- Review and refine the noise model, where necessary, against the local situation at the Priority Important Area.

Ambient noise monitoring will be undertaken at an appropriate number of locations, based on the size of the Priority Important Area and the noise source. The measurements will be used to confirm that the noise exposure correlates with that assessed by the strategic noise maps, and help validate the calculation model baseline scenario for the assessment of mitigation measures.

Measurement results will be reviewed and any spurious noise events, periods of rain, or excessive wind speeds, removed from the average levels. The long-term average L_{day} , $L_{evening}$, L_{night} and L_{den} , measured levels will then be compared with calculated results. If possible, road traffic flow data will be captured near the measurement locations during the survey period to validate the noise model.

If necessary after noise monitoring is complete, Roscommon County Council will review the noise model for the PIA, based upon information captured through field survey work, with particular attention being paid to aspects such as:

- Road surface type;
- Railhead roughness;
- Traffic speed;
- Traffic volume and compositions;
- Location and height of any noise barriers; and
- Any other noise mitigation measures present on site.

Once the extent of the existing noise exposure levels have been confirmed for the PIA, potential noise mitigations measures will be investigated and a cost benefit analysis undertaken for each, with the aim of developing a selection matrix which leads towards a recommendation for action.

The Draft EPA guidance provides relevant documents regarding road noise mitigation and these will be reviewed by the council when considering possible mitigation measures for the PIA. For road traffic

noise, the most cost-effective scenarios may comprise a combination of complementary noise mitigation measures. For example, in the context of the ZPAP target of a 30% reduction in the number of people chronically exposed to environmental noise by 2030, the following measures were shown to offer the most cost-effective noise mitigation measures for road traffic noise:

- Reducing the road traffic noise through road resurfacing and low noise road surfaces;
- Speed restriction or speed limit reductions;
- Car-free zones;
- Dwelling façade insulation, either new build or retrofit; and
- Planning new developments with quiet facades.

Measures and options for noise control and costs for the PIA outlined in the NAP will be evaluated over the lifetime of this NAP and a shortlist of practical noise mitigation measures for the PIA will be compiled. It is a statutory requirement that Roscommon County Council liaise and consult with TII when selecting feasible noise mitigation measures for detailed assessment.

3 Identifying European Sites within the likely Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development

Table 3.1 lists all European sites within the Likely Zone of Influence and provides an assessment on the potential for likely significant effects as a result of the proposed plan on the Qualifying Interests (QIs)/Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of each European Site. European sites within 15km of the proposed development were taken to be within the Likely Zone of Influence, following Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: guidance for planning authorities (DoEHLG, 2009).

The potential for significant effects to occur from the proposed development on European sites was assessed using the source-pathway-receptor model. This conceptual model is a standard tool in environmental assessment. In order for an effect to occur, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism means there is no likelihood for the effect to occur. In the context of the proposed works, the model comprises:

- Source (s) – e.g. sediment run-off from proposed works;
- Pathway (s) – e.g. drains and streams connecting to a European site;
- Receptor (s) – Qualifying habitats and species of European sites.

If the potential for significant effects to occur on a European site is identified, then further assessment is required. Effects are considered in light of the conservation objectives of the Annex I habitats and Annex II species for which each European site is designated.

The assessment takes into consideration any likely direct or indirect effects of the proposed development on European sites, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects, with regard to the following criteria: size and scale, land-take, distance from the European site or key features of the site, resource requirements, emissions, excavation requirements, transportation requirements and duration of construction, operation and decommissioning. The assessment does not take into account any measures intended to avoid or reduce any harmful effects of the proposed development on European sites. The following resources were consulted to inform the assessment;

- NPWS site synopsis, Natura standard data forms and conservation objectives for the relevant European sites with potential source-receptor-pathways to the proposed development; and
- EPA hydrological catchment data (www.epa.ie)
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) data (www.gsi.ie)

A map showing European Sites within 15km of the proposed development is shown in Figure 3.1.

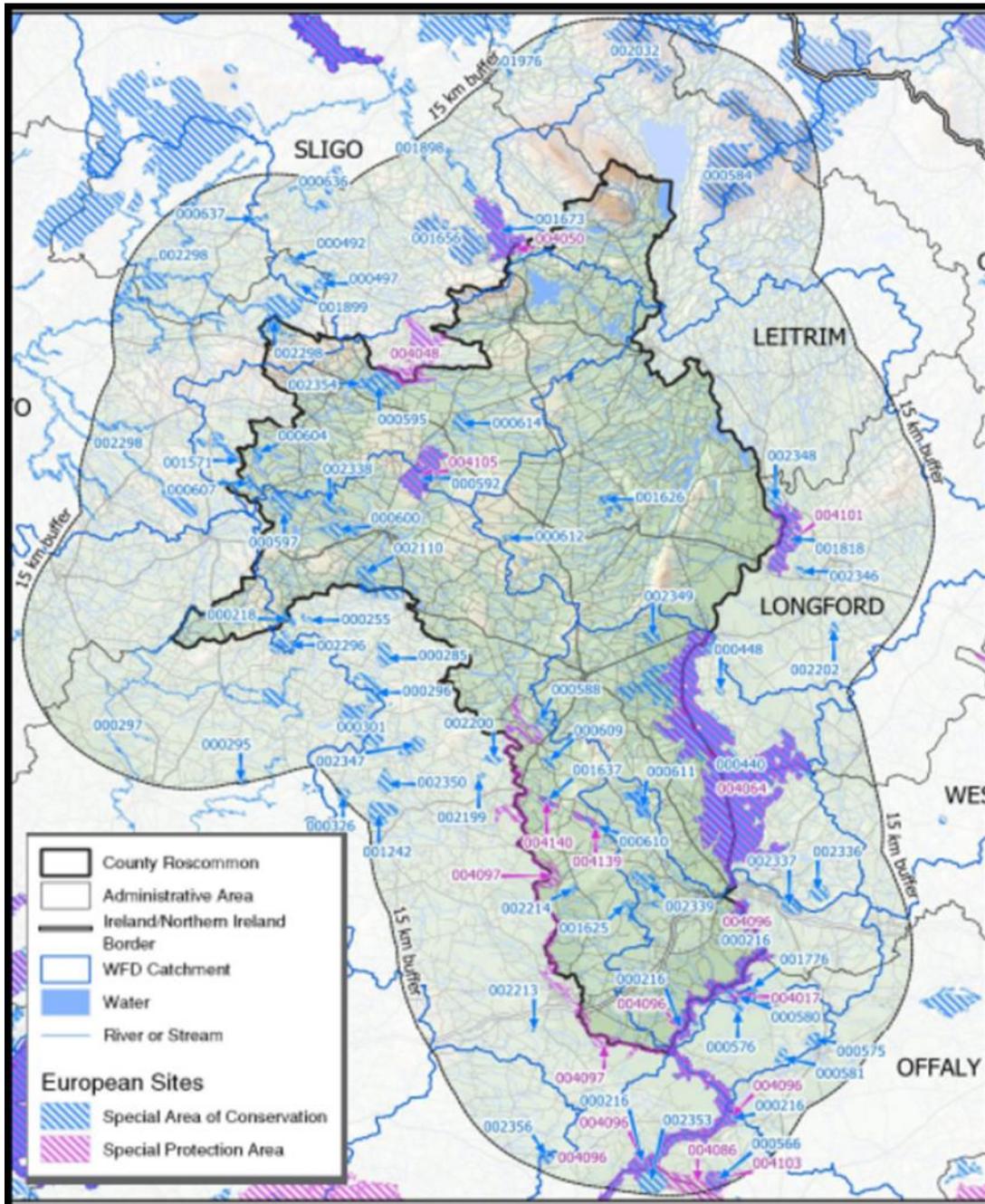


Figure 3.1 European sites within Co. Roscommon and within 15km buffer of the county boundary

Table 3.1 Assessment of Sites Within the Likely Zone of Influence

European Site Code	European Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Interest(s)(QI's) / Special Conservation Interest(s)(SCIs) (* indicates Priority Annex I Habitats) as reviewed on the 07/11/2024	Zone of Likely Influence Screening	Possibility for Likely Significant Effects
000218	Coolcam Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	<p>The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic</p>	No
000297	Lough Corrib SAC	Within	<p>Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles) [91A0], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Slender green feather-moss (Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus) [1393], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Alkaline fens [7230], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303], Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0], Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea [3130],</p>		No

			<p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco- Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Active raised bogs [7110], Limestone pavements [8240], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]</p>	<p>Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.</p> <p>No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.</p>	
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Within	<p>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], Limestone pavements [8240], Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0], Alkaline fens [7230], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles) [91A0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p>	<p>The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long- term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect</p>	No
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]		No
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the		No

			Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.	
000595	Callow Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise. No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.	No
000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]		No
000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
000607	Errit Lough SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140]		No
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]		No
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]		No
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]		No
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]		No
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0], Active raised		The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce

			bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.</p> <p>No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.</p>	
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140]		No
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Within	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Turloughs [3180]		No
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Within	Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]		No
001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]		No
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp [3140]		No
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]		No
002110	Corliskea / Trien / Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
002214	Killeglan Grassland SAC	Within	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]		No
002298	River Moy SAC	Within	Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], White-clawed	No	

			(or Atlantic stream) crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles) [91A0], Alkaline fens [7230], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Active raised bogs [7110]		
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.	No
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Within	Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Turloughs [3180], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Within	Great crested grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Common pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059], Whooper swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Common goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Eurasian teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Eurasian wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050],		No
				As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The	

			Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]	potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.	
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Within	Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]	No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.	No
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Within	Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067],		No

			Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]		
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	Within	Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.	No
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Within	Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]		No
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	Within	European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160],	As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including	No

			Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]	through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise. No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.	
004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	Within	Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]		No
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Within	Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]		No
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Within	Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Corn crake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus</i>		No

			ridibundus) [A179], Common quail (Coturnix coturnix) [A113]		
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	0.17	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]	<p>The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.</p>	No
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	0.18	Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC	0.34	Turloughs [3180]		No
000580	Mongan Bog SAC	0.45	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
004017	Mongan Bog SPA	0.76	Eurasian curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Common snipe (Gallinago gallinago) [A153], Greenland white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]		No
000255	Croaghill Turlough SAC	1.19	Turloughs [3180]		No
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	2.03	Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]		No
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	2.14	White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) [6510], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii) [8120], Semi-natural dry		No

			grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Turloughs [3180], Marsh fritillary butterfly (Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia) [1065]	No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.	
002346	Brown Bog SAC	2.99	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites. As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually	No
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	3.19	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	3.36	Turloughs [3180]		No
000285	Kilsallagh Bog SAC	3.78	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	3.82	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]		No
002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC	4.64	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]		No
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	4.66	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]		No
002347	Camderry Bog SAC	4.76	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		No

000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	5.16	Turloughs [3180], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise. No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.	No
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	5.71	Turloughs [3180]		No
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	6.21	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
001898	Unshin River SAC	6.48	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106]		No
000301	Lough Lurgen Bog / Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	7.14	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Turloughs [3180], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	8.25	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]		No
000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	8.94	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]		No

000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	9.48	<p>Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Slender green feather-moss (Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis vernicosus) [1393], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) [6230]</p>	<p>The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.</p>	No
002350	Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC	9.6	<p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]</p>	<p>As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.</p> <p>No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.</p>	No

000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	9.93	Turloughs [3180]	<p>The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.</p> <p>No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.</p>	No
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	11.45	<p>Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]</p>		No
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	11.62	<p>Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp [3140], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p>		No

001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	11.85	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.</p> <p>No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.</p>	No
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	12.32	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]		No
002356	Ardgraigue Bog SAC	12.54	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	13.17	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]		No
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	13.19	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland (Bog woodland) [91D0]		No

001976	Lough Gill SAC	13.34	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], Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles) [91A0], White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099]	The purpose of the NAP is to provide a strategic long-term management of environmental noise from traffic on major routes within the County, particularly where the noise exposure levels have the potential to induce harmful effects on human health. This will require reduction of existing environmental traffic noise where practical and also protection of the future noise climate in areas not currently impacted by traffic noise. The NAP will not result in the construction of any large-scale infrastructure or changes in existing land use within County Roscommon. The only measures which may involve works are minor re-surfacing works on existing sections of road at the three locations listed in Section 2.2 or the provision of speed ramps on the existing carriageway at Cortober listed in Section 2.2. Due to the size, nature and scale, these measures are not anticipated to result in likely significant effects on the European sites. The NAP does not propose any measures which could increase or negatively affect existing noise levels in the county and subsequently within Natura 2000 sites.	No
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	13.83	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Blanket bogs (*if active bog) [7130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], European dry heaths [4030]	As a result of the measures included in the NAP, any reduction in noise in areas near to, or within Natura 2000 sites will ultimately contribute to a beneficial effect in the European site and its QI features. The potential noise impacts that arise from future development works will be assessed individually through Planning and Licensing processes, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Appropriate Assessments and application of relevant Guidance relating to noise.	No
000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	14.03	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		No
000295	Levally Lough SAC	14.65	Turloughs [3180]	No pathways for direct or indirect effects were identified and therefore the designated site is not considered further in this assessment.	No

3.1 In-combination Assessment

The proposed plan was considered in combination with other plans and projects that could result in cumulative effects on European sites.

The following other plans and projects that were considered in the assessment;

- The Roscommon County Development Plan 2022-2028
- Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework
- Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region 2010-2022

No pathway for significant effects was identified in relation to any European site as a result of the proposed project when considered on its own. In the review of other plans and projects described above, no additional pathways for effect on European sites were identified as a result of those plans or projects. Neither was there any potential for additional effects resulting from the combination of the various projects and plans in association with the proposed development.

4 Conclusion and Screening Statement

The Appropriate Assessment Screening considered potential effects which may arise as a result of the proposed Roscommon County Council – Draft Noise Action Plan 2024-2028.

Through an assessment of the pathways for effects and an evaluation of the proposed plan, taking account of the processes involved it can be concluded at this stage that there will be no likely significant effects on the qualifying interests or the special conservation interest species of any designated European site.

It is concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt, in consideration of best scientific knowledge and on the basis of objective information that the proposed plan will not result in significant effects on any European site whether direct, indirect, or in-combination, in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which it was designated, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.

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